Serfojie Rajah. 1827

Rural

SPORTS

BY

The Rev. W^m. B. Daniel

Vol. I.

Vitanda est improba Syren . Desidia -

Hor.

LONDON.

Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, & Orme, Paternoster Row, 1807.

RURAL SPORTS.

VOLUME I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW,
BY THOMAS DAVISON, WHITEFRIARS.
1812.

TO

JOSEPH HOLDEN STRUTT, ESQ.

M. P. &c.

TWO motives impel me to dedicate to you the following pages; the remembrance of that steady Friendship with which you have honoured me, and the satisfaction derived from the many days in which you promoted, and wherein we have together enjoyed, the pleasures of the Chase. As a Work describing amusements of which you no longer partake, its merit in your Eyes may be trifling: considered as the offering of an old friend, I trust you will accept it as a testimony of the sincerest regard, from

Your obliged,

LONDON,
March, 1807.

W. B. DANIEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO enlarge the Stock of human Knowledge, upon any subject, whether it relates to Commerce, to Manufactures, to Agriculture, or to those rational Diversions which relieve the Mind from the weariness consequent upon a close application to either, is always desirable. There are intervals when the studious and the grave must suspend their Enquiries, and descend from the Regions of Science; and to excel in those innocent Amusements which require our Activity, is often one of the best preservatives of Health, and no inconsiderable guard against immoral relaxation. The Compiler of **Rural Sports** *has received most ample Testimony of the public Patronage, and since their first Appearance he has attentively revised them: but as he did not at first hazard the introduction of what his Judgment had not well canvassed, or his Experiments confirmed, he was happy to find that such previous Accuracy had left him little to correct. Whatever of Novelty or Interest has subsequently been discovered, he has embodied in this new impression. The Additions, which are considerable, have extended it to three Volumes, and the Number of Plates is likewise augmented. He owes it to the Public to shew his grateful Sense of their Approbation, by omitting nothing which might contribute either to strengthen or preserve it.*

VAT 1821

London

1807 Pictures of

Fox hound · against page 56
Earth Stopper · — 84
Fox. — 90
Terrier and Fox — 106
Merkin — 188
Fox — 201
Stag — 213
Harrier — 337
Beagle — 354
Czarina and Maria — 392
Venus — 398
Hare sitting — 403
Snared hare — 426
Stoat — 439
Martin — 462
Otter & Badger — 472

CONTENTS.

	Page
Dog	1
Fox	201
Stag	213
Observations on the Origin, Principles, and Policy of the Game Laws	260
Hare Hunting	311
Coursing	365
Hare	403
Rabbit	439
Martin	462
Badger	466
Otter	472
Abbreviations of the References to Law Cases	484

LIST OF PLATES.

VOLUME I.

	Page
TITLE PAGE	1
GENEALOGICAL TABLE	15
SECTION OF KENNEL	46
FOX HOUND AND WHELPS	56
EARTH STOPPER	84
FOX RUNNING	90
HOUNDS RUNNING IN TO A FOX	100
FOX AND TERRIER	107
MERKIN	188
FOX	201
LITTER OF FOXES	206
STAG	213
HARRIER	337
BEAGLE	354
GREYHOUNDS RUNNING	392
CLARET	397
GREYHOUND STANDING	398
HARE SITTING	403
HARE SNARED	426
FERRET AND RABBIT	439
STOAT AND HARE	439
MARTIN AND PHEASANT	462
OTTER AND BADGER	472

PREFACE.

Some Writer has maintained, that to revive and preserve private Friendship, Retirement from the business of the World is sometimes necessary; that to give animation to the Body and amusement to the Mind, rural diversions are admirably calculated; that to make the Closet the centre of our existence by a sedentary Life, is unnatural, for Health is incompatible with a total deprivation of Exercise; that whatever ideas we may conceive of the dignity of Man, we are less fitted for thinking than for action, for reasoning than enjoyment—our best gifts are those we receive from Nature, she presents us with inexhaustible pleasures, arising from the Air, the Fields, the Waters, and the Forests. Let me now add a few words for myself. *Delectando pariterque monendo*, should be the design in sending every Book into circulation. Frankly acknowledging that a large portion of the Contents of the present Volumes is compiled from various publications; it can safely be asserted, that the fresh matter is considerable, and that the whole is arranged in a novel and distinct System. As the Statutes and decided Cases relating to Game are so intimately connected with the nature and subject of the present Work, it occurred, that to select and class them, and thereby to give them all the advantage which they could derive from a clear and methodical Arrangement, might be useful to those who

are led by circumstances to the investigation of minute points, and that the inconvenience would be remedied which has often been complained of, that these Laws and Cases are so dispersed, and lie so confusedly, as to elude research at the moment in which their authority and information may be required. All Gentlemen do not possess an extensive Library; and those who do, may deem it an accommodation to find at one View, what they may immediately want, or wish to know upon a particular subject. In this attempt, the Compiler has kept in mind that, " each succeeding Day is the scholar of that which preceded." He has accordingly availed himself of the most recent Lessons, and has selected from the best Authorities. His first wish is, that his endeavour may be approved by those for whose use this Collection is more peculiarly intended. Into every work treating upon a variety of topics, Errors and Imperfections will find their way ; in the present, the Writer fears he cannot felicitate himself on having wholly escaped them ; he hopes, however, that should any be found, they will not be of importance, and that those who have the Sagacity to discover, will have the Candour to forgive them.

Dog.

SO much has been said of the service of this animal in all Ages, and of the predominancy of its Friendship towards Man, that to compile its history would be to mark the progress of Civilization, and to follow the gradual advancement of that order, which placed Man at the head of the Brute Creation. Man, deprived of this faithful Ally, would unsuccessfully resist the foes that on all sides surround him, seeking every opportunity to destroy his labour, attack his person, and encroach upon his property. His own vigilance cannot secure him against the rapacity of the one, nor his utmost exertions overcome the speed of the other. Some animal was essential to insure his safety; and where, amidst the various classes of them, could one be selected so well adapted for this purpose? Where has Zeal, Fidelity, Boldness, and Obedience, been so happily united as in the Dog? more tractable than Man, and more pliant than any other animal, the Dog is not only speedily instructed, but even conforms himself to the movements and habits of those who govern him. Savage must that nature be, which can ill-treat a creature who has renounced his liberty to associate with Man, to whose service his whole life is devoted: who, sensible of every kindness, is grateful for the smallest favour, whilst the harshest usage cannot make him unfaithful; he licks the hand that has just been lifted to strike him, and at last disarms resentment by submissive perseverance. The Dog by night guards, and by day amuses his master; who, from his desire of pleasing, runs with cheerfulness and alacrity to his master's foot, where he, as it were, lays down his courage, his strength, and his talents; and who is, from pure sentiments of affection, the only companion who will not forsake him in adversity.

To conceive the importance of this species in the order of Nature, let us suppose that it never existed. Without the aid of the Dog, how could Man have conquered, tamed, and reduced the other animals into Slavery? For his own security it was necessary to form a party among the animals themselves, to conciliate by care and caresses those which were capable of fidelity and obedience, that he might oppose them to noxious and savage beasts; hence the training of the Dog seems to have engaged the early attention of Man, and the result of this act was, the Conquest and peaceable possession of the Earth.

To most animals, Nature has been more liberal than to Man, in agility, swiftness, and strength, and has armed and fortified them better. Their senses, and particularly that of *smelling*, are more perfect: to have therefore brought over to our interest a bold and tractable Race, whose acuteness of scent is one of their peculiar properties, was to acquire a new faculty, and this living improvement, presented by the hand of Nature to our defective sense of smelling, furnishes us with permanent resources for supreme dominion: the Dog, ever faithful to Man, will maintain a portion of this empire, will always preserve a degree of superiority above the other animals. He reigns at the head of a Flock, and is better heard than the voice of the Shepherd; safety and discipline are the fruits of the Dog's vigilance and activity.

In large tracts, that are solely appropriated to the feeding of sheep and other cattle, immense flocks may be seen ranging over those extensive wilds, seemingly without controul; but their watchful guardian, the Dog, under the direction of the Shepherd, prevents them from straggling, and leads them from one part of their pasture to another, suffering no stranger to intrude. If the herdsman be at any time absent from the flock, he depends upon the Dog to keep them together; and so soon as the Shepherd gives the well known signal, this faithful Creature conducts them to his master, though at a considerable distance. Sheep and cattle are submitted to his management, whom he prudently

accompanies and protects, never employing force against them, except for the preservation of peace and good order; but in War against his enemies or wild animals, the Dog makes a full display of his Courage and Intelligence. As soon as the Horn, or the voice of the Hunter gives the alarm, he announces by his emotions and cries his impatience, and when the natural and acquired talents of the Dog are united; when he has learned to repress his ardour and regulate his movements, he then hunts artificially, and always certain of success.

The Dog may be affirmed to be the only animal whose fidelity is unshaken; who always knowing his master, and the family where he resides, distinguishes a Stranger as soon as he arrives; who understanding his own Name, calls on his Master, if lost, by cries and lamentations; who in long journeys which he has travelled but once, remembers and traces out the Roads; in fine, it is the Dog above all other animals, whose natural talents are conspicuous, and whose education is seldom if ever thrown away.

In wild animals, which know no restraint in food, freedom, or climate, the stamp of Nature is preserved in its original purity; not so those creatures which have long been under the management of Man, which he has transported from Clime to Clime; having altered their manner of living, they must necessarily have suffered in their form and habits. The Dog is most subject to alterations, occasioned by physical Influence! his temperament, faculties, and habits, vary prodigiously; no less so, the figure of his Body. In the same country, Dogs greatly differ, and in different climates, the very species seems to be changed. From these causes the varieties are so numerous, it is almost impossible to recognize them; their size, figure, form of the head, length, and direction of the ears and tail, colour, quantity of hair, &c. must be attributed to the same causes, namely, from his docility and obedience, being susceptible of every impression, and submissive to every restriction. To an attentive

observer of the canine race, it is wonderful to see the rapid changes, and singular combination of form, arising from promiscuous intercourse; they appear in endless succession, and seem more like the effect of whimsical caprice, than the regular production of Nature, and nothing appears permanent in these animals, but their internal organization, and the faculty of procreating together; those which are most dissimilar from each other, are capable of intermixing, and of producing fertile individuals; from which it is evident that all Dogs, however diversified, constitute but *one* Species.

Keeping in view this position, we may with some fair probability suppose, that the *Shepherd's* Dog most nearly approaches the primitive race. In countries peopled by half civilized or savage Men, the native Dogs resemble this race more than any other. In the whole of the new Continent, there was no variety; and at the Southern and Northern extremities of our own Continent, the species is the same.

Of Dogs not used by the Sportsman, this Compilation does not profess to treat; but in the History of the Parent stock, from whence the sporting Dogs are derived, to digress for a few pages will, it is hoped, be found no unpleasant deviation.

In France and other temperate climates, the Shepherd's Dog is very numerous, and his usefulness alone has been the recommendation to preserve this species; notwithstanding his ugliness, and his wild, melancholy aspect, in Instinct he is superior to every other. The Shepherd's Dog is born, if the expression may be used, fully trained; guided solely by natural powers, to the keeping of flocks he applies himself spontaneously, and with what success and care has been before related. Other Dogs demand laborious instruction, to train them to the purposes we devote them; but this is the true Dog of Nature, preferably bestowed upon us for the extent of his utility. In our Island this Breed of Dogs appears at present to be pre-

served in the Northern part of Scotland in the greatest purity; but in point of size and strength, are very inferior indeed to those of France and the Alps.

There is a singularity in the feet of the Shepherd's Dog. All of them have one, sometimes two superfluous Toes; they are apparently destitute of muscles, and dangle at the hind part of the leg, more like an unnatural excrescence, than a necessary part of the animal. In Spaniels, and sometimes in the Pointer, these extra Toes are found, but they ought when first whelped, to be taken off close to the leg, with a sharp pair of scissars, as they by no means improve their beauty, and are moreover an impediment, by getting torn in the covers, and causing great soreness.

Of the *Wild* Dog some account may be entertaining, and may tend to refute what has been asserted by some Naturalists, that the Dog will not propagate with the Wolf. At the first arrival of the Europeans in America, the Wolf was, and in some places perhaps still is, the Dog of the Americans; a proof that this animal is capable of being in some degree tamed and domesticated: but this half-reclaimed breed betray a savage descent by uttering only a howl, instead of the significant Bark of the genuine Dog; are destitute of the sagacity of our faithful attendant, and in the Chase do little more than frighten the Deer into corners, and the wild beasts into the snares or traps. These Dogs are commonly white, with sharp noses, and upright ears.

It is well ascertained that the Kamtschatkan Dogs are of Wolfish descent, for Wolves abound in that country, in all parts of Siberia, and even under the Arctic Circle; their colour is black and white, they are strong and active, and are used for drawing sledges over the frozen snow. The Kamtschadale Dogs are in size and shape little different from the large Russian Boor Dog, and are held to be the best and most long-winded runners of all the Siberian Dogs. So great is their spirit, that they frequently dislocate their Joints in drawing; and their

hair is often tinged with red, from the extravasation of Blood, occasioned by violent exertions. The manner in which these animals are trained to their singular employment, has so powerful an influence on the individual properties of the whole species, that the description will not be uninteresting.

For proper Draught Dogs, the choice is principally made of such as have high legs, long ears, a sharp muzzle, a broad crupper, and thick heads, and discover great vivacity. So soon as the Puppies are able to see, they are thrown into a dark pit, where they remain shut up till they are thought sufficiently strong to undergo a trial; they are then harnessed with other trained Dogs to a Sledge, with which they scamper away with all their might, being frightened by the light, and by so many strange objects. After this short trial, they are again confined to their gloomy dungeon, and this practice is repeated, till they are inured to the business of drawing, and are obedient to their Driver; from that time their miserable course begins, alleviated only by the short recreation the Summer affords them, when nobody cares for them, and they are principally busied in assuaging their Hunger. Their sole nourishment is Fish, which they watch for all this time by the brinks of rivers, and catch with great dexterity; when they have plenty, they then (like the Bears) devour only the heads, and leave the rest. This respite from the Yoke lasts however only till October, when every Proprietor assembles his Dogs, and ties them up in a place adjoining his dwelling, where by spare regimen, their superfluous fat is soon brought down, and they are rendered more fit for running. With the hard lot these animals have to bear through the Winter, their food consists of soured or dried Fish, in a state of corruption, and even this they are allowed but as the better diet to invigorate them; as it is observed, that they become more easily tired on receiving this delicacy shortly before they commence a Journey. Their ordinary sustenance is mouldy dried fish, a treat with which their appetite is seldom satisfied without bleeding Jaws, the greater part of it consisting of bones and teeth.

The ordinary loading of four Dogs amounts to five or six Poods, and a single Man can in this manner, in bad roads, go thirty or forty, but in good roads, eighty to a hundred and forty Versts a day. The taste for Dogs is as great here, as it elsewhere is for Horses, and considerable sums are not unfrequently expended in the purchase of them, and in the elegance of their Trappings.

Of their expedition, Captain King relates, that a Courier with dispatches, drawn by them, performed a Journey of 270 Miles in four days; their fidelity, however, is not highly praised, and not seldom do they plague their Master with their malignant stratagems. The Sledges are usually drawn by five Dogs, (though more are added according to circumstances), and will readily carry these persons with their baggage, fifty or even sixty English miles a day. Supposing five Dogs to be the number, four of them are yoked two and two abreast; the odd one, who is placed before, acts as a leader, the reins being fastened to a collar round his neck, but which is of trifling service in directing the pack, the Driver depending chiefly upon their obedience to his voice, with which he animates them to proceed; great care is taken in the training up these leaders, which rise in value according to their steadiness; Forty Roubles, or Ten Pounds sterling, for one of them being no unusual price. The rider or driver has a crooked stick, answering the double purpose of whip and reins; by striking this on the Snow, he regulates the speed of the Dogs, or stops them: when inattentive to their duty, he chastises them, by throwing this stick at them, and exhibits great dexterity in recovering it; for if he happens to lose the stick, the Dogs immediately discover the loss, set off at full speed, and continue their course whilst their strength lasts, or till the carriage is overturned or dashed to pieces, by being hurried down a precipice: should their Master be flung out of the sledge, they leave him to follow, never stopping till the sledge is overturned, or stopped by some impediment; even whilst under the direction of their Master, these Dogs have an ardent wish for the pursuit of Deer; if they

cross the scent, it is with no small difficulty they are made to proceed on their Journey.

In another account of these Dogs we learn, that those used for draught are castrated, and four of them will draw five Poods, or a hundred and ninety English pounds, besides the Driver, Twenty miles a day; and if unladen, the Snow hard, and the sledge fixed on sliders of bone, 150 Versts, or an hundred English miles, in the same time.

The Kamtschatkans treat these poor animals in a manner ill calculated to inspire or secure their attachment: in Summer, the season in which they are useless, they turn them loose to provide for themselves; in October, they recall them to their usual confinement and labour; from that time till the Spring, they are fed with Fish bones and *Opana*, that is, putrid Fish preserved in pits, and served up to them mixed with hot water—like the *Spirits of Prospero*, they seem to obey their master reluctantly, and to hate him rootedly. When yoking to the sledge, they set up a yell, which ceases on beginning the Journey; a silent subtlety and perpetual endeavour to weary out the patience of the driver by wayward tricks, then take place. With all their faults, they are however deemed one of the conveniences of life by the Natives of those frozen Regions.

The Skins of their Dogs the Kamtschatkans wear as clothing, and the long hair for ornament, thus exacting the last surrender this cruelly treated Slave can make; and the Dog, who during his short and painful life, has so often imparted his animal warmth to his merciless Tyrant, affords him the same service, in the same manner, even after his death.

Some nations approve the Dog as food, and esteem a fat one a great delicacy. In the Society Islands, they are fattened with vegetables, which the Natives cram down their throats when they will not voluntarily

eat any more, as we serve Turkies, which, by the way, is more of a savage than a christian custom. They grow extremely fat, and are allowed even by Europeans, who have got over their prejudices, to be very palatable. They are killed by strangling, and the extravasated blood is preserved in Cocoa-nut shells, and baked for table; but the Islanders of the Pacific Ocean, and others, who at this period relish Dog's-flesh, are not so singular in their taste as might be apprehended, the Ancients reckoning a young and fat Dog excellent eating, especially if it had been castrated. Hippocrates placed it on a footing with Mutton or Pork, stating, that the flesh of a grown Dog is wholesome and strengthening, of Puppies relaxing. The Romans admired sucking whelps; they sacrificed them to their Divinities; a practice still observed by the Asiatic and American savages, to bespeak favour or avert evil: and the Romans thought them also a supper in which the Gods themselves delighted.

The Greenlanders are not kinder masters to their Dogs than the Kamtschatkans; they leave their Dogs to feed on muscles or berries, unless after a large capture of Seals, when they treat them with blood and garbage. These people sometimes eat their Dogs, use their skins for coverlets, for clothing, or to border and seam their habits, and from their guts, their best thread is made. The Greenlanders fasten to their Sledges from four to ten Dogs, and over the Ice they will travel with the carriage, loaden with their master and five or six heavy Seals, fifteen German, or sixty English miles in a day. Five of these Dogs that had escaped with their trappings, were found in Greenland, and brought to this country a few years since, by one of our ships employed in the Fishery. These Dogs are in general large, and have the appearance of Wolves; are usually white, with a black face; some pyebald, and sometimes all white; rarely all brown or black; have sharp noses, thick hair, and short ears; seldom bark, but make a sort of savage howl. They sleep abroad, forming a lodge in the Snow, and lying with only their Noses above it. They swim excellently, and will hunt in packs the Arctic Fox,

Seals on the Ice, and Polar Bear, in which latter chase they are sometimes used by the Natives. They are excessively fierce, and like Wolves, instantly fly on the few domestic animals that have been carried into the country. They will fight even to death among themselves: one happy circumstance is, that *canine* madness is unknown in Greenland. It is somewhat remarkable, that in Sweden, madness in certain years seizes the Wolf, and the consequences are often very dreadful: the symptoms are the same with those attendant on the madness of a Dog. Fury sparkles in their eyes; a glutinous saliva drivels from their mouths; they carry their tails low, and bite men or beasts. This disease happens in the depth of Winter, so that it cannot be attributed to the raging heat of the Dog Days.

It is singular, that the race of European Dogs shew an antipathy as strong to the Kamtschatkan and American species, as to the Wolf itself. They never meet, but the European Dogs shew all signs of dislike; will fall on and worry them, whilst the wolfish breed, with every mark of timidity, runs from the other's rage. This aversion to the Wolf is natural to all genuine Dogs; it is well known that a whelp which has never seen a Wolf, will at first sight tremble and make to its master for protection; an old Dog will instantly attack it.

Buffon denies the propagation of the Wolf and the Bitch; but some later experiments have proved, that a *Hybrid* offspring may be obtained from the Dog and the Wolf, and that the breed may be continued between the Hybrids themselves, or with other Dogs. An instance occurred in this country. Mr. Brook, famous for his Menagerie, turned a Wolf to a Pomeranian bitch at heat: the congress was immediate, and as usual between dog and bitch, and ten puppies were the produce. "I have seen "one of them," continues Mr. Pennant, "at Gordon Castle, strongly "resembling the Wolf, and in its nature similar; being slipped at a weak "Deer, it instantly caught at the animal's throat, and killed it. Whether this "mongrel continued its species I could not learn; but another of the same

"kind did, and stocked the neighbourhood of Fochabers, in the county of "Murray (where it was kept), with a multitude of Curs of a most wolfish "aspect."

Another mongrel of this kind, greatly resembling its Wolf parent, was lately living. It was first the property of Sir Wolstan Dixie, afterwards of Sir Willoughby Aston. During day it was very tame; but sometimes at night relapsed into ferocity. It never barked, but rather howled: when it came into fields where sheep were, it would feign lameness; but if no one was present, would instantly attack them. It had been seen in copulation with a bitch, which afterwards pupped; the whelps were imagined to resemble, in many respects, the supposed Sire. It died between the age of five and six.

Dr. Pallas, in a Letter, dated October 5, 1781, gives the following confirmation of the mixed breed of the Wolf and Dog:

"I have seen at Moscow about twenty spurious animals from Dogs "and black Wolves: they are for the most part like Wolves, except that "some carry their tails higher, and have a kind of coarse barking. They "multiply among themselves; and some of the Whelps are greyish, rusty, "or even of the whitish hue of the Arctic Wolves; and one of these I "saw, in shape, tail, and hair, and even in barking, so like a Cur, that was "it not for his head and ears, his ill-natured look, and fearfulness at the "approach of Man, I should hardly have believed that it was of the same "breed."

Mr. Collinson remarks concerning the Siberian Dogs, "that it is "certain they copulate with Wolves and Foxes. When confined they will "not intermix: but at full liberty, they willingly come together. With "regard to the Dog and Wolf, I myself have seen them couple in "England; but never met with any person who saw Dogs and Foxes "intermingle. However, from a kind I saw produced from a bitch, which

" had lived at freedom in the woods, I have no doubt that she had been " impregnated by a Fox; and by the Peasants this species is distinguished " by the name of Fox Dogs."

In England, this commerce has taken place between the Bitch and Fox.—Mr. TATTERSALL had a Terrier bitch which bred by a Fox, and the produce again had whelps by Dogs*. The Woodman of the Manor of *Mongewell*, in *Oxfordshire*, had a bitch his constant attendant, the offspring of a tame Dog Fox, by a Shepherd's Cur; and she again has had puppies by a Dog. These are such authentic proofs of the further continuance of the breed, that the Wolf and Fox may be fairly added to the other supposed *original* stocks of these faithful domestics. Some Naturalists however contend, that if the origin of the Dog must be traced to some other animal, the Jackall is a more probable ancestor than the Wolf.

* The Editor of the CABINET has thought proper to reflect on the Credit due to this assertion. It is something curious, that he should not have relieved his doubts by actual enquiry, when the means of attesting or refuting them were so obvious. " Such Facts, says this enlightened *Critic*, well, and indisputably established, would remove the matter beyond *general* doubt." We must confess, that to our dull capacity, facts *well* and *indisputably* established, are not only removed beyond *general doubt*, but are placed beyond the reach of *any doubt whatever*: but, adds this correct Grammarian and elegant Writer, what ARE considered and called authentic proofs by *one*, may be held in no higher Estimation than report by another; a third, a little incredulous, may conceive IT to border upon the marvellous, and a fourth more replete with cynical rigidity, may consider such *recitals (as)* the mere effervescence of fashionable verbosity, retaining an Opinion *within himself* upon the subject, &c. That a fact may be affirmed, and be doubted by one, or half a dozen persons is very possible; it so fares with the most authentic truths of science, but this disbelief will not disprove them nevertheless. This writer's disbelieving all that he is too ignorant to understand, or too idle to confirm, reminds us of the *Quack*, who, whenever he met with a disorder that *he* could not *relieve*, immediately pronounced it *incurable*. The above writer seems to pique himself upon his *Style*, and no one can certainly withhold from it the praise of being *original*. He has brought words together, which, but for his kind Interference would never have known each other. We have heard from an elegant Poet of " Words that burn," but that *Verbosity* could *Effervesce*, and that effervescence should be *fashionable*, is more than we could have supposed, except from this correct and beautiful Metaphor, but of this; *satis, superque*.

Pliny observes, the Indians left their bitches tied in the woods, to be warded by the Tiger; that two litters of whelps were destroyed, as partaking too much of the fierceness of the Sire; but that the *third* litter was kept as superlatively excellent for their hunting.

In Lower Æthiopia, and towards the Cape of Good Hope, numbers of *Wild* Dogs are found, which are red haired, have slender bodies, and turned-up tails, like Greyhounds; others resembling hounds, are of various colours, have erect ears, and are of the size of a large Fox hound; they destroy cattle, and hunt down antelopes, &c. as our Dogs do the Stag. They run swiftly, have no fixed residence, and are very seldom killed, being so crafty as to shun all traps, and of so sagacious a nose, as to avoid every thing that has been touched by Man. They go in great packs, and attack Lions, Tigers, Elephants, by whom they are often killed. Amongst the Sheep of the Hottentots they commit terrific ravages. Their whelps are sometimes taken; but as they grow old, are so ferocious, that they never can be domesticated.

Dogs in a wild state are numerous in South America, where they breed in holes like Rabbit burrows, and when taken young are easily tamed, instantly attaching themselves to Man; nor will they join themselves to the wild Dogs, or desert their masters. These have not forgotten to bark, look like the greyhound, have erect ears, and are excellent in the chase; but then it is to be remembered, that these are supposed to be the descendants of such as were introduced by the Europeans, on the first discovery of America.

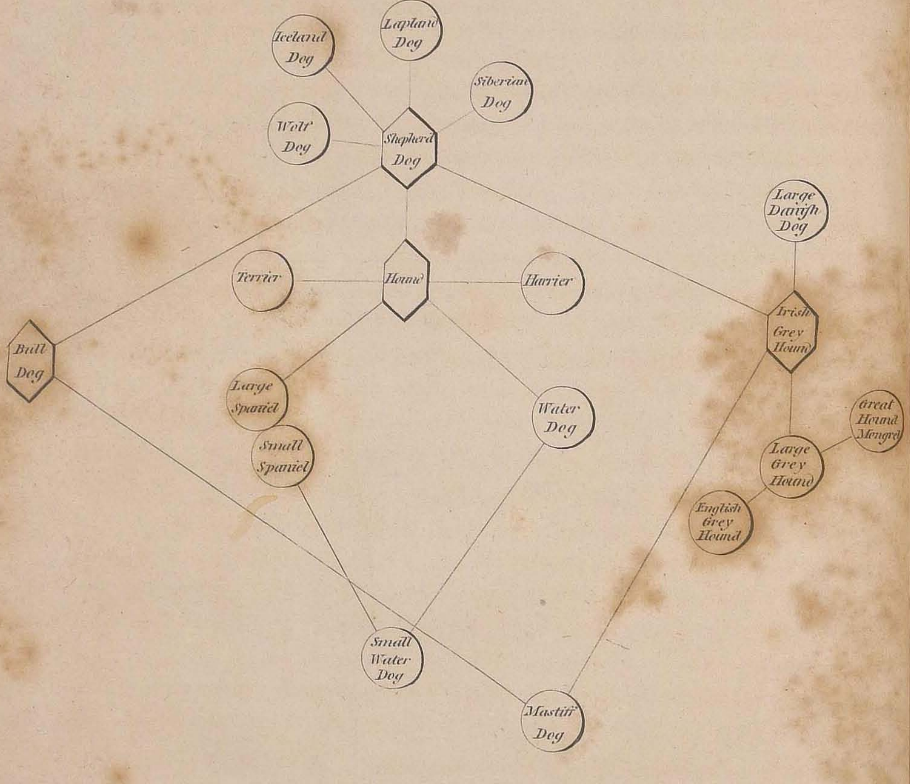
Mr. White describes a Chinese Dog and Bitch, brought from Canton, (where they are fattened with rice meal, and other farinaceous food for the table), as being about the size of a Spaniel; colour pale yellow, with coarse bristling hairs on their backs, sharp erect ears, and peaked Fox-like heads; their hind legs with no *bend* at the *hock* or *ham*, and so

unusually straight, as to cause an awkward gait in trotting. When in motion, their tails are curved high over their backs, and have naturally a bare place on the outside, from the tip half way down. Their eyes jet black, small and piercing; inside of their lips and mouths of the same colour, and their tongues blue. When taken into a field, the Bitch shewed some disposition for hunting, and dwelt on the scent of a Covey of Partridges till she sprung them, questing all the time. These Dogs did not relish *flesh*, yet were taken on board so early from the Dam, that they could not acquire a preference for any particular sort of food, from her instruction or habits.

Dr. Caius, an English Physician, in the Reign of Elizabeth, wrote a tract on the British Dogs, for the use of his learned Friend Gesner, and added a systematical table of them; of this table, the *first* part only is necessary to be noticed. The Lap-Dog, the Mastiff, Wappe, and Turnspit, may be all valuable in their stations; of the former, the tender advertisement which appeared in the Journal of Paris, in July 1800, shews, that in some minds they are highly estimable, and from its peculiarity, the inserting it may be pardonable.—" Poor Favori is neither " very young, nor very handsome, but very good, and very affectionate. " The Advertiser loved him much, and much regrets him. Let the " person who has taken or found Favori, despair of gaining his at- " tachment. No: he will cry; he will lose his appetite; he will never " forget his former mistress; and any one being hard-hearted enough " to detain him, if there remains to this unhappy little animal, fif- " teen or twenty days of life, it is the utmost." Nothing more pathetic can well be conceived or published in favour of the Lap-Dog, or Comforter.

The Shepherd's Dog has been already copiously expatiated upon, as being the Parent Stock, and to whom the larger sorts of wild Dogs bear strong resemblance. The Synopsis will be given at length, and also the

Genealogical Table of the different Races of Dogs.



Genealogical table* of BUFFON; the latter so far curtailed, as to explain the Pedigree of those Dogs only, that have been already mentioned as immediate descendants from the *Shepherd's* Dog, that are proposed to be described as Dogs of sport, or from whom the *sporting* Dogs, now used in this country, have been derived.

* It has been asked, why there was no Account of the Pointer's origin in the Table? To this may be answered, that it was a Dog of foreign extraction, and only known in this country within the two last centuries. No mention is made of it in the larger Table of BUFFON, by which its descent might be traced; and perhaps without referring it back to the *Parent Stock*, the fact cannot be accurately ascertained.

SYNOPSIS OF BRITISH DOGS.

- 1. The most generous Kinds.
  - Dogs of Chase.
    - Hounds.
      - Terrier.
      - Harrier.
      - Blood-Hound.
    - Gaze-Hound.
    - Grey-Hound.
    - Leviner, or Lyemmer.
    - Tumbler.
  - Fowlers.
    - Spaniel.
    - Setter.
    - Water Spaniel, or Finder.
  - Lap Dogs.
    - Spaniel Gentle, or Comforter.
- 2. Farm Dogs.
  - Shepherd's Dog.
  - Mastiff, or Ban Dog.
- 3. Mongrels.
  - Wappe.
  - Turnspit.
  - Dancer.

The British Dogs were in early times justly prized, as excelling those of any other country; as in swiftness, the Greyhound; in speed and perseverance, the Fox Hound; in steadiness, other Hounds and Beagles; in boldness, the Terrier; in sagacity, the Setter; in activity, the Spaniel; and in an invincible ardour, the Bull Dog, whose spirit Death only can quell; for it is a fact, however savage the being that could make the trial, that at a Bull-Baiting in the North of England, a young Man, more merciless than the brute he tormented, laid some trifling wager, that he would at *separate* times cut off all the *four feet* of his Dog, and that after every amputation it would attack the Bull. The cruel experiment was tried, and the Dog continued to seize the Bull as eagerly as before he was mutilated. A degrading instance which depicted Man as a fiend, inflicting the extreme of cruelty upon an animal, whose courage the intenseness of pain could neither slacken nor subdue*.

To put an end to this savage custom at *Wokingham*, in *Berkshire*, (where one *George Staverton*, to his eternal disgrace, left property in 1661, for the purchase of a Bull to be baited every St. Thomas's day), on the 20th of December, 1801, a most impressive and eloquent Sermon was preached by Dr. Barry; amidst other passages equally animated are the following;

" Gracious God, beneficent Parent of the Universe, what a prodigy must he be in a Christian land, who could thus disgrace his nature by such gigantic infamy, at which the blood of a Heathen, of a very Hottentot, might curdle! Two useful animals, the *Bull*, who propagates our food, and the faithful *Dog*, who protects our property, to be thus tormented!

* A Butcher lately brought a Bitch with her puppies to a Bull-baiting, and exclaimed, " I will not say any thing about the goodness of this breed; you shall see." Immediately he let the Bitch at the Bull, who *pinned* him, although she had now scarcely a tooth in her head. He then cut her to pieces with a hedge-bill, and she quitted her hold only with her breath. There was instantly a great demand for the whelps, and he sold them for *five guineas* apiece.

and for what purpose? Does it tend, as some have said*, to keep alive the spirit of the English character? In answer to this we must remark, that the barbarous sport (if sport it can be called), was unknown to the ancient bravery of our ancestors; was introduced into this country in the Reign of a *bad* King†; and earnestly do I pray to Almighty God, that in the Reign of a most pious and benevolent Prince, it may be *for ever set aside!* Cowards, of all men the least unmoved, can both inflict and witness cruelties."

"The heroes of a Bull-bait, the patrons of mercenary Pugilists, and the champions of a Cock-fight, can produce, I should think, but few, if any, disciples brought up under their tuition, who have done service to their Country, either as Warriors or as Citizens; but *abundant* are the testimonies, which have been registered at the *Gallows* of her devoted victims, trained up to these pursuits."

The different and inherent qualities of our Dogs, are not to be matched in other Nations; those in Europe do justice to their superiority,

* It was not from a want of Humanity, that Mr. WINDHAM exerted his powers in the House of Commons, in behalf of the BULL-BAITERS, but merely, it is said, from his fondness to be in Opposition, and upon this principle he is presumed to have acted, when (although himself a Commander of one of these Corps) he so vehemently denounced the utility of the *Volunteers* as to the defence of their Country.

† The first Bull-bait in this Country is supposed to have been at *Stamford*, A. D. 1209, in the Reign of King JOHN; and at *Tutbury*, Staffordshire, A. D. 1374. To the great honour of the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE (Steward of Tutbury), and not less of the people who petitioned against it, the BULL RUNNING at Tutbury was in 1778 entirely abolished. *Bear-baiting*, brutal as it was, by no means was an Amusement of the lower people *only* in the latter end of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth Centuries. An odd incident furnishes us with a proof of this. An important Controversial MS. was sent by Archbishop CRANMER across the Thames. The person entrusted bade his Waterman keep off from the Tumult occasioned by *baiting a Bear* on the river, *before the King;* he rowed however too near, and the persecuted Animal overset the boat by trying to board it. The MS., lost in the confusion, floated away, and fell into the hands of a Priest, who, by being told that it belonged to a Privy Counsellor, was terrified from making a use of it, which might have been fatal to the Head of the reformed party.

adopting our terms and names, and thankfully receiving them as choice presents. Remarkable however it is, that almost every kind of British Dog *degenerates* in foreign climates, nor is it possible by any art whatever to prevent it.

As many curious facts arise amongst those classes, which come not within the description of sporting Dogs, instances of those creatures acuteness and attachment, as an elucidation of their general character, may be here introduced; and amongst these, the Dog's care in directing the blind Man's steps, is not the least worthy of notice. There are few who have not seen an object in this unfortunate state, led by his Dog, through the winding passages of a town or city, to the spot where he is accustomed to supplicate the charity of passengers; at Even, the Dog conducts him safely back, and gratefully receives, as the reward of its services, that scanty pittance which wretchedness can bestow.

That Dogs are capable of mutual affection, the well-known story of the Dog at St. Alban's testifies. This Dog being left at an Inn there, till his master returned from London, and being seized by a large Dog belonging to the house, went silently away, but soon returned with a friend, both larger and stronger than the Dog which had ill-treated him, when they both fell on the aggressor, and worried him severely.

Two Dogs, kept by Mr. Sandford of Shrewsbury, had been companions for many years; from age one died, and from his death the survivor manifested an extraordinary degree of restless anxiety, searching all their former haunts for his old associate, and refusing every sort of food, till at the end of ten days he expired; the victim of an attachment which, with his boasted intellectual powers, would have done honour to Man.

Of the Dog's instinct in returning home from places to which they have been carried, in such a manner, that no trace of the road can be

supposed in the animal's recollection, few but have heard recitals which have astonished them. That Fox hounds should possess this faculty, is in some degree to be accounted for, from the journeys they make to different kennels, which frequently belong to the same Hounds, in Counties distant from each other, and from the extensive tracts they run over in their various chases, and being in the habit, if by accident thrown out, of returning to the kennel. The two instances of this inherent property now to be mentioned, are probably unexampled. A Dane Dog was given by a gentleman at Wivenhoe, to the Captain of a Collier, who carried the Dog on board his vessel to Sunderland; but soon after his arrival there the Dog was lost, and returned to his old master in Essex.—The late Colonel Hardy was sent for express to Bath, a favourite Spaniel bitch accompanied him in his own travelling chaise, which he never quitted till he arrived there; after remaining four days he left the Spaniel at Bath, and returned to his house at Spring-field, in Essex, with equal expedition. Upon the third day, after his return, the bitch was at Spring-field, though the distance between that place and Bath is 140 Miles, and she had to pass through London, where she had never been but in her passage through it, shut up in a carriage.

The sensibility ascribed to the Dog of Ulysses, shews how justly mankind have appreciated the noble character of these faithful and affectionate creatures, even from the most remote periods of antiquity,

He knew his Lord, he knew, and strove to meet;
In vain he strove to crawl and kiss his feet;
Yet all he could, his tail, his ears, his eyes,
Salute his Master and confess his Joys.
O had you seen him vigorous, bold, and young,
Swift as a Stag, and as a Lion strong:
Him no fell savage on the plains withstood,
None scap'd him bosom'd in the gloomy wood.
His eye how piercing, and his scent how true,
To wind the vapour in the tainted dew.
This dog, whom fate thus granted to behold
His Lord, when twenty tedious years had roll'd,

Takes a last look, and having seen him, dies,
So closed for ever, faithful *Argus*' Eyes.
Then Pity touched the mighty Warrior's soul,
And down his cheek a tear unbidden stole.

A similar effect, although from an absence far less protracted, is described in the " Memoires du Marquis de Langallery," a French book printed at the Hague in 1743.

" A Dog, says the Marquis, which I left at my house, and to whom I had long been a gentle master, had been kindly taken care of by my mother, during an absence of two years in the army. This faithful creature was the first to recognize my return. He beheld me coming through the court-yard, and flew to welcome his old friend; he jumped upon me with considerable agitation, his affection, his joy was manifest in the extreme, at length in an agony of transport he fell at my feet, and expired."

Upon the fidelity of Dogs, the following facts deserve to be here mentioned: of this property, or other peculiar traits, if they appertain to any class of sporting Dogs, in that class they will be noticed.

Mr. Hawkes, Farmer, of Halling, returning much intoxicated from Maidstone-market, with his Dog, when the whole face of the country was covered with Snow, mistook his path, and passed over a ditch on his right hand towards the river; fortunately he was unable to get up the bank, or he must have fallen into the Medway, at nearly high water. Overcome with the Liquor, Hawkes fell amongst the snow in one of the coldest nights ever remembered; turning on his back, he was soon asleep; his Dog scratched the snow about him, and then mounted upon the body, rolled himself round, and laid him on his Master's bosom, for which his shaggy hide proved a seasonable covering. In this state, with snow falling all the time, the Farmer and his Dog lay the whole of the night; in the morning, a Mr. Finch, who was out with his gun, perceiving an uncommon appear-

ance, proceeded towards it; at his approach, the Dog got off the body, shook the snow from him, and by significant actions encouraged Mr. Finch to advance; upon wiping the snow from the face, the person was immediately recognized, and was conveyed to the first house, when a pulsation in the heart being perceptible, the necessary means to recover him were employed, and in a short time Hawkes was able to relate his own story. In gratitude for his faithful friend, a Silver collar was made for his wearing, and thus inscribed:

In Man, true Friendship I long strove to find, but missed my Aim;
At length I found it in my Dog most kind: Man! blush for shame.

Dr. Beattie, in one of his ingenious and elegant Essays, relates a story in his own knowledge, of a Gentleman's life being saved, who fell beneath the Ice, by his Dog's going in quest of assistance, and almost forcibly dragging a Farmer to the spot.

About the year 1374 in the Reign of Charles the Fifth, the French historians place the tale of Aubri de Montdidier; which, strange as it is, is sufficiently authenticated to merit record. He was murdered in the Wood of *Bondi*, and buried under a tree. His faithful Dog, after waiting at his grave till nearly famished, repaired to Paris, and sought out his late Master's nearest friend. His hunger being satisfied, he contrived so many gestures of anxiety that, together with the non-appearance of Montdidier, they tempted the friend to follow the anxious animal to the fatal wood; where, by his scratching on the grave, the Corpse was discovered. This was not enough for the sagacious Dog, no long time elapsed before he fixed on the assassin of his Master. It was the Chevalier Macaire. Him the resentful beast pursued with unrelenting ferocity; he persecuted him wherever he went, and pointed him out amidst crowds of Courtiers, by never-ceasing attempts to destroy him. Macaire had been known as the professed foe of Montdidier; and this circumstance, joined to the Dog's preternatural perseverance, tempted the King, "to allow

him the combat." This singular Duel was fought in the *Isle of Notre Dame* at Paris; and to render the Champions more equal, a *staff* only was allowed to Macaire, while the Dog had a *tub* as a place of retreat; this he managed to such advantage, and so much annoyed his adversary by sallying and retiring, that at length the Chevalier fainted; and the victorious quadruped seizing his throat, Macaire acknowledged the Murder, and suffered the merited punishment.—A *Sculpture*, relating this story, is preserved at the Castle of *Montargis*.

To these may be added, as surprising Proofs of this animal's sagacity and attachment, the account of the Dog of *Donald Archer*, a Grazier near *Paisley* in Scotland, and that of the *French Merchant*, related by Professor Raff in his system of Natural History. *Archer* having lost his way, and being benighted, at last got to a lone cottage, where upon his admittance, a dog which had left *Archer's* house four years before, immediately recognized, fawned upon, and when he retired for the night, followed him into the chamber where he was to lie, and there by his gestures induced him narrowly to examine it, where *Archer* saw sufficient to assure him that he was in the House of Murderers; rendered desperate by the terrors of his situation, he burst into the room where the Banditti were assembled, and wounded his insidious Host by a Pistol shot, and in the confusion which the sudden explosion occasioned, he opened the door, and notwithstanding he was fired at, accompanied by his Dog *Brutus*, exerted all the speed which danger could call forth, until Daylight, which enabled him to perceive a house and the main road at no great distance; upon his arrival at the house, and telling the master of it his story, he called up some soldiers that were there quartered, and who by the aid of the Dog, retraced the way back to the cottage. Upon examination of the building a trap-door was found, which opened into a place, where amongst the mangled remains of several persons, was the body of its owner, who had received the shot from the grazier's Pistol in his neck, and although not dead, had been by the wretches, his asso-

ciates, in their quick retreat, thrown into this secret Cemetery. He was however cured of his wound, delivered up to Justice, tried and executed.

The *latter* circumstance was that of a *Merchant* who had received a large sum of money, and fatigued with riding in the heat of the day, had retired to repose himself in the shade, and upon remounting his horse had forgot to take up the bag which contained the money. His Dog tried to remind his master of his inadvertency by crying and barking, which so surprised the Merchant, that in crossing a brook he observed whether the Dog drank, as he had suspicions of his being mad, and which were confirmed by the Dog's not lapping any water, by his increased barking and howling, and at length by his endeavouring to bite the heels of the horse; impressed with the idea of the Dog's madness, to prevent further mischief, he discharged his Pistol at him, and the Dog fell; after riding to some distance with feelings that will arise in every generous breast at the destruction of an affectionate animal, he discovered that his money was missing, his mind was immediately struck, that the actions of the Dog, which his impetuosity had construed into madness, were only efforts to remind him of his loss; he galloped back to where he had fired his pistol, but the Dog was gone; from thence with equal expedition to the spot where he had reposed himself; but what were the Merchant's sensations, when he perceived his faithful Dog in the struggles of death lying by the side of the Bag which he had forgotten. The Dog tried to rise, but his strength was exhausted, he stretched out his tongue to lick the hand that was now fondling him with all the agony of regret for the wound its rashness had inflicted, and casting a look of kindness on his master, closed his eyes for ever.

Mr. Vaillant describes the losing of a bitch while travelling in Africa, when after firing his gun, and fruitlessly searching for her, he dispatched one of his attendants, to return by the way they had proceeded, when she was found at about two leagues distance, seated by

the side of a chair and basket, which had dropped unperceived from his waggon: an instance of attentive fidelity, which must have proved fatal to the animal, either from hunger, or beasts of prey, had she not been luckily discovered.

As instances of the Dog's Sagacity, the following are recorded. In 1582, *Leonhard Zollikofer* set out from his Chateau Altenlingen, in Switzerland, for Paris; the distance upwards of *five hundred English* miles. A fortnight after his departure, his Dog, who had till then been confined, also set out alone for Paris; where he arrived in the course of eight days, and discovered his master in the midst of a Crowd, after having searched for him in vain at his lodgings.

In crossing the Mountain St. Gothard, near Airola, the Chevalier Gaspard de Brandenberg and his servant were buried by an Avalanche; his Dog, who escaped the heap of Snow, did not quit the place where he had lost his master; this was fortunately not far from the Convent; the animal howled, ran to the Convent frequently, and then returned: struck by his perseverance, the next morning the people from the house followed him; he led them directly to the spot, scratched the snow, and after thirty-six hours passed beneath it, the Chevalier and his domestic were taken out safe, hearing distinctly during their confinement the howling of the Dog and the discourse of their deliverers. Sensible that to the sagacity and fondness of this Creature he owed his life, the Gentleman ordered by his will that he should be represented on his Tomb with his Dog; and at Zug, in the Church of St. Oswald, where he was buried in 1728, they still shew the monument, and the effigy of this gentleman, with the Dog lying at his feet.

In 1760, whilst *Richardson*, a Waterman of Hammersmith, was sleeping in his Boat near that place, the Boat broke from its fastening, and was drifted with the Tide under a West Country Barge. Fortunately for Richardson his Dog was in the Boat, and awakened him by pawing his face and

shaking the collar of his coat, just at the moment the Boat was filling with water, and in time to save him from inevitable death.

In 1792, a Gentleman, who lived in Vere-street, Clare-market, went with his family to the pit of Drury-Lane Theatre at about half-past five in the evening, leaving a small Spaniel, of King Charles's breed, locked up in the dining-room, to prevent the Dog from being lost in his absence. At Eight o'Clock his Son opened the Door, and the Dog immediately went to the Playhouse, and found out his Master, though the Pit was unusually thronged, and his Master seated near its centre.

A large Dog of Mr. Hilson's, of Maxwelhaugh, on the 21st of October, 1797, seeing a small one that was following a cart from Kelso, carried by the current of the Tweed, in spite of all its efforts to bear up against the stream, after watching its motions attentively, plunged voluntarily into the river, and seizing the tired animal by the neck, brought it safely to land; and a Dog belonging to the late M. Ridley, Esq. of Heaton, near Newcastle, being frequently molested by a mongrel, and teazed with its continual barking, at last took it up in his mouth by the back, and with great composure dropped it over the Quay into the River, without further injuring so contemptible an enemy.

The Duke de Liancourt to prove the absurdity of Monsieur Descartes's Philosophy, that Dogs were mere machines, and possessed no sort of reason to direct them, carried a friend with whom he had been disputing upon this subject, into his kitchen to witness the sagacity of two *Turnspits*, whose office it was alternately to get into the wheel. The one, whose turn it was to labour for that day, was not to be found, and the Cook was obliged to force the other Dog into the place of action, in which he was no sooner put, than he cried and made signs as if he could discover his skulking companion. The Duke encouraged the suggestion, released the Dog, and followed him into a garret, where he quickly dislodged the truant Turnspit, and fairly drove him into the wheel, and

then, in the presence of the Duke and his friend, turned up his significant face to the Cook, and wagged his tail as if proud of the victory.

A Gentleman in the Coal Trade at Milbank, Westminster, had a Water Spaniel that generally attended him wherever he went, but which was, upon some occasion when the servants were all gone out, accidentally left in the yard. *Sharp*, a Bargeman of Brentford, came to bespeak a Cargo of Coals: the Dog growled at his Entrance; the Bargeman however, having been frequently at the house, knowing the Dog's name, and having noticed the activity and joy of the animal when bringing any thing that was thrown into the water, applied himself to this mode of conciliating the Dog's favour; after a quarter of an hour spent in this way, the Bargeman concluded, as no person appeared, he might as well retire and call again to give his order; but the instant Bob saw the Man was about to quit the premises, he immediately seized and held him fast, till assistance came upon *Sharp's* outcries, and with some difficulty released him.

A recent instance will conclude this selection of recorded memoirs of the Dog's sagacity. In October 1800, a young man going into a place of public entertainment at Paris, was told that his Dog could not be permitted to enter, and he was accordingly left with the guard at the door. The young man was scarcely entered into the Lobby, when his watch was stolen. He returned to the guard, and prayed that his Dog might be admitted, as, through his means, he might discover the thief: the Dog was suffered to accompany his master, who intimated to the animal that he had lost something; the Dog set out immediately in quest of the *strayed* article, and fastened on the thief, whose guilt on searching him was made apparent: the fellow had no less than *six* watches in his pocket, which being laid before the Dog, he distinguished his master's, took it up by the string, and bore it to him in safety.

The Docility of the Dog is such, that he may be taught to practise

with considerable dexterity a variety of human actions: to open a door fastened by a latch, and pull a bell when desirous to be admitted. Faber mentions one belonging to a Nobleman of the *Medici* Family, which always attended at its Master's table, took from him his plates, and brought him others; carried Wine to him in a glass upon a Salver, which it held in his mouth, without spilling; the same Dog would also hold the stirrup in its teeth whilst its master was mounting his Horse. The Compiler of these anecdotes had formerly a Spaniel, which he gave to the Honourable Mr. Greville, that beyond the common tricks which Dogs trained to fetch and carry exhibit, would bring the Bottles of Wine from the corner of the room to the table by the neck, with such care as never to break one, and in fact was the *Boots* of the Mess room.

Some few years since, the person who lived at the Turnpike house, about a mile from Stratford upon Avon, had trained a Dog to go to the Town for any small parcels of Grocery, &c. which he wanted. A note, mentioning the things required, was tied round his neck, and in the same manner the articles were fastened, and in these errands the commodities arrived safe to his master.

To try whether a young *Blood-hound* was well instructed, a Nobleman (says Mr. Boyle) caused one of his servants to walk to a Town four miles off, and then to a Market Town three miles from thence. The Dog, without seeing the Man he was to pursue, followed him by the scent to the above-mentioned places, notwithstanding the multitude of people going the same road, and of travellers that had occasion to cross it. When the Hound came to the chief Market Town, he passed through the streets, without noticing any of the people there, till he got to the house where the Man he sought was, and there found him in an upper room.

Blood-hounds were formerly used in certain districts lying between England and Scotland, which were infested by Robbers and Murderers;

a Tax was laid on the Inhabitants for maintaining them, and there was a Law in *Scotland,* that whoever denied entrance to one of these Dogs in pursuit of stolen goods, should be deemed an *Accessary* *. This peculiar property of discovering the nightly spoiler by the unerring accuracy of its scent, SOMERVILLE thus beautifully notices:

——————— Soon as the Morn
Reveals his wrongs, with ghastly visage wan
The plundered Owner stands, and from his lips
A thousand thronging curses burst their way:
He calls his stout allies, and in a line
His faithful Hound he leads, then with a voice
That utters loud his rage, attentive cheers:
Soon the sagacious brute, his curling tail
Flourished in air, low bending plies around
His busy Nose, the steaming vapour snuffs
Inquisitive, nor leaves one turf untried,
Till, conscious of the recent stains, his heart
Beats quick; his snuffling nose, his active tail,
Attest his joy: then with deep op'ning mouth
That makes the Welkin tremble, he proclaims
Th' audacious felon; foot by foot he marks
His winding way, while all the list'ning crowd
Applaud his reas'nings. O'er the wat'ry ford,

* *Hot-trod* was the Pursuit of Offenders, called Moss-Troopers, by Blood-Hounds or *Slough* Dogs, as they were named, from exploring the *Sloughs,* Mosses, and Bogs, that were not passable, but by those that were acquainted with the various and intricate by-paths and turnings. These Dogs were in use so lately as the Reign of JAMES the First: from a Warrant then issued, it appears that *Nine* of them were ordered to be provided and kept at the Charge of the different Inhabitants. The LORD WARDEN of the MARCHES in old Times was to have a Council, chosen of discreet Borderers, who were to inquire into Murder, Maiming, burning of Houses, Corn, &c. Rapine and Theft, deadly Feud, Threatening of Life in Revenge, cutting down Trees, sowing Corn, depasturing Cattle, Hunting beyond the established limits, &c. A Thief might be pursued into the opposite Realm within *Six Days,* and the Chase carried on, as the Term is, in *Hot-trod,* with Hounds and Horn, with Hue and Cry; in which pursuits, Receivers and Rescuers of the Fugitive were equally punishable with the Principal. The Regulation of the *Borders* by distinct and effective Laws, seems to have commenced in the Reign of EDWARD the First, about the time when he aspired to the Sovereignty of SCOTLAND. ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, Lord and Hereditary Sheriff of *Westmoreland,* was the First *Lord Warden* of the *Marches;* to this situation he was appointed in the Year 1296.

Dry sandy heaths, and stony barren hills,
O'er beaten paths, with men and beasts distain'd,
Unerring he pursues; till at the cot
Arriv'd, and seizing by his guilty throat
The caitiff vile, redeems the captive prey:
So exquisitely delicate his sense!

The above description is faithful and highly picturesque, presenting a curious picture of the Blood-hound's use in ancient times, when the word *Police* was almost unknown.

In speaking of the pursuit of ROBERT BRUCE by EDWARD I. an old MS. says,

"The King Edward, with horn and *hounds* him sought,
With men on foot, thro' marshes, moss, and mire,
Thro' woods also, and mountains where they fought."

This singular race of Dogs is nearly extinct, Mr. ASTLE and his family possessing a few only of the pure blood. The height of this species was seven or eight and twenty inches, of compact, muscular form, the upper part of the face broad, gradually contracting to the snout, nostrils wide, ears large and pendulous, and narrowing at the tip. One distinguishing trait of purity in the breed was the colour, which was almost invariably a *reddish tan* progressively darkening to the upper part, with a mixture of *black* upon the back.

In 1803, the Thrapston Association for the prosecution of Felons in Northamptonshire, procured and trained a *Blood-hound*, for the detection of Sheep stealers. To prove the utility of the Dog, a man was dispatched from a spot where a great concourse of people were assembled, at *ten* o'clock in the forenoon, and at *eleven*, the hound was laid on the scent: after a chase of an hour and a half, the hound found him secreted in a tree, many miles distant from the place of starting.

Some few of this species are still kept in the Southern parts of the

Kingdom, for the purpose of detecting *Deer stealers* and *Poachers;* and are also used in Parks and Forests, for pursuing a *Deer* that has been previously wounded, and selecting it from the Herd.

In the West Indies, *Blood-hounds* have been employed to hunt the *Maroons,* and whose sagacity seems to have far surpassed those of *Europe,* for when put upon the scent, notwithstanding the intolerable heat of the Climate, they never quit it. *Don Manuel de Sejas* commanded about thirty-six *Chasseurs,* who were in the pay of the King of Spain. Each Chasseur was obliged to keep *three* Dogs at his own expence, although he hunted with *two* only, which were perfectly broke, that is to say, unless resisted, they would not kill the object of their pursuit. On coming up with a fugitive, they bark at him until he stops, they then couch near him, terrifying him if he stirs with a ferocious growling, and continue their barking as notice to the Chasseurs, until they arrive and secure their prisoner. This animal is the size of a very large hound, with erect ears, which are usually cropped at the tips, the nose more pointed, but widening very much towards the after part of the jaw. This breed of Dogs are not so prolific as the common kinds, though infinitely stronger and hardier, they seldom last above *six* years, but the more they are employed, and the greater their activity, the longer they live. There are accounts of the savage use made of them by the *French Generals* at *St. Domingo,* that must lead us to suppose, Humanity has totally departed from the bosoms of *White* Men, and after this, it is ridiculous to complain of the ferocious warfare carried on by Dessaline's *Negro Troops.*

The Dancing Dogs which were upon the stage at Sadler's Wells, were curiously instructed. After storming a Fort, &c. a Deserter was introduced, who was shot, and carried off as dead by his companions. Another feigned lameness, shewed symptoms of pain, and at the proper time recovered, and sported about with all the demonstrations of joy.

At a later period, Dogs have been introduced upon the stage of *Old*

Drury, where they have acquitted themselves with distinguished reputation. In the *Caravan*, when the Marchioness is threatened, that if she will not submit to the desires of the Regent, her child shall be thrown into the Sea, she refuses, and the child is precipitated from a Rock into the water; at this crisis, when every bosom sympathises with the distress of the mother, the voice of the Caravan driver is heard vociferating *Carlo;* a Newfoundland Dog rushes forward, leaps from the rock, seizes the infant, and brings it safe to land. There are *two* animals employed, one of which, a *Mastiff* belonging to Mr. BANNISTER, is dressed up to resemble a *Newfoundland* Dog, but who could never be brought to endure the blaze of an illuminated Theatre, and another of the true species takes the leap: this circumstance, when BANNISTER was joked about the shyness of his *Mastiff*, occasioned his pleasant remark, that although his Dog was partial to *Liver*, he had an unconquerable aversion to *Lights*.

To learned Pigs, Ducks, Ravens, and Dogs, this country has given birth, and their Tutors celebrity; but the performances of these animals have ever kept within the boundary of *tacit* Intellect; and their knowledge is quite obscured by that Colossus of *Canine* literature, whose history is too singular to be omitted. This Dog would call, in an intelligible manner, for Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.; and this account was communicated to the Royal Academy of France, by no less a person than the celebrated LEIBNITZ, who attests that he himself heard him speak, and the French Academicians add, that, unless they had received the testimony of so great a Man as Leibnitz, they should scarcely have dared to repeat the circumstance. The Dog was of a middle size, and the property of a Saxon Peasant, whose child, a little boy, imagined that he perceived in the Dog's voice an indistinct resemblance to certain words, and therefore took it into his head to teach him to speak; for this purpose he spared neither time nor pains with his pupil, who was about three years old when this learned education commenced; and at length he made such a progress in language, as to be able to articulate no less than

thirty words. It appears, however, that the scholar was something of a truant, and did not very willingly exert his talents, being rather pressed into the service of literature; and it was necessary that the words should be first pronounced to him each time, which he, as it were, echoed from his preceptor. This wonderful Dog was born near ZEITZ, in Saxony.

Of the *Abstinence* and escape of a Dog, the following narrative may not be uninteresting. In 1789, when preparations were making at St. Paul's* for the reception of his Majesty, a favourite bitch followed its master up the dark stairs of the Dome, here, all at once, it was missing, and calling and whistling were to no purpose. *Nine weeks* after this, (within two days), some glaziers were at work in the Cathedral, and heard amongst the timbers which support the Dome, a faint noise; thinking it might be some unfortunate human being, they tied a rope round a boy and let him down near to the place whence the sound came. At the bottom he found a Dog lying on its side, the skeleton of another Dog, and an old shoe half eaten. The humanity of the boy led him to rescue the animal from its miserable situation, and it was accordingly drawn up. Much

* This magnificent Cathedral exhibits a curious contrast to the Accounts of St. Paul's in former ages, for Anno 961 it was burnt down, and re-edified in the same year. At that period it seems to have been a small wooden building, and, from the shortness of the time, it is presumed was rebuilt with similar materials; after a like accident, it was consecrated A. 1240, having been 150 years building; as violent an extreme as to length, as the preceding was for brevity, especially if it be considered, that when it was again burnt down A. 1631, the first stone of the present eminent structure was laid 21st June, 1675, and finished, exclusive of some of its decorations, 1710, a space of only *thirty-five years.* The expence was £756,752. 2. 3¼, independent of the *Iron* railing, and seven Gates surrounding the Church-yard; weighing 200 *Tons,* eighty-one pounds, and which cost £11,202. 0. 6. St. PETER's at Rome, was 135 years in building; *Twelve* successive *Architects* being employed on the work, under a succession of *Nineteen* POPES. St. PAUL's was built by one *Architect,* Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN; and one *Mason,* Mr. STRONG; while one Prelate, Dr. HENRY COMPTON, filled the See.

The Height of St. PETER's to the top of the Cross 437 feet—of St. PAUL's to ditto 340.
The Length of St. Peter's . . . . 729 feet—of St. Paul's . . . 500.
The Breadth of St. Peter's . . . . 364 feet—of St. Paul's . . . 180.

emaciated, and scarce able to stand, the workmen placed it in the porch of the church, to die or live as it might happen. This was about ten o'clock in the morning; some time after, the Dog was seen endeavouring to cross the street at the top of Ludgate Hill, but its weakness was so great that unsupported by a wall, he could not accomplish it. The miserable appearance of the Dog again excited the compassion of a boy, who carried it over. By the aid of the houses he was enabled to get to Fleet market, and over two or three narrow crossings in its way to Holborn Bridge, and about eight o'clock in the evening it reached its Master's house in Red Lion Street, Holborn, and laid itself down on the steps, having been *Ten hours* in its journey from St. Paul's to that place. The Dog was so much altered, the eyes being sunk in the head as to be scarce discernible, that the Master would not encourage his old faithful companion, who, when lost, was supposed to weigh *twenty pounds*, and now only weighed *three pounds fourteen ounces;* the first indication it gave of knowing its Master, was by wagging the tail when he mentioned the name Phillis; for a long time it was unable to eat or drink, and it was kept alive by the sustenance it received from its mistress, who used to feed it with a tea-spoon; at length it recovered. Should it be asked, how did this animal live near nine weeks without food? This was not the case. She was in Whelp when lost, and doubtless eat her offspring; the skeleton of another Dog, killed by a similar fall, was likewise found, *that* most probably was converted by the survivor, to the most urgent of all natural purposes; and when this treat was done, the shoe succeeded, which was almost half devoured. What Famine, and a thousand accidents could not do, was effected a short time after by the Wheels of a Coach, which unfortunately went over her, and ended the mortal days of poor Phillis.

To the foregoing may be added the situation of another Bitch; both cases shew, that the Dog is capable of sustaining *Hunger* for a greater length of time, than what has been authenticated of any Animal, excepting those which became *torpid* during the cold of Winter.

A *Danish* Bitch, ready to whelp, was undesignedly shut up in a chamber of a Country-house in France, while the family was at Paris. At the end of *Forty-one days*, the poor creature was found alive, lying on a bed, but so enfeebled as to be unable to stand. No trace of the Puppies was discovered, so that, driven by necessity, the Mother had devoured them, and they had contributed to her support, and whilst it lasted, probably she fed on her own milk. A Quilt was torn, and likewise apparently in part eaten. Food was given to her in proper quantities, and at length she recovered.

Of Dogs that have supported themselves in a wild state, to the great loss and annoyance of the Farmer, there are two instances worthy of notice, from the cunning with which both these Dogs frustrated, for a length of time, every secret and open attack. In December 1784, a Dog was left by a smuggling vessel near Boomer, on the coast of Northumberland. Finding himself deserted, he began to worry Sheep, and did so much damage that he was the terror of the country, within the circuit of above twenty miles. It is asserted, that when he caught a sheep, he bit a hole in its right-side, and after eating the fat about the kidneys, left it. Several of them, thus lacerated, were found alive by the Shepherds; and being properly taken care of, some of them recovered, and afterwards had Lambs. From this delicacy of his feeding, the destruction may in some measure be conceived, as the Fat of one Sheep in a day would scarcely satisfy his hunger. Various were the means used to destroy him: frequently was he pursued with Hounds, Greyhounds, &c. but when the Dogs came up with him, he laid down on his back, as if supplicating for mercy, and in that position they never hurt him; he therefore laid quietly, taking his rest, till the Hunters approached, when he made off without being followed by the Hounds, till they were again excited to the pursuit, which always terminated unsuccessfully. He was one day pursued from Howick to upwards of thirty miles distance, but returned thither and killed Sheep the same evening. His constant residence was upon a Rock on the

HEUGH Hill, near Howick, where he had a view of four roads that approached it, and there, in March 1785, after many fruitless attempts, he was at last shot.

Another Wild Dog, which had committed similar devastation among the Sheep, near Wooler, in the same County (Northumberland,) was, on the 6th of June, 1799, advertised to be hunted on the Wednesday following, by three Packs of Hounds, which were to meet at different places; the aid of Men and Fire-arms was also requested, with a reward promised of twenty guineas to the person killing him. This Dog was described by those who had seen him at a distance, as a large Greyhound, with some white in his face, neck, and one fore-leg white, rather grey on the back, and the rest of a jet-black :—an immense concourse of people assembled at the time appointed, but the chase was unprosperous ; for he eluded his pursuers among the Cheviot Hills, and what is singular, returned that same night to the place from whence he had been hunted in the morning, and worried an Ewe and her Lamb. During the whole Summer, he continued to destroy the sheep, but changed his quarters, for he infested the Fells, sixteen miles south of Carlisle, where upwards of sixty sheep fell victims to his ferocity. In September, hounds and fire-arms were again employed against him, and after a run from Carrock Fell, which was computed to be thirty miles, he was shot whilst the hounds were in pursuit, by Mr. Sewel of Wedlock, who laid in ambush at Moss Dale. During the chase, which occupied six hours, he frequently turned upon the headmost hounds, and wounded several so badly as to disable them. Upon examination he appeared of the Newfoundland breed, of a common size, wire-haired, and extremely lean. This description does not tally with the Dog so injurious to the Farmers in Northumberland, although from circumstances, there is little doubt but it was the same animal.

With a laughable Philosophical account of Dogs, under the supposition

of a Transmigration of Souls, and with their general *Natural History* from Linnæus and Buffon, these details of the Kinds not immediately used in sporting, will be concluded.

This facetious believer in the art of distinguishing at the sight of any creature, from what Class of Animals his soul is derived, thus allots them.

The souls of deceased Bailiffs and common Constables, are in the bodies of Setting Dogs and Pointers; the Terriers are inhabited by trading Justices; the Blood-hounds were formerly a set of informers, thief-takers, and false evidences; the Spaniels were heretofore Courtiers, Hangers on of administration, and *hack* Journal writers, all of whom preserve their primitive qualities of fawning on their Feeders, licking their hands, and snarling and snapping at all who offer to offend their master; a former train of Gamblers and Black-legs, are now embodied in that species of Dogs called Lurchers; Bull Dogs and Mastiffs were once Butchers and Drovers; Greyhounds and Hounds owe their animation to Country Squires and Foxhunters; little whiffling, useless Lap Dogs draw their existence from the *quondam* Beau; Macaronies, and Gentlemen of the *Tippy*, still being the play-things of Ladies, and used for their diversion. There are also a set of *sad* Dogs derived from Attorneys; and Puppies, who were in past time Attornies clerks, shopmen to retail Haberdashers, Men-milliners, &c. &c. Turnspits are animated by old Aldermen, who still enjoy the smell of the roast meat; that droning, snarling species, stiled Dutch Pugs, have been Fellows of Colleges; and that faithful useful tribe of Shepherd's Dogs, were in days of yore, Members of Parliament, who guarded the flock, and protected the sheep from Wolves and Thieves, although indeed, of late, some have turned Sheep-biters, and worried those they ought to have defended.

Linnæus informs us, the Dog eats flesh, and farinaceous vegetables,

but not Greens, (this is a mistake, for they will eat greens when boiled); its stomach digests bones; it uses the Tops of grass as a vomit; is fond of rolling in Carrion; voids its excrements on a stone; its dung (the *album græcum*) is one of the greatest encouragers of putrefaction; it laps up its drink with its tongue; makes water sideways, by lifting up one of its hind legs; is most diuretic in the company of a strange Dog, and very apt to repeat it where another Dog has done the same: *Odorat Anum alterius, menstruans catulit cum variis; mordet illa illos; cohæret copula junctus.* Its scent is most exquisite when its nose is moist; it treads lightly on its toes; scarce ever sweats, but when hot, lolls out its tongue; generally walks frequently round the place it intends to lie down on; its sense of hearing is very quick when asleep; it dreams. It goes with young Sixty-three days, and commonly brings from four to ten; the Male puppies resemble the Dog, the Female the bitch (an assertion by no means accurate, any more than the tail always bending to the left, is a common Character of the species). It is the most faithful of Animals, is very docile, fawns at his master's approach; runs before him on a Journey, often passing over the same ground, on coming to cross ways stops and looks back; drives Cattle home from the field; keeps Herds and Flocks within bounds, protects them from wild beasts; points out to the Sportsman the game; brings the birds that are shot to its master; will turn a spit; at Brussels, and in Holland, draws little carts to the herb-market; in more Northern regions, draws Sledges with provisions, travellers, &c.; will find out what is dropt; watchful by night, and when the charge of a House or Garden is at such times committed to him, his Boldness increases, and he sometimes becomes perfectly ferocious; when it has been guilty of a theft, slinks away with its tail between its legs; eats voraciously, with oblique eyes; enemy to Beggars; attacks Strangers without provocation; hates strange Dogs; howls at certain notes in Music, and often urines on hearing them; will snap at a stone thrown at it; is sick at the approach of bad weather; (a Remark vague and uncertain); is afflicted with worms; spreads its Madness; grows blind with Age; *sæpe Gonorrhœâ infectus;* driven as unclean from the Houses of the

Mahometans; yet the same people establish Hospitals for, and allow them daily food*.

The Dog, says Buffon, like every other animal which produces above two at a time, is not perfectly formed immediately after birth. Dogs are commonly brought forth blind; the two eyelids are not simply glued together, but shut up with a membrane, which is torn off, so soon as the Muscles of the upper eye-lids acquire strength sufficient to overcome this obstacle to vision, which generally happens the tenth or twelfth day. At this period, the Bones of the Head are not completed, the body and muzzle are bloated, and the whole figure is ill defined; but in less than two Months, they learn to use all their Senses; their growth is rapid, and they soon gain strength. In the fourth month, they lose some of their Teeth, which, as in other animals, are soon replaced, and never again fall out: they have six Cutting and two Canine teeth in each jaw, and fourteen Grinders in the upper, and twelve in the under, making in all Forty-two Teeth; but the number of Grinders sometimes varies in particular Dogs. Both Males and Females squat down to void their urine when

* The Dogs of *Constantinople* being considered as unclean, are all wild. The rich frequently give a meal to all in their neighbourhood; a Legacy for these animals is a common act of Death bed Charity. There are some persons who build kennels near their houses for the accommodation of lying-in Bitches. These Dogs have a regular Police of their own; like the Beggars in London, they have their regular rounds, and resist any intrusion from the Dog of the neighbouring Walk.

In *Japan*, Dogs are amazingly numerous; and from their lying about the streets are very troublesome to Passengers. If they do any injury, none but the public Executioner dare presume to punish them; and it is even necessary for him to receive a direct order for that purpose from some of the Governors. In Kæmpfer's time, the Emperor's partiality for these animals not only provided for their sustenance whilst living, but when they died they were carried to the usual Burying places on the tops of Mountains. The Emperor's attention to the species, arose from the superstitious whim of one of his Ancestors, who happened to be born under the sign of the *Dog*, one of the *Japanese* Constellations. A poor fellow whose Dog had died, sweating under its weight in climbing up the Mountain of Interment, was overheard by his Neighbour cursing the Edict at a dreadful rate: "Friend (said his Neighbour), you have reason to thank the Gods that the Emperor was not born under the *Horse* (another of the *Japanese* Constellations), for what would have then been your load?"

very young; in the ninth or tenth month they begin to raise the Thigh when they perform this office, and at the same period they acquire the Capacity of procreating. The Male is ready at all times; the Female at only fixed seasons, which happen more frequently in Winter than in Summer. The ardour of the female continues ten, twelve, and sometimes fifteen days; but she seldom will receive the male for the first six or seven; for the rest of the time, if not restrained, will admit several Dogs every day: and perhaps there is no Nuisance which requires compulsive reform more, than permitting the females to run about Towns and Villages whilst in this state, and presenting a too frequent and most disgusting spectacle. The time of gestation is nine weeks, or sixty-three days, sometimes sixty-two or sixty-one, but never less than sixty. The Bitch produces six, seven, and even so far as twelve puppies; and generally has more at the subsequent litters, than she has at the first: but the observation of BUFFON, that a female Hound, covered by a Dog of her own kind, and carefully shut up from all others, has been known to produce a mixed race, consisting of Hounds and Terriers, is totally void of foundation.

Dogs, though extremely ardent in their amours, continue to propagate during life, which is commonly limited to fourteen or fifteen years, yet some have been known to exceed *twenty*, but that is rare*. The

* "Short is their span; few at the date arrive
Of ancient *Argus*, in old HOMER's Song
So highly honour'd: kind, sagacious brute!
Not e'en MINERVA's Wisdom could conceal
Thy much-lov'd Master from thy nicer sense.
Dying, his Lord he own'd, view'd him all o'er
With eager eyes, then clos'd those eyes, well pleas'd."

Mr. RICHARDSON, at Westminster Bridge, has a white Terrier Bitch, which has been in his possession upwards of *Twenty* years: probably this length of Days is the result of leading a very inactive life; she was never hunted, and for the most part confined herself to the house and yard. What is singular, she last year received the Dog with effect, but the whelps were prematurely cast.

duration of life in this, as in other animals, bears proportion to the time of his growth, which in the Dog is not completed in less than *two* years, and he generally lives *fourteen.* His age may be discovered by his teeth; when young (except when tinged from the effects of the *Distemper,)* they are extremely white, sharp, and pointed; as he advances in years, they become black near the Gums, blunt, and unequal; it may likewise be known by the hair, which begins to turn grey on the muzzle, front, and round the eyes, about the *Eleventh* year, and progressively increases for the remainder of life.

Dogs which are spontaneously active, vigilant and frolicksome, by being overfed in our houses, become so heavy and slothful, that they pass their lives in sleeping and eating; their Sleep, which is perhaps a gentle mode of existing, is almost perpetual, and accompanied with Dreams. They are naturally voracious, and yet can endure very long Abstinence; two instances have been before mentioned, the latter from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Water seems to be more necessary to Dogs than Victuals, for they drink often and plentifully; it is even a vulgar opinion, that debarred from water too long, they become mad; it is also a peculiarity in Dogs, that they make great efforts, and seem to suffer much pain in voiding their excrement; but this is not caused, as *Aristotle* alleges, by their intestines growing narrower in approaching the Anus; for it is certain, that in the Dog, as in other animals, the great intestines enlarge as they proceed downward, and that the Rectum is larger than the Colon: it is no mis-shape of the intestines, but the dry temperature of the Dog, which is sufficient to occasion, and does produce this effect.

From the foregoing two accounts, the Natural History of the Dog is perfectly ascertained; the peculiar description of the sporting Dogs next presents itself, and amongst these the Foxhound will take the lead.

The greater or less perfection of the *Senses,* forms not in Man a

super-eminent quality, but bestows on the other animals all their merit, and produces as a cause, all the Talents of which they are susceptive. The Dog in his efforts is influenced by a natural Fidelity towards Man, and it is by his aid, the Sports of the Field are rendered so cheerful, and productive; whilst the Hawk acts from the impulse of Hunger alone, and her temper is as fickle and varying, as the Element in which her powers are exerted. The superiority which hunting Dogs possess over other animals, by the acuteness of their sense of *smelling*, (for it is only the Greyhound which pursues his game by *Sight*,) is thoroughly known, and amongst these, none is more accurate than the Foxhound, or whose Speed and Strength enables him to employ it more actively for the Sportsman's pleasure*.

The Size and Shape of Foxhounds which are to be preferred, and for their management both at the Kennel and in the Field, no better or more comprehensive Instructions can be framed, than what have already been given by that well-informed Fox-hunter, who has favoured the world with his THOUGHTS upon that particular diversion. He has with much truth observed, that the few who have written on Hunting, refer to their *Predecessors* for great part of the intelligence which the Reader expects from *them*, and that these Predecessors are difficult to be found;—in extracting

* A far more brilliant introduction to an Account of this Amusement has been lately *written*, and which perhaps is so peculiarly sublime as to merit recital, since it appears in such

—————— a parti-colour'd dress
Of patch'd and pye-bald languages;
'Tis English cut on *Greek* or *Latin*,
Like Fustian heretofore on Satin. HUDIBRAS.

"In the rural World it is universally admitted, that Hounds, in the aggregate of general acceptation, are the well-known and fashionable objects of sporting attraction from one extremity of the Kingdom to the other; possessing within themselves a fascinating power, or exhilarating property, to which all liberal minds of congenial sensibility become imperceptibly and irresistibly subdued: forming that kind of inexplicable temptation, that indescribable Vibration of pleasure upon human irritability, that none but those of the most stoical Apathy, the greatest mental fortitude, or personal self-denial, can summon sufficient resolution to avoid." Vide *Cabinet*.

from his Work, this remark does by no means apply, *therein* is detailed all that is needful to be practised, and that expressed in a style and method which admits of no Improvement, and effectually remedies the want of earlier Information. As a complete Master of the Science he is to be relied on; should some trifling deviation appear, long and successful practice, resulting perhaps from local situation, may have fixed an opinion of its utility, in preference to, or at least render that opinion difficult to be relinquished for, any other. There is a degree of *Positiveness* in sporting, which is adopted more or less by every one; but let it be ever remembered, that Prejudice is by far too blind a Guide to be depended upon.

Without further comment, the Kennel will be first adverted to, which is recommended to be a building erected for the sole purpose of the Hounds convenience; and doubtless where a large fortune is devoted to this amusement, the Establishment will be more complete; yet the Compiler has known many Packs of Foxhounds, where a Barn has been appropriated for their kennel, whose excellence could have been rivalled by few that were lodged in the most sumptuous Edifices; but whatever be the form or original intent of the building, Cleanliness is absolutely necessary, both to the Nose of the Hound, and the preservation of his Health. The sense of *Smelling* is so exquisite in a Hound, that every stench must be supposed injurious to it; upon that *faculty* all our hopes depend, and Nostrils clogged with the effluvia of a dirty kennel, are ill adapted to carry a scent over greasy fallows, or guide it through the foil of Deer, or over ground tainted by Sheep. Dogs are by Nature cleanly; where they lie, if they can avoid it, they seldom dung. Air and fresh straw are essential to preserve them healthy. They are subject to the *Mange;* Nastiness very much contributes to this, and although at the first appearance it may be easily checked, the remedies that are used are in themselves strong in their operation, and will do no good to the Hound's Constitution. Let the *cleanliness* of the kennel therefore be carefully attended to, a resort to these remedies will then be unnecessary, and all injury to Hounds from this source will be prevented.

On the presumption that a Kennel is to be erected, its Scite is strongly pointed out by SOMERVILLE.

> " Upon some little Eminence erect,
> " And fronting to the ruddy dawn; its Courts
> " On either hand wide opening to receive
> " The Sun's all-cheering Beams, when mild he shines
> " And gilds the Mountain tops."

But this selection of a high situation is incompatible with a running Brook; and as these two advantages cannot be united, Water is to be preferred, with the Aspect to the *Morning* Sun as much attended to as possible.

The number of its inmates must regulate the Size of the Kennel, and the Architecture should be neat, without being uselessly expensive. The most magnificent is the Duke of Richmond's, at Goodwood, which cost £.19,000; and is sufficiently extensive for two Packs of Hounds. The building comprises five kennels: Two 36 by 15, Three 30 by 15, and two feeding rooms 20 by 15 Feet, with Stoves to warm the air when too cold. The Huntsman and Whipper-in have each a parlour, kitchen, and sleeping room.

The nearer to the house the kennel is placed the better; there are reasons against its too close approach, but they yield to others which forbid a great distance: to mention one, derived indeed from a vulgar saying, " that the Master's Eye makes the Horse fat." Recollect, that the inspection of the Kennel, is even more needful than that of the stable; for, in the former, *Cleanliness* is no less essential than *Food*.

The Kennel should be of sufficient dimensions at its first building, Room for two kennels should be under the same Roof; where there is but one, it is seldom sweet; and when washed out, the Hounds, particularly in Winter, not only suffer during the time of cleaning, but so long afterwards

as it remains wet. The second Kennel affords opportunity for drafting the Hounds intended to hunt the next morning. In a few days they will be drafted with little trouble, will readily answer to their names, and, with equal ease as a shepherd numbers his sheep, you may count your Hounds into the Hunting kennel.

In a morning, upon the Feeder's first entering the kennel, he should let the Hounds into the outer court; the door of the Hunting kennel, when not occupied by the drafted Hounds for that day's Hunting, should be opened in bad weather, to shelter them. The Lodging-room should then be thoroughly cleaned, the windows and doors opened, the litter well shaken, and the kennel made sweet, before the Hounds are again shut into it.

> " ——————— Banish far off
> Each noisome stench, let no offensive smell
> Invade thy wide inclosure, but admit
> The nitrous air, and purifying breeze."

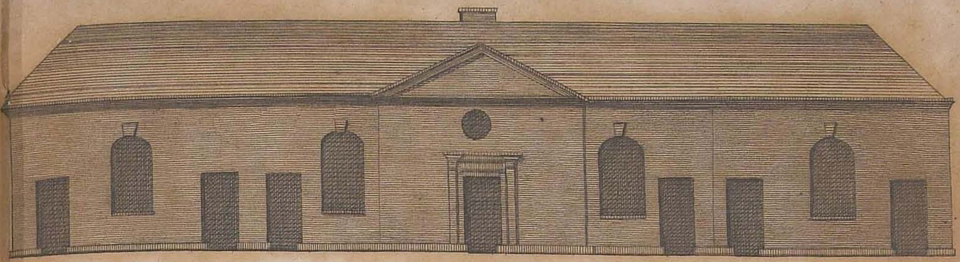
Every omission prejudicial to the Hounds should be immediately pointed out to the Feeder, who must be made to remedy it; and also to observe that the *great* court, and the *other* Kennels are *equal* objects of his attention.

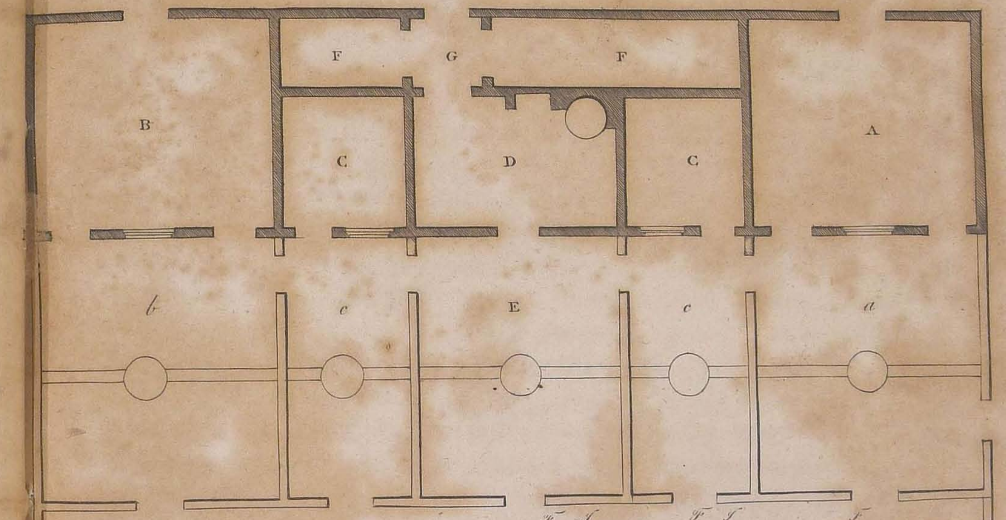
The Lodging-room floor should be bricked, and sloped on both sides to the Centre, where should be a Gutter to carry off the Water, that when washed, the floor may be speedily dried; but Flag-stones, or large square bricks, termed *Pammonds*, are far preferable; there are fewer interstices, and consequently less filth or water can therein accumulate, and the surface is sooner dry. Let the floor be kept in thorough repair, that no water may remain in any cavity: until the Mason can be had, when at any time wanted, let the stagnant water be carefully mopped up; for nothing is more hurtful to Hounds than *damp*, or more refreshing than *warmth*, after hard work.

These directions may be considered as too particular; but that the Master should know what Servants ought to do, and the Master sometimes seeing it done, is the best security against ignorance or neglect. Orders given without skill, and where inattention marks the Master's character, is a tolerable certain mode of marring that of the Servant, who becomes idle, in proportion as he perceives his Master's commands to be absurd and frivolous.

The Kennel should have three Doors, two in front, and one behind; that in the back to have a *lattice* window in it with a wooden shutter, which is to be kept always closed, except in Summer, when the whole of the day it should be left open. This door has a two-fold utility, it serves to carry out the dirty straw, and being opposite to the window, will admit a thorough air when the Lodging-room is cleaned, which will much contribute to render it sweet and wholesome. The front doors will be useful in drying the room when the Hounds are out; and as one is to be shut and the other hooked back, so as to allow a single Dog to pass, they are not liable to any objection. The large Centre window should have a folding shutter, which at Night, according to the weather, may be wholly or partially closed, and thus the *warmth* of the kennel may be regulated as is judged most salutary.

The two great Lodging-rooms are exactly similar, and having a Court belonging to each, are distinct kennels, situated at the opposite ends of the building; in the Centre are the boiling-house and feeding-yard; a lesser kennel, either for Hounds that are drafted off, Hounds that are sick and lame, or for any other required purpose, is on each side; at the back of which, it being but half the depth of the two larger kennels, are places for Coals, &c. for the use of the kennel. There is also a small building in the rear for hot bitches. The Plan will explain the size of the different parts; the inner court floors should be bricked or flagged, and sloped towards the centre, like those of the lodging-rooms; and water, brought in by a leaden pipe, should run through the channel in the middle. In





	F. I.		F. I.	F.
A. Lodging Room	18. 4	by	16	18 height
a. Court	20	by	18. 4	
B. Lodging Room to the Hunting Kennel	10. 4	by	16	18
b. Court	12	by	18. 4	
C. Smaller Lodging Rooms	10. 1	by	9. 4½	18
c. Courts	20	by	9. 4½	
D. Boiling House	15. 4½	by	10	18
E. Feeding Court	20	by	15. 4½	
F. Places for Coals &c.	19	by	5. 1	
F.	9. 4	by	5. 1	
G. Paſsage	5. 6	by	5. 1	
H. Great Court				
I. Graſs Court				

the centre of each Court is a well, sufficiently large to dip a bucket to clean the kennel; to keep these from wanting repair, they should be faced with Stone; to that of the feeding-yard, a wooden cover should be fixed over it.

The Benches, which must be open to let the urine through, should have hinges and hooks in the wall, that they may fold up when the kennel is washed; they should be made as low as possible, that when a Hound is tired, he may have no difficulty in jumping up, and at no time be able to creep *under*. Recollect, if, owing to the smallness of the Hound (in Beagles for instance) it should be difficult to render them low enough, a projecting ledge will answer the same purpose; or the Benches may be faced with boards at bottom, to prevent the Hound from creeping under.

A large bricked court in front, having a grass court adjoining, and a Brook running through the middle of it, completes the kennel. This court should be planted round, and also have Lime and some Horse Chesnut trees near the centre for shade; some Posts bound round with straw rubbed with Galbanum, may be placed to prevent the Hounds urining against the Trees. The brook may be used as a Cold Bath for Hounds lamed in the *stifle*, and strained. A high Pale should inclose the whole, which to the height of four feet, should be close, the other open two inches wide. At the back of the kennel should be a thatched house, and fenced up at the sides, to contain at least a load of Straw; a pit for receiving the dung, and a Gallows for the flesh; if a piece of ground adjoining the kennel can be inclosed for such Dog horses as may be brought alive, it will be of great service, as the Disorders of condemned Horses are not always to be discovered, and may be dangerous to others; the Hounds may also be brought into this field to empty themselves after feeding; and the *draft* for the next day's Hunting can be here made with greater accuracy than when confined in the kennel.

Stoves are used in some kennels; but a good Feeder, and the Mop

properly applied, render them unnecessary. Should *Ticks* at any time be troublesome, the walls of the kennel should be well washed; if that does not destroy them, the walls must then be *White*-washed.

When the hunting season is over, one kennel will suffice, the other, with the grass yard adjoining to it, may be allotted to the Young Hounds; this separation, which should continue till the season commences, is necessary, as it prevents many accidents which might happen at this time of the Year. Should there be conveniences, it will be best that the Dogs be kept separate from the Bitches, during the Summer months. When Hounds are very riotous, the Feeder may sleep in a Cot in the adjoining kennel; if well chastised at the first quarrel, his voice will be sufficient afterwards. A Feeder in Oxfordshire pulls a *bell*, which he has learnt the Hounds to understand the meaning of; it silences them immediately, without troubling him to leave his bed. When a Pack, however, take a distaste to a particular Hound, mischief soon ensues, and many instances have been known where no trace of the object of their hatred, except the Skull, has been found.

The farther removed from a road or pathway, the quieter will be the kennel. The Elevation and the ground Plan may be here seen; of the outer and grass Courts the size is immaterial, the former should not be small, and the latter as large as it can conveniently be made.

Thus far the building of the kennel, the next step is the interior regulation. The Feeder, Sorts of Food, and the preparing and appropriating it to the various appetites of the Hounds.

A good Feeder is very essential, he should be young, active, industrious, and good-tempered, for the sake of the Animals entrusted to his care; who, however they may be treated by him, cannot complain. He must strictly obey any orders his *Master* may give, both with regard to the *Management*, and to the *Breeding* of the Hounds, and must not

consider himself solely under the direction of the *Huntsman.* This hint is necessary, as it has happened, that a pack of Hounds apparently belonged entirely to the Huntsman, a stable of Horses to the Groom, whilst the master had little more authority over either than a perfect stranger. A Servant undoubtedly may be permitted to remonstrate, when he keeps within the line of obedience; but the Master who allows a Huntsman to manage his Hounds without controul, literally keeps them for the *Huntsman's amusement.* But to return to the Feeder.

The exquisite sense of Smelling so peculiar to the Hound, is what our Sport entirely depends on; Care therefore must be taken to preserve it, and the utmost cleanliness is the surest method: to keep the kennel sweet, cannot be too much recommended, and is on no account to be neglected. The exactness of the *Master* in this particular, will insure that of the *Feeder.*

Oatmeal is by far the heartiest and best food; Hounds will run stouter with *that,* than with other meal, or with even Oatmeal mixed with any other. In point of Expence, as well as to the benefit of the Hounds, the way to have it consume most advantageously is, if you grow your own oats, to have them properly dried, and broke at the Mill into *grits* not too fine. A sufficient quantity should be ground for twelve or eighteen months consumption; the *older* the meal the better; but, unless you keep it by you, there is scarce any mode of procuring it old. It should be kept in *bins,* in a dry Granary, and the meal trodden into them as close as possible: should there be no granary at hand, Sugar Hogsheads, with the meal pressed down to the utmost, and kept dry, will well supply the deficiency; and when placed upon stands, like Beer stands, no Vermin can get at the Meal without being immediately perceived. Barley meal is the cheapest, and in many kennels is used on that account; but it is extremely heating, nor is there so much proof in it as in Oatmeal.

The Boiler should be of cast-iron, proportioned to the number of Hounds in kennel. The flesh must be thoroughly boiled, and taken out of the broth with the Strainer, before the Oatmeal is put into it; from three quarters to an hour will boil the Oatmeal sufficiently for the Fire to be withdrawn; as it cools it will thicken into a very strong Jelly, and which, for hunting Hounds, cannot be too compact. Five or six pecks of good old Oatmeal will thick up a boiler of broth, sufficient for two feeds for Thirty couple of Hounds.

Some are of opinion that Oat and Barley meal, an equal quantity of each, makes the best meat for hounds. The Oatmeal is first boiled for half an hour, the fire is then extinguished, and the Barley meal put into the Copper, and both mixed together. The reason why the two Meals are not put into the boiler at the same time is, that boiling, which *thickens* the Oatmeal, makes the Barley meal *thin*. When Barley only is used (which, by the way, should never be given to hunting Hounds in the hunting season, as its *hot* nature invariably chokes them, and impels them to be eternally lapping water), it should not be put into the boiler at all, but be scalded with the liquor, and mixed up in a large Tub, which should contain half an hogshead or upwards. A famous Cheshire Huntsman is said to have fed with Wheat, as the superior food, and to have given it his Hounds with the Bran; at this period, should the Master go to the expence, an Insurrection of the neighbourhood might probably be the consequence.

The Meat should never be given the Hounds too hot, and should be mixed up as thick as possible. The feeding Troughs should be wide at the bottom, and have wooden Covers, and should not be made too long; five or six handy to move, are better than two or three unwieldy ones.

The boiling for the Hounds, mixing of the Meat, and getting it ready for them at proper hours, the Huntsman will of course take care of. He should constantly attend the feeding of the hounds, which should be

drafted according to the state they are in. Some Hounds are better feeders, some do with less meat than others, and a nice eye and great attention are required to keep them all in equal flesh. This it is which constitutes the Merit, and denotes a good kennel Huntsman; but few attend with precision to this; the hounds are fed in a hurry, without casting their eyes over them before they begin, whilst to ascertain properly the *order* a pack of Hounds are in, demands no small Circumspection.

The huntsman should call each hound by name, letting him in to his food as he is called; it uses them to their names, and teaches them Obedience. When a hound is called he should approach you, and when you touch him with your stick, he should follow you any where.

The thin and tender feeding hounds being first turned into the Feeding room, will have the opportunity of picking where they choose; such hounds as are in lowest condition had better be drafted off into a separate kennel; by thus selecting those that are poor, you will proceed in the feeding of the remainder with less trouble and more accuracy; but those that are drafted off, when more flesh is mixed with the meat, are still meant to be let in to feed, one by one, as they answer to their names, or they may be better fed than taught; by this means the hounds wanting flesh will all have a share of it; if any be much poorer than the rest, they should be fed again, such hounds cannot be fed too often; but unless peculiarly good, a soft, washy constitutioned hound will scarce ever be worth the trouble of attending to, and after a hard day is frequently unserviceable for some time. Recollect, however, Hounds that are tender, or bad feeders, cannot be fed too *late*, or with meat too *good*. Should any hounds get too fat, they must not be suffered to fill themselves, the others may eat what they will of the meat.

All hounds (and more especially young ones), should be called over often in the kennel, and this lesson is mostly practised by Huntsmen when

they feed their hounds. Of course the Huntsman will be always present at feeding, when the draft is made for *next day's* hunting, that he may know what hounds he has out.

The Day before Hunting, the hounds are recommended to be fed at *Eight* in the morning, who are then to be let in to feed all together. Flesh is to be afterwards mixed with the residue of the meat, for such as are poor, who should be drafted off into another kennel; when the flesh is all eaten by the poor hounds, the Pack are again to be admitted, and are by this means cheated into a second appetite. At three o'clock, those that are to hunt the next day should be drafted into the feeding yard, where about three buckets of thick mixed oatmeal are prepared for them, the tender and bad feeders should have a handful of boiled flesh given to them afterwards. Should Hounds be low in condition, and have far to go to Cover, they may all have a little thin lap again in the evening, but this should never be given if you hunt early; Hounds should be sharp set before hunting, they run the better for it. *Eleven* o'clock is a good hour, when hounds are not to hunt the day following, as they are to be fed once only.

It is a bad custom to use hounds to the Boiling-house, it is apt to render them dainty, and to make them refuse the kennel meat; what they have, should always be given in the feeding yard, and for the same reason (unless in very particular cases), though it be flesh, it should have some meal mixed with it.

Should any hounds, after long rest from Frost, be too fat, (which, by the way, hounds at rest ought never to be,) it would be a bad excuse to say their fatness arises from want of work, since they should have been kept lower on that account. By keeping them for a day or two on thin meat, it will answer better to reduce them, than the usual method of giving the *same* meat with the other hounds, and stinting them in the *quantity* of it.

Once a week, or fortnight at most, during the hunting season, Hounds should have one pound of *Sulphur* given them in their meat; and when the season is over, half a pound of *Antimony* should be added to the Sulphur, and well mixed with the meat. On those days, the hounds should all be let in to feed together, and such as require flesh, have it given to them afterwards. Greens boiled in their meat, once a week, is likewise proper. A Horse killed and given to Hounds whilst warm, after a very hard day, is an excellent meal, but they should not hunt till the *third* day after it. The Bones broken are good for poor hounds, as there is great proof in them. Sheep-trotters are very sweet food; and Bullocks' paunches may also be of service, in a scarcity of Horse-flesh.

With some it is customary to shut up the Hounds for two hours after they return from hunting, before feeding, and that the other hounds are shut up with them to *lick* them clean; but it is apprehended a parcel of idle hounds, mixed with those that are inclined to rest, would disturb them more than all the licking will make amends for; besides Hounds shut up upon their return from hunting, will not readily leave their benches afterwards, for if much fatigued they will seek Repose instead of Food. The preferable way is to send a Servant forward to order the meat to be prepared, and feed them immediately. If they have had a severe day, some hours after they should be fed again. When you feed them twice, keep them separate from the Hounds left at home till after the second feeding; it would be still better were they not put together till the next morning. It is the best plan to feed *twice* the hounds that have been out. Some hounds will feed better the second time than the first; besides, the turning them out from the lodging house refreshes them, they stretch their limbs, and the Litter being shaken up, and the kennel cleaned out, they settle themselves better on the benches afterwards. At all times, after being fed, the Hounds should be turned into the Grass court to empty themselves; it will not a little contribute to the Cleanliness of the kennel.

Every day, when hounds come in from hunting, they ought carefully to be looked over, and Invalids immediately be taken care of. Hounds should be shut up warm at night after hunting; if any Hounds be missing, the Straw house door should be left open, and, if they have had a hard day, some meat left there for them.

Hounds that come home lame should not be taken out the *next* hunting day, since they may appear sound without being so. At the beginning of a Season, the Eyes of hounds are frequently injured; such hounds should not be hunted, and if their eyes continue weak, should lose a little blood. Such as have sore feet, should have them well washed out with Brine, or pot-liquor. Hounds unable to work should be permitted to run about the house, it will be of great use to them; and such as are ill or lame, ought to be turned into a kennel by themselves, there it will be more easy to give that attention both to their Medicine or Food, which is requisite.

Antimony and Sulphur, once a week or fortnight, have been already recommended, they cool and doubtless are of service to them. Should a Hound be in want of Physic, it is more easy to give, and more certain that he takes it, if given in a *ball*, which may be of the following ingredients:— One Pound of Antimony, four Ounces of Sulphur, and Sirup of Buckthorn *quan. suff.* to make them into a ball. Each ball to weigh about *seven drachms.*

In many kennels *Bleeding* is practised *twice* a year, under an idea of its preventing Madness. The Anointing, or dressing hounds, makes them fine in their Coats; the receipt for this, and the diseases of Hounds, will be hereafter noticed. Hounds in Summer should be kept low, and eat no flesh, otherwise the *Mange* must be expected to make its appearance. Whey, and boiled Vegetables in the meat, are antidotes against that Disorder, which Huntsmen too often content themselves to check, when with

less trouble they might prevent it. The Meal should always be boiled, but mixed up thin. Straw is unnecessary during the Summer; when they hunt, Hounds cannot have too much, or have it changed too often. Twice a week, in Summer, Hounds should be walked out for some hours at a time; and, in hot weather, made to swim through Rivers; if near the Sea, they should be bathed frequently; and if within the distance of ten or twelve Miles, they cannot be so healthily employed as walking to, and swimming in it, once a fortnight at least.

The Physic recommended is to be twice administered: the first at leaving off hunting; the last, just before its commencement. The Quantity is two pounds of Sulphur, one pound of Antimony, and one pint and a half of Sirup of Buckthorn, for about Forty couple of Hounds. This is nearly the same Physic before mentioned to be made up in balls, when wanted for particular hounds.

A good kennel Huntsman, possessing that discernment essential to the feeding hounds properly, is difficult to acquire; he must be aware that some hounds will hunt best when fed late, others the reverse; that while some should eat little, others cannot have too much. Mr. Meynell is, perhaps, the only man completely skilful in making the most of any particular hound by nicety of feeding. Hounds, to do their work in style, should be well in flesh, and that flesh firm; they should never be fat—a *fat* Hound, a *fat* Horse, or a *fat* Man, if propriety be at all consulted, can have *no business* at a Fox Chase.

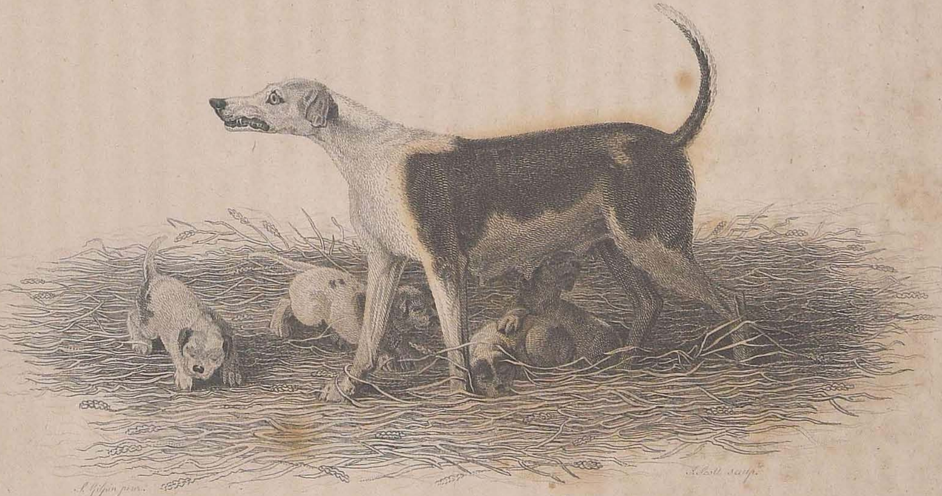
The *height* and *shape* of the Fox-hound are next to be considered: and doubtless the difference of Country may excuse a variableness of opinion in these respects; but there are certain Hounds well adapted for business, and which will not suffer themselves to be disgraced in any Country, and these are the Middle sized. All animals of that description are strongest, and best able to endure fatigue. In the *colour* of their Hounds most Sportsmen have their prejudices; in their *shape*, it is presumed they must

all agree; to look well they should be nearly of a Size, if they appear of the same family it will be an addition, and if handsome withal, they are then perfect so far as respects their Appearance; but there are necessary points in the shape of a Hound, which ought ever to be attended to, for if he is not of a perfect Symmetry, he will neither run fast, nor bear hard work; much *speed* is required, and he should possess adequate *strength.* His legs should be straight as arrows; his feet round, and not too large; his shoulders should lie back; his breast rather wide than narrow; his chest deep; his back broad; his neck thin; his head small; his tail thick and bushy, and which, if he carries well, will add to his Comeliness. It must be kept in mind, that although a *small* Head is mentioned as one of the requisites of a Fox-hound, that it is to be understood as relative to *Beauty* only; for as to Goodness, large headed Hounds are in no wise inferior. As an instance: amongst a draft of young Hounds from Earl Fitzwilliam's was one, of whom *Will Deane*, his Lordship's Huntsman, made this remark in his Letter, " that he could not guess at " Lord Foley's dislike to the Hound called *Glider*, then sent, which was " of the best blood in the country, being got by Mr. MEYNELL's Glider, out " of Lord Fitzwilliam's Blossom, and was moreover the most promising " young Hound he had ever entered, unless his Lordship took a distaste " to the *largeness* of the Head; but he begged leave to assert, although " it might appear a trifle out of size, there was a *world* of serious mischief " to the Foxes contained in it." The event justified Deane's prediction in its utmost latitude, for Glider was a most capital Chase, and long a favourite Stallion Hound, notwithstanding the magnitude and inelegance of his Head.

On *no* account admit into a Pack, Young Hounds that are *out* at the Elbows, nor those weak from the *Knee to the Foot.*

In an old Distich it is said,

" So many Men, so many Minds,
" So many Hounds, so many Kinds."



S. Gilpin pinx. J. Scott sculp.

FOX HOUND.

Published May 1. 1801, by Bunny & Gold 103, Shoe Lane, London.

And the description of the choice of Hounds, in former times, as to colour, &c. is no bad commentary upon it; for we are gravely told that White coloured Hounds, especially those that are pupped *without any spot* upon them, although not generally good for all sorts of Game, were excellent for the Stag; and that people from experience valued them, because of their natural Instinct, being curious hunters with admirable noses, and very good at *Stratagems*; moreover, they were less subject to Diseases, by reason of a predominancy of Phlegm, which gave them a good temperament of body.

Black Hounds were not to be rejected, especially when marked with white, and not red Spots, the whiteness proceeding from the phlegmatic constitution, which insured Memory, and instilled Obedience; they were said to be good hunters, swift and lasting, not frightened at *Water*, and so hardy as not often to need the Doctor.

Grey coloured Hounds (supposing all suspicion of Mongrelism to be removed) were to be coveted, on account of Cunning, never faultering, nor being discouraged in their *Quest.* It is allowed their Noses were not the best, but being indefatigable, they pushed themselves forward, and it is presumed, from the above failing, nine times out of ten, did more harm than good.

Yellow Hounds, which are defined to be those having red hair, inclining to brown, possessed too much Choler to be much prized, were too giddy and resolute to hunt any beasts that turned much in the chase, were with difficulty taught, and not easily corrected; and from their impatient temper, which hurried them beyond their strength, were much liable to Diseases.

The size and proportions of Hounds, and the mode of hunting with, and following them, are so totally different, that we may be excused men-

tioning that of *two* Centuries past, as a contrast to what will, in the course of this work, be stated as the present System.

The *Southern* Hounds were recommended for woodland and hilly countries, and used by those hunters who went on foot, and hunted, as it was termed, *under the Pole*, by which is meant, that so exact was the discipline by which these Hounds were regulated, that in the hottest Scent, if the hunting Pole was thrown before them, they stopped in an instant, and followed the Huntsman's heels in *full Cry*, till he again permitted their going forward; this much lengthened the Chase, which sometimes lasted five or six hours.

In opposition to the Southern, were the fleet or *Northern* Hounds, who were supposed capable of exercising Horses and trying their strength; and who, in the course of an Hour, could run down a Hare; the Fox stood rather a longer time before them. Between this Southern and Northern breed, they possessed a sort of Hound described as excellent in mixed Countries, and as being capable of running through thick and thin, and not requiring the Huntsman's *Aid* to help them over *Ditches.*

As to the Shape, it was thus described: a true, right-shaped, deep-mouthed Hound, should have a round thick head, with nostrils open and rising upwards, his ears large and thin, hanging lower than his chaps, the flews of his upper lip should be longer than those of his nether chaps; the chine of his back great and thick, straight and strong, and rather bending out than inclining in; his thighs well trussed, his haunches large, his fillets round and large, his tail or Stern strong set on, waxing smaller towards the top; his hair under the belly rough and long, his legs large and lean, his feet dry and hard, with strong claws and high knuckles, and to be of so just a Symmetry, that standing upon a Level, it could not be discerned whether the hinder or fore parts were the highest.

As to the Northern Hound, his head and nose ought to be slender and longer, his back broad, his belly gaunt, his joints long, and his ears thicker and shorter, in all parts lighter made, and after the mould of a Greyhound. Crossing these Breeds, we are assured, will produce a pack of a desirable composition, according to every Man's *fancy*.

We have now read the opinion of the Ancients respecting shape and colour; the Moderns, it is believed, have a fixed opinion, that the colour of a good Hound, or a good Horse, is unimportant: and Mr. Foote extended this idea still further, respecting a *Negro*, who was supposed a good Candidate, and consequently like the animals above-mentioned, could not be of a *bad* colour.

That a Prepossession will arise to the sort of Hound we have been most accustomed to, is often the case; those who have usually hunted with the sharp nosed, will hardly allow a large headed hound to be a Fox-hound, although both are equally so. *Speed* and *beauty* are the chief excellencies of the former; whilst *stoutness* and *tenderness of nose* in hunting, characterise the latter. Very good sport may be had with unseemly hounds, where a great difference in size and look is apparent: but a Gentleman anxious that his Hounds should be complete, will not be satisfied with such a Pack; Hounds should run well together, and this end he cannot so well attain, as by confining himself, as nearly as possible, to those of the same *sort*, *size*, and *shape*.

Packs where the hounds are of various kinds, seldom run well together, although they may very frequently kill their Fox; but it is the *Style* of killing, which gives Celebrity. The answer of *Will Crane* is highly appropriate, and to act as he describes, will ever constitute an excellence of Fox-hounds. Being asked how his Hounds behaved, he replied, *Very well, Sir, they never come to a fault, but they spread like a Sky-rocket.*

The great excellency in a pack of Foxhounds, is the *Head* they carry,

considered in a collective body, they go *fast* in proportion to the excellence of their noses and the head they carry, and that Pack may be said to go the fastest, which can run ten miles the soonest, notwithstanding the hounds, separately, may not be so speedy as many others. Some hounds *creep* through the same hole, instead of *topping* the fence, and follow one another in a string, as true as a Team of Cart-horses; Mr. BECKFORD, with conciseness and neatness, has described in what manner they ought to be, "like the Horses of the Sun, *all abreast.*"

Five-and-twenty Couple of Hounds are sufficient at any time to be taken into the field, they are a match for any Fox, supposing them steady, and their speed nearly equal; too many Hounds always do more mischief than service.

When Packs are very extensive, the Hounds are seldom sufficiently hunted to be good. Few people choose to hunt every day, and if such were their inclination, the Huntsman to a numerous Kennel must feel the fatigue of hunting constantly, and especially with young unruly hounds, every other day. The present Duke of HAMILTON used to hunt *five* days in the week, but his Huntsman, although no man could more eagerly admire the sport, was truly rejoiced at the arrival of the day of rest. The Exertion, supposing the Huntsman to do his duty in the Field, is, for a continuance, beyond the powers of most Men, at least, it prematurely breaks their Constitution; besides, when so many hounds are kept, either a large Pack must be taken out, or a great number of hounds be left behind; in the first case, too many hounds in the field will probably spoil the diversion; secondly, Hounds long idle, always get out of wind, and not unfrequently become riotous. *Forty couple* of hunting Hounds will admit of hunting three times a week, (supposing twenty-five Couple to be the usual allotment for the Field), unless the country is extremely bad for laming hounds, and even then, the number taken into the Field had better be reduced, than an *extra* quantity of Hounds provided. The above-mentioned number in kennel, will kill more Foxes than more numerous

Establishments; for Hounds to be steady, must be constantly hunted; young ones in particular should never be left at home, while able to hunt; the lame, the old, those low in flesh, and such as idleness cannot injure, may be suffered to remain quiet.

Hounds that are meant to run well together, should never have too many *old* Hounds amongst them; in five or six seasons their *speed* is generally destroyed, although there is no saying with certainty what number of years a Hound will last; their Constitutions vary as in Man; those possessing the best, will consequently bear the most labour; a great deal also consists in the usage they meet with, as the duration of all bodies depends upon *that*, as much as upon the materials of which they are made. A spayed Bitch, called Lilly, ran at the head of old Mr. Panton's Harriers, at Newmarket, for *ten* seasons; a singular instance of undiminished Speed.

We now proceed to the *Breeding* of Hounds.

If a Pack can be bought, the purchaser's diversion will undoubtedly commence earlier than by breeding them, and much trouble and vexation will be avoided; but Capital Foxhounds, supposing them on Sale at the moment when a Gentleman wants them, will always bear a proportionate value; Mr. Noel's were sold to Sir William Lowther for a thousand Guineas.

In our Breed of Hounds, it is extraordinary that no country should equal us, and that the Hounds procured from England should degenerate in another Climate.

> "In thee alone, fair land of Liberty,
> Is bred the perfect Hound, in Scent and Speed,
> As yet unrivalled, while in other Climes
> Their Virtue fails, a weak degen'rate Race."

But to preserve this Superiority, the size, shape, colour, constitution, and natural disposition, as well as the fineness of the Nose, the stoutness and method of hunting of the Dog bred from, should be considered. On no account breed from a Hound that is not *stout*, that is not *tender nosed*, or that is either a *Babbler* or a *Skirter*. Babbling is one of the worst faults of which a Hound can be guilty; it is not only increasing but catching. *Skirting Hounds*, where Game is plenty, are always changing, and occasion the loss of more Foxes than they kill; and as skirting is what many Fox-hounds acquire from practice, it had better not be made natural to them: it is the judicious *cross* that renders the Pack complete; the Imperfection on one side may be rectified on the other, and if this be attended to, and a cross hit found, pursue it. The breeding from young Dog hounds after the *first* season, who have *beauty* and *goodness* to recommend them, to see what Whelps they get, is a proper trial. Never put an *old* Dog to an *old* Bitch, and be careful that those bred from are in Health, or a healthy offspring cannot well be expected. It has been said from high authority, that the whelps produced from Brothers and Sisters are good; it is pretty certain that a Commerce of this sort amongst other Animals is not often resorted to, or expected to have such a Termination.

The Feeder should watch most vigilantly the Bitches going to heat, and separate them directly; neglect may set the whole kennel quarrelling, the breed of the hounds cannot be ascertained, and good hounds are sometimes sacrificed by it. After the Bitches are off their heat, they should be suffered to run about the House, two or three days previous to their being taken out to hunt, or again put into the kennel.

Whelps of all sorts of Dogs, pupped in *January* and *February*, are preferable; certainly they are more difficult to rear, *cold* being a great enemy to all *young* creatures, and many die at their walks for want of warmth; but on the other hand, the Whelps that survive come in well

the following Season, and are generally hardy and handsome. If possible, have no whelps later than *April*, late puppies seldom thrive; of the early ones, five or six should be kept; of the late ones, not more than half the number.

When the Bitches begin to get big, they should hunt no more, as it frequently proves fatal to the puppies, and sometimes to the Bitch, nor ought they to remain in the kennel. Should one Bitch have more whelps than she can rear, (and which, if limited to *four*, will be always of better size than when more are suckled), some of them may be put to another Bitch, and thus a favourite Sort may be all preserved; in like manner, if only one or two are produced, by shifting these puppies to another Bitch, the former will be soon fit to hunt again; she should however be first physicked, and her dugs washed with *brandy and water*. Should the Bitch refuse to take the strange puppies, by killing one of *her own*, and rubbing the strangers with a little of the *blood*, she will lick and immediately receive them. At three or four days old, the *Tips* of the *Sterns* should be twisted off, and the *Dew claws* be cut off with a sharp pair of Scissars.

The Bitches should be well fed with flesh, and ought also to have plenty of milk, nor should the puppies be taken from them, till they are able to feed themselves; they will soon learn to lap the milk, which will relieve the Mother, and at six weeks old may for the most part be separated from her; if at that age they are *Wormed*, it will be an operation of very little trouble, and which may stop serious accidents; for although *Worming* will not prevent, the Compiler has had variety of proofs of its efficacy, in checking the most dangerous part of *Canine Madness*. Dogs that are wormed will likewise look finer in their Coats.

When the puppies are taken away, the Bitches should have three purging balls given them, one every other morning, and plenty of *Whey* the intermediate day.

The *Distemper* carries off numbers of whelps; this is partly owing to the little care taken of them at their walks, at those where they are constantly well fed, and lie warm, it rarely appears; a cautionary request at being sent to their Quarters, respecting these two Articles, may therefore be proper, and the evil thereby lessened, if not totally averted.

The question, how many *Young* Hounds should be bred to keep up the stock? depending altogether on contingencies, cannot be answered; the deficiencies of one year must be supplied the next; but from Thirty to Thirty-five couple of *Old* Hounds, and from Eight to Twelve couple of young ones to be entered, would, one year with another, best suit a Pack not meant to exceed *Forty* couple of Hunting Hounds. One rule should be rigidly observed, never to *part* with an *useful* hound, or *enter* an *unhandsome* young one.

In Breeding, the best Bitches should be sent to the best Dogs, *wherever* they may be, and no prejudice in favour of a person's own sort should prevent it; those who breed only a few Hounds *may* have a good Pack, whilst those who breed many (if at the same time they understand the business) reduce it to a *certainty*.

It is sometimes said upon hounds not hunting a *cold* Scent, that they are *too high bred*, this to a Sportsman is unintelligible, they are much more likely to be *too ill bred* to be of any service; it is the *patience* of the Huntsman, united to the *judgment* of the Breeder, that makes them hunt.

Our Ancestors observed in their breeding of Hounds the following maxims:—The Bitches to litter early in the Spring; the Dog bred from, not to exceed five years old; the Bitch not to go into water whilst proud, and be kept quiet when in whelp. Some chose those whelps which were lightest, as likely to turn out the swiftest, although not the strongest; some preferred the whelp that saw last; and others removed the whelps

into several places, and watching the Bitch, adopted those which she first carried back to her kennel, as the best.] They recommended their skins being anointed with *Nut Oil*, mixed with beaten Saffron, which killed all sorts of Worms, and kept them from the biting of Fleas; at fifteen days old to be *wormed*, and a week after, one joint of their Sterns to be taken off; to wean them at two months old; to keep them well, but not too high, and to prevent *Wind in their Bellies*, to put Cummin Seed now and then in their *bread*. By another account, the whelps were to suck three months, then to be put out till ten months old, during which time they were to eat no *Carrion*, or frequent *Warrens*: Wheat bread was to be their food, because that made of Rye passed too soon through them, and was so light as to cause them to be narrow backed: at the ten months' end, they were to be coupled with the others, and taught their business.

Hounds are commonly named when first put out to their Walks, and the usual mode is to name all the whelps of *one* Litter with the same *initial* letter as that of the Dog that got, or the Bitch who bred them*. The following list of names is classed according to the different Genders.

* A Book should be kept, stating by what Dog and from what Bitch, with their respective *Ages* and *Pedigrees*; the *Day* the Bitch pupped; the *Name* of each Person where Whelps are sent to be reared, and the *Dates* when they were so distributed.

NAMES OF HOUNDS.

Dogs.
Actor
Agent
Aider
Antic
Archer
Ardent
Artist
Atlas
Augur
Awful

Bitches.
Active
Actress
Airy
Amorous
Angry
Anxious
Artful

Dogs.
Banger
Baffler
Bender
Blaster
Bluecap
Bluster
Boaster
Bouncer
Brawler
Brusher
Brutal
Burster
Bustler

Bitches.
Baneful
Bashful
Bauble
Beldam
Blameless
Blithsome
Blowzy
Bluebell
Boundless
Brazen
Brilliant
Brimstone
Buxom

Dogs.
Caitiff
Captain
Captor
Carver
Castor
Challenger
Champion
Chaser
Chaunter
Chieftain
Chimer
Chirper
Clanger
Clasher
Conflict
Conqueror
Contest
Crasher
Crowner
Cruiser
Cryer

Bitches.
Captious
Careless
Careful
Cautious
Charmer
Chauntress
Chearful
Comely
Comfort
Concord
Conquest
Crafty
Crazy
Croney
Cruel
Crusty

Dogs.
Damper
Danger
Darter
Dasher
Daunter
Dragon
Driver
Duster

Bitches.
Dainty
Darling
Dauntless
Dext'rous
Doubtless
Dreadful

Dogs.
Eager
Effort
Envious

Bitches.
Easy
Echo
Endless

Dogs.
Factor
Fatal
Fearnought
Fervent
Flagrant
Flasher
Fleecer
Flinger
Foiler
Forrester

Bitches.
Fancy
Faithful
Famous
Fatal
Fearless
Festive
Fickle
Fidget
Fiery
Flighty
Flippant
Flurry
Fretful
Friendly
Frisky
Frolic

Dogs.
Gainer
Gallant
Gamboy
Gamester
Glancer
Glider
Glorious
Grappler
Grasper
Grumbler
Guider
Guiler

Bitches.
Gainful
Gambol
Gamesome
Gaylass
Ghastly
Giddy
Gladsome
Graceful
Graceless
Gracious
Grateful
Guilesome
Guiltless

Dogs.
Hazard
Hearty
Hector
Heedful
Hopeful
Hotspur
Humbler
Hurtful

Bitches.
Hasty
Harlot
Heedless
Hellen
Heroine
Hostile

Dogs.
Jerker
Jester
Jingler
Jovial
Judgement
Jumper

Bitches.
Jewel
Joyful
Joyous

Dogs.
Lasher
Laster
Launcher
Leader
Leaper
Lifter
Lunger
Lurker

Bitches.
Lavish
Lawless
Lightsome
Likely
Lively
Lofty
Lovely
Lusty

Dogs.
Manful
Marksman
Marplot
Martial
Match'em
Maxim
Medler
Mentor
Merlin
Miscreant
Monarch
Mounter

Bitches.
Madcap
Magic
Matchless
Mighty
Mindful
Minion
Mischief
Modish
Music

Dogs.
Nervous
Nettler
Noble
Nonsuch
Noxious

Bitches.
Neatness
Needful
Nimble
Noisy
Notion

Dogs.
Partner
Pealer
Perfect
Piercer
Pilgrim
Pillager
Pilot
Plunder
Potent
Prattler
Primate
Prowler
Prompter
Prosper

Bitches.
Pastime
Phœnix
Phrenzy
Placid
Playful
Pliant
Precious
Priestess
Prodigal
Prudence

Dogs.
Racer
Rager
Rambler
Rancour
Random
Ranger
Ranter
Rattler
Ravager
Reacher
Rector
Regent
Render
Rifler
Rioter
Risker
Romper
Royal
Royster
Ruffler
Rumour
Rusher
Rustic

Bitches.
Racket
Rally
Rampant
Ransom
Rapid
Rapine
Rapture
Rashness
Ravish
Restless
Riot
Rival
Roguish
Ruby
Ruthless

Dogs.
Sampson
Saunter
Scalper
Scamper
Schemer
Scuffler
Searcher
Shifter
Singer
Smuggler
Spanker
Splender
Spoiler
Squabler
Statesman
Stickler
Stinger
Stormer
Striver
Stroller
Struggler

Bitches.
Scornful
Skilful
Signal
Sober
Social
Songstress
Speedy
Spinster
Spightful
Sportive
Sprightly
Stately
Surety

Dogs.
Tartar
Taunter
Threatner
Thwarter
Tomboy
Torment
Torrent
Tracer
Trampler
Traveller
Triumph
Trouncer
Tryer
Tuner
Tyrant

Bitches.
Telltale
Tempest
Testy
Thoughtful
Tidings
Timely
Toilsome
Tragic
Transit
Trespass
Trifle
Tryal
Tuneful

Dogs.
Vagrant
Valiant
Vaulter
Vaunter
Venture
Vermin
Vexer
Victor
Voucher

Bitches.
Vanquish
Vengeful
Venture
Vicious
Victrix
Vivid
Vocal

Dogs.
Wanderer
Warbler
Warlike
Warrior
Whipster
Wildair
Wisdom
Worker
Wrangler
Wrestler

Bitches.
Wanton
Warfare
Warning
Waspish
Wasteful
Watchful
Welcome
Whimsey
Wilful
Wishful
Wrathful

Young Hounds should be marked in the side (which is termed *branding* them) with the initial Letter of their Owner's name, it may prevent their being stolen from Walk, and after being entered, if at any time lost in the country at all near the kennel, will indicate whom they belong to.

Young hounds first brought up from their walks, should be kept separate from the Pack, and as this will happen when there is little or no hunting, one of the kennels and the Grass court adjoining, may be allotted them; their play frequently ends in a battle, and is therefore less dangerous where all are equally matched; if a dislike is taken to a particular hound, it had best be removed, or probably they will kill it at last. A Feeder too often, upon hounds quarrelling, halloos to stop them, he then enters the kennel and flogs every hound he can come near; he would act more reasonably to observe *which* were fighting before he beats them; Punishment, as it ought, would then fall only upon the guilty. In all packs some hounds are more quarrelsome than the rest, and to them is owing all the mischief that is done; if Chastisement will not quiet them, it may be prudent to break their *Holders*, they are not essential to them in eating the kennel meat, and are not likely to be used except for the purpose of annoying others.

Young hounds ought to be fed twice a day, Morning and Evening, they seldom eat the kennel meat readily at first, and the *Distemper* is most apt to seize them, if they fall off their food; as flesh may be wanted for those who get thin, it may be kept sweet for eight or ten days in the hottest weather, by being *buried whilst raw* in the Earth.

It is advisable not to round them till they are well settled to the kennel, nor in very hot weather, lest they bleed too freely; it may perhaps be better to round them whilst at walk, when about *six months old*, should it be done sooner, it would make their Ears tuck up; they should not be rounded whilst they have the Distemper, the loss of blood would too much weaken them.

If any of the young Dogs be thin over the back, or more quarrelsome than others, it will be of use to cut them; such Bitches also which are ill loined, and that are not wanted to breed from, should be spayed, they are then constantly serviceable, stouter, and always in better order; besides, if a Pack hunt late in the Spring, it will be very short indeed without Hounds of the above Description: the latter Operation does not always succeed, unless done by a skilful person, who can be relied upon. If it be ill done, although the Bitches can have no Puppies, they will notwithstanding go to heat, which defeats the purpose: there is a difference of opinion, whether a Bitch should be spayed *before* or *after* she has had a Litter of whelps; the Compiler has tried and found both periods answer; the best time is *fourteen* or *fifteen* days after she has taken the Dog, and when the puppies just begin to be knotted within her; all the roots of the veins should *not* be taken away, her strength and swiftness will be injured by so doing; they should be kept low for several days *before* the operation is performed, and fed on thin meat for some time *after*.

When Young hounds well know and answer to their names, they should be put into *couples*, and walked out amongst Sheep; if any be particularly snappish, leave the Couples loose about their necks in the kennel, till they are more reconciled to them; should any be very troublesome, couple them to old Hounds, always avoiding coupling *two Dogs* together, if possible, and taking care that the couples be tight enough to prevent their heads being slipt out of the collar. Young hounds are awkward at first, but they will soon be willing to follow a Horse; after being walked out frequently amongst the Sheep, they may be uncoupled a few at a time, and such as offer to run after them, should be well chastised; the cry of *Ware*, *Sheep*, will afterwards stop them, without further application of the Whip; proper attention will soon make them ashamed of it; but if once suffered to taste the blood, it will be difficult to reclaim them. If Young and Old hounds are aired together, let the former be in Couples; they are always ready for mischief, and idleness may induce even the

latter to join in it; it may be as well to air the Young hounds in that country where they are designed to hunt, they acquire some knowledge of it by this means, and if left behind at any time, will more readily find their way home.

Enter Young hounds as soon as you can; in Woodlands and Grass-lands, it will of course be earlier than in Corn countries; *sport* in Fox-hunting cannot be said to begin before October, but in the two preceding months, a Pack is either made or marred; always enter Young hounds at their own game, it is a strange contradiction to enter them at *Hare*, and then cut them to pieces for hunting Hare afterwards; it is wantonly laying a foundation for future cruelty and vexation; most Dogs like that scent *best* which they were *first* blooded to, and if the blood of Fox be of so much service, the blood of Hare cannot be deemed matter of indifference; it is certainly most rational to use them to that scent *only*, which it is intended they should hunt. It has been asserted that the way to render Hounds steady from Hare, is to encourage them to hunt her; without attempting to prove the fallacy of this Paradox, let us examine the advantages said to be derived from it, *viz.* "the teaching Hounds to *hunt*, and learning them *obedience*;" but the surer method to make hounds obedient, is calling them over often in the kennel to accustom them to their names, walking them out frequently amongst Sheep, Hares, and Deer, from which they are to be stopped, to make them know a *Rate;* this practice will learn them obedience. *Nature* will instruct them how to hunt, *Art* only is necessary to prevent their hunting what they ought *not to hunt.*

Young hounds being frequently walked about the courts of the kennel, the Whipper-in following, and *rating* them after the Huntsman, and the sending them out (after they have been fed) with the people on foot, greatly contributes to make them *handy;* by this is meant, their readiness to do whatever is required of them, and particularly, *when cast*, to turn easily which way the Huntsman pleases; this purpose cannot be answered

so well as by taking them out often; let the Huntsman lounge about with them, frequently get off his Horse and encourage them to come to him, nothing will familiarize them so much; too great Restraint will oftentimes incline Hounds to be riotous.

Should any Young Hounds be very fond of Hare, let some be found sitting, and started before them, they will soon be checked and cease to run after them; if they are to be steadied from Deer, they should often see Deer, and they will not regard them; and after a probation of this kind, a Cub should be turned out before them, with some Old hounds to lead them on, they will not long give trouble, for

> "Easy the lesson of the youthful train,
> When Instinct prompts, and when Example guides."

After young hounds stoop to a scent, are become handy, know a *Rate*, and stop easily, put them, a few only at a time, into the Pack after the Old hounds have been hunted and *had blood;* let them be taken the first day where they are certain of finding; Hounds should be low in flesh when *Hunting* commences, the ground is generally hard at that season, and they are liable, if lusty, to be shaken.

If Foxes are in plenty, and the sacrifice will not be missed, take the Young, with some of the steadiest of the Old hounds, where there is least riot, should you there find a litter of Foxes, the Young hounds will get such improvement, as to need little instruction afterwards; should any Cubs be ran to *ground*, and blood not *then* wanted, let them be brought home, they will be serviceable should blood be necessary at any time for the Young hounds.

Frequent *Hallooing* is of use with *Young* hounds, it keeps them forward, prevents their being lost, and from hunting after the others, the more a Fox is therefore seen and hallooed the better; it makes Young hounds eager, and teaches them to exert themselves; at their first entering,

Hounds cannot be encouraged too much; when they are handy, love a scent, and begin to know what is *right*, it will be soon enough to chastise them for doing *wrong*, in which latter case, one severe beating will save much trouble. The Whipper-in should use his *Voice* as well as his *Whip* when he flogs a hound, and take care that the stroke *precedes* the rating, and he should remember that the *smack* of the whip is often of as much service as the *lash* to one that has already felt it. Hounds that are Old offenders, are for the most part cunning and difficult to catch, they deserve punishment, and whenever taken in the *fact*, should have it given them in earnest.

It is a common practice with Huntsmen, to flog hounds unmercifully in the kennel if they are obstinately riotous, (and such Young hounds as are most riotous at first, are, generally speaking, the best in the end;) but this Beating would be inflicted with less impropriety if a *live* Hare were put into the kennel, and the hounds flogged as often as they approach her, they will then have some notion for *what* they are beaten; the steady hounds should be withdrawn before the Hare is turned down, and the Whipper-in should flog every hound, calling him by his name, and rating him whenever he is near the Hare; neither the *Whip* nor *Voice* should be spared upon this occasion; the Hare should then be taken away, but if any one hound love Hare more than the rest, a Hare skin stuffed, and tied tightly to his *stern*, and flogging and rating him at the same time, is a remedy seldom known to fail.

The day after Young hounds have had blood, is a proper time to take them where there is Riot, and if they merit it, to chastise them: it is always best to correct them, when they cannot help *knowing* what they are corrected for. When hounds go out for this purpose, it should be at a late hour, as the worse the scent is, the less inclinable will they be to run it, and the stopping them will be more easy and immediate.

Upon the day when a Fox is proposed to be turned out, Young hounds

should draw small *Covers* and *Furze brakes*, where there are Hares or Deer; a little rating and flogging, before they are encouraged to *Vermin*, teaches them as well what they should not, as what they should do. Obedience is all that is required, until they have been sufficiently taught *what* Game they are to pursue, they should afterwards distinguish of themselves right from wrong, or how can they be managed, when it frequently happens, what they are at cannot be seen, and their *words* must be taken for it? A Hound that hears a Voice which has often rated him, and the Whip he has often felt, ought to stop; when Hounds are rated and do not answer the Rate, they should be coupled up immediately, and made to know the Whipper-in.

A most essential point in rendering Hounds obedient, is, to make them understand you. The *language* used to convey our meaning to them should never vary, still less should be altered the very meaning of the terms: it must be absurd to encourage, when we mean to rate, and if done, Obedience cannot be expected, and yet this inconsistency is practised, when hounds are incited to *run* a Scent to-day, which they are to be *broke from* to-morrow; the entering Fox-hounds at Hare, is the *ne plus ultra* of this incoherent system. Were Huntsmen to scream continually to their Hounds, using the same *halloo*, whether they are drawing, casting, or running, the Hounds could not understand, and would probably, on every occasion, shew no attention to them. If covers are very large, the *Strait Horn* is of use, from its being heard further than the Voice, and the sound being peculiar, cannot be mistaken by the Hounds, for those wild and mischievous *hootings*, with which young Sportsmen so frequently indulge themselves, to the great annoyance and confusion of even the steadiest Hounds.

Young hounds should be hunted in large Covers to *tire* them out, (a necessary step towards making them steady), provided there are Paths or Ridings for the Whippers-in to easily get at them; but where there is much Riot and no *openings*, the purpose will not be answered, unless you

have a body of Old hounds to carry on the right scent; for the Young ones, so soon as the ground becomes foiled, will be scattered about the cover, hunting old scents, and will not get on fast enough to tire themselves; besides every Foxhound will leave a *bad* scent of a Fox, for a *good* one of either Hare or Deer, unless he has been made *steady* from both. By disturbing the large covers early in the year, Foxes are made shy of them in the season, and as they are not likely to break from them until the covers are well opened, you can do no hurt to the Corn, and may begin before it is cut.

Young hounds are all given to *riot*, but the better they are bred, the less trouble will they be likely to give; high-bred Foxhounds love their own Game best, they should have little rest, one day they should be hunted in large covers where Foxes are in plenty, the next, they ought to be walked out amongst Hares and Deer, and stopped from riot, and the day following be hunted again as before; by this management Young hounds will soon become steady. It has been said that *no* Foxhound will break off to Deer after once a Fox is found; trust not to this remark, but seek a surer dependance; before hunting with Young hounds amongst Deer, let them not only *see* Deer, but *draw* covers where Deer are, otherwise after they are so far steady, as not to run them in view, they may challenge on their scent; in like manner where Hares are plentiful, let the Young Hounds be awed and stopped from Hare, or continual vexation, by hunting with unsteady Hounds, must be expected. Should Hounds be very riotous, and obliged to be stopped frequently from Hare, it will be right to try on (however late in the day) till a Fox is found, as giving them encouragement should at such a time prevail over every other Consideration.

First impressions are of more consequence than they are in general thought to be, on that account enter Young hounds to Vermin *only*, use them as early as possible to the strongest and thickest Woods and Furzes, and they will seldom be shy of them afterwards; should there be *Martern*

Cats in the country, take Young hounds where they frequent, all hounds will hunt their scent eagerly, and the Martern Cat being a small animal, by running the closest Brakes it can find, teaches hounds to run *cover*, and is of the greatest use. By being awed from Hare and Deer, and being taught to hunt only Vermin, Hounds will stop at a word, because *that word* will by them be understood, and a smack of the whip will spare the inhuman trouble of cutting hounds in pieces for faults, which (if entered at Hare) they have been incited to commit.

The office of a Huntsman is pleasing*, and at the same time flattering; he is paid for what diverts him, and is enriched by the fortunate termination of its greatest pleasure—a General after a Victory is little more proud than a Huntsman returning with his Fox's Head. To conduct a Pack of Foxhounds successfully, the Huntsman should be strong, active, sensible, good tempered, fond of, and indefatigable in the pursuit of the diversion, above all he must be *sober*, or he cannot be expected to be exact, civil, or cleanly, three very essential points; he should be a good Horseman and a good Groom, his Voice be strong and clear, his Eye so quick as to perceive *which* hound carries the scent, when *all* are running, and his Ear so excellent, as always to distinguish the *foremost* hounds, when he does not *see* them; he should be patient, quiet, and without conceit; these excellencies which constitute a good Huntsman, he should not be too fond of displaying, until occasion calls them forth. Hounds should be let alone whilst they *can hunt;* it is the proof of the Huntsman's genius to assist them, *when they cannot.*

* The keeping Hounds clean and healthy, and bringing them into the field in their fullest vigour, is the excellence of a good Kennel Huntsman; if, besides this, he makes his hounds both love and fear him; if he be active, and press them on, whilst the scent is good, always aiming to keep as near to the Fox as he can; if, when his hounds are at fault, he make his cast with judgment, not casting the *wrong* way first, and only blundering, as many do, upon the *right* at last; if, added to this, he be patient and persevering, never giving up a Fox whilst there remains a chance of killing him, he then, says Mr. Beckford, is a *perfect* Huntsman.

With regard to the Whipper-in, where two are kept, (and it is asserted that no Pack of Fox-hounds is complete without), the first may be considered as a *second* huntsman, and should possess nearly the same qualities; the lighter and more excellent Horseman he is, the better, as his horse will probably have *most* to do; his being able to hunt the hounds occasionally, will answer another good purpose, it will keep the Huntsman in order, they are apt to be impertinent when they imagine they cannot be parted with; but supposing only *One* Whipper-in to be kept, his business should be regulated upon similar principles. He should be attentive and obedient to the Huntsman, be always on the *opposite* side of the cover from him, if within hearing of his Halloo he is near enough, for that is the hunting signal he is to obey; he must not be conceited, but should always maintain to the Huntsman's Halloo, and stop such hounds as divide from it, and when stopped, get forward with them after the Huntsman. He must be contented to act an under part, except under peculiar circumstances. When the Huntsman cannot be up with his hounds, the Whipper-in should, in which case, it is the business of the huntsman to bring on the *Tail* hounds with him; the huntsman once up, the Whipper-in must resume his former Station; more Foxes will be killed with an *excellent* Whipper-in and a moderate Huntsman, than with the *best* of Huntsmen without such an assistant, because Hounds oftener need the one than the other.

The Huntsman's business in the Field is complicated, his experience will point out how to make the most of existing circumstances, and it is the quick application that renders his Judgment most useful and conspicuous; of course he will know the difference of *hunting* a Fox, or killing him with *hard running;* he will be sensible a Pack of Harriers may, by tiring him out, kill a Fox, but not in the style he ought to be killed; it is the *Dash* of the Foxhound which distinguishes him; they should never run in a string, or creep when they can leap; the consequence of hounds *creeping* through a Fence, is, that the first hounds will ever be far distant

from those, that must wait for their turn of getting through, and thus the Pack is prevented from carrying any *Head*, which is the great *excellence* of Foxhounds.

A Chase should not be less than *one*, or to exceed *two* Hours, it is sufficiently long if properly followed, and will seldom be longer unless there be a fault somewhere, either in the Day, the Huntsman, or the Hounds. What the late Lord CHATHAM once said of a Battle, is particularly applicable to a Fox-chase : It would be *short*, *sharp*, and *decisive*.

The whole art of Fox-hunting is to keep hounds well in *blood*, therefore every advantage of the Fox is taken. Those who can suppose blood to be of no service to Hounds, may perhaps imagine that it does them hurt: it is but going one step further. *Sport* is but a secondary consideration with a true Fox-hunter; his first motive is the *Killing of the Fox*, by which he makes his hounds; present success is almost a sure forerunner of future sport, and he is better pleased with an indifferent chase with *death* at the close of it, than with the best chase possible, if it terminates with the loss of the Fox*. Good chases are, generally speaking, long ones, and if unsuccessful, do more harm than good to Hounds. One advantage needful to be given to hounds when out of blood, is to go out early; at other times a very early hour is only necessary where it is not likely to find without a Drag. The *morning* is the part of the day

* When a Fox-hunter is asked what Sport he has had? and he replies, it was *good*; the next question generally is, *Did your Hounds kill?* if answered in the negative, the conversation ends; but, on the contrary, if he says they did, a hundred enquiries are made, and seldom are satisfied till every particular of the Chase has been related. Upon this principle is the Anecdote of the *Lyndhurst* Butcher as related by Mr. BECKFORD. This lover of the Diversion whenever he heard the late Duke of R.'s Hounds returning from hunting, never failed to ask his Grace, who was extremely popular in his Neighbourhood, what Sport he had? "Very good, my honest friend." "Has your Grace killed a Fox?" "*No*, we have had a good run, but the Hounds have not killed." "*Pshaw!*" cried the Butcher, looking archly, and pointing at him with his finger. This was repeated so frequently, that the Duke used to say, when he had not killed a Fox, *he was afraid to meet the Butcher.*

which usually affords the best Scent, and the animal itself, which you are at this time more than ever desirous of killing, is then least able to escape; the want of rest, added perhaps to a full belly, give Hounds a decided superiority over an *early* found Fox.

The reason of good or bad scent is a puzzling theme to the Sportsman. The Author of the Chase considers it to arise from an increased circulation of the Blood.

> " The panting Chase grows warmer as he flies,
> And through the net-work of the skin perspires;
> Leaves a long steaming trail behind, which by
> The cooler Air condensed, remains, unless
> By some rude storm dispers'd, or rarefied
> By the Meridian Sun's intenser heat.
> To ev'ry Shrub the warm Effluvia cling,
> Hang on the grass, impregnate Earth and Skies.
> With nostrils op'ning wide, o'er hill, o'er dale,
> The vig'rous Hounds pursue, with ev'ry breath
> Inhale the grateful steam, quick pleasures sting
> Their tingling Nerves, while they their thanks repay,
> And in triumphant Melody confess
> The titillating Joy. Thus on the Air
> Depend the Hunter's hopes."

But to the *Air* only, Somerville ought not to have attributed the origin or difference of *Scent*, it depends also on the Soil, and doubtless is most favourable to the Hound, when the effluvia constantly perspiring from the Game as it runs, is kept by the gravity of the air to the height of his *breast*, for then it neither is above his reach, nor need he stoop for it; this is what is meant when Scent is said to lie *breast high*. Experience tells us that difference of Soil alters the scent. When the leaves begin to fall, and before they are rotted, scent lies ill in Cover, a sufficient proof that it does not depend on the air only. Scent also varies by difference of motion, the faster the animal goes, the less scent it leaves; when Game has been ridden after, and hurried on by imprudent sportsmen, hounds will

with difficulty pick out the scent, and one reason may be, that the particles of scent are then more dissipated; but if the game should have been run by a *Dog, not belonging* to the Pack, very seldom will any scent remain.

Scent frequently alters in the same day, and without asserting what scent exactly is, it may be said to depend chiefly on two things, the condition of the Ground, and the temperature of the Air, which should be moist without being wet; when both are in this state, the scent is then perfect, and *vice versâ*, when the ground is hard and the Air dry, there seldom will be any scent. It scarce ever lies with a North, or an *East* wind; a *Southerly* wind without rain, and a *Westerly* one that is not rough, are the best. Storms in the Air seldom fail to destroy scent. A fine sunshiny day, is not often good for hunting; but a day warm without Sun, is generally a perfect one; there are not *many* such in a whole Season. In some *Fogs*, scent lies high, in others not at all, depending probably on the quarter the wind is then in. It sometimes lies very high in a *Mist*, when not too wet; but if the wet continues to hang upon the boughs and bushes, it will fall upon the scent and deaden it. When the Dogs roll, and also when *Cobwebs* hang on the bushes, there is seldom much scent. *During* a *white* Frost, the scent lies high, as it also does when the frost is *quite gone;* at the time of its *going off*, (which is a critical minute for Hounds, in which their Game is frequently lost,) scent *never* lies. In a hard rain with the Air mild, scent will sometimes be very good. A wet night often produces the best chases, Game not then liking to run the cover or the roads. In heathy countries, where the Game *brushes* as it goes along, scent seldom fails; yet from the Inclosures of poor land surrounding them, the scent is at times very difficult for hounds; the sudden change from a good to a bad scent confuses their Noses, a scent therefore, which is less good but less unequal, is to Hounds more favourable. When the ground *carries*, the scent is bad for an obvious reason, which Hare-hunters, who pursue their Game over greasy fallows and dirty roads, have great cause to complain of. A remark has been ge-

nerally made, that scent lies best in the richest soils, and those Countries which are favourable to Horses, are not so to Hounds; and it has likewise been observed in some particular spots, in almost every country, let the temperature of the Air be as it may, that hounds can never carry a scent across them.

Never take Hounds out in a very windy or bad day, scent is at such times extremely precarious, and Foxes are almost certain to beat hounds, if they have such advantages in their favour. Should an appointment however be fixed, and such rough weather take place, small Covers, or those in which a Fox cannot move unseen, are the most favourable to hounds.

Two things are ever to be remembered and accomplished in Fox-hunting; the one is, to make hounds *steady*, the other, to teach and compel them all to *draw;* never suffer *any* hounds *out of Cover*, it is the effect of bad management if they attempt to be so: hounds once become steady will be more likely to draw well than if they were not, their eagerness is then to find their proper Game, and they are indifferent to the scent or view of any other. Many Huntsmen are fond of having hounds at their *Horses' Heels*, and it is a modern fashion for the Huntsman and Whippers-in to *ride into* the Cover, and by their noise, in some measure, to *find* the Fox for their hounds; but this proceeding invariably renders hounds *bad* drawers, independent of the great chance of Stubbing the Horses, which in an inclosed country too often occurs, without needlessly courting the danger; it is liable also, where there are but few finders, to have a Fox found by them, which goes down the wind, and they are heard of no more that day; besides hounds never get so well or so soon together, as when they spread the Cover. The Compiler recollects a Pack of Foxhounds in Essex, who, from being used to this system of the servants going into the covers, were so slack, that no persuasion could encourage more than five couple, out of five times that number, to face a Cover, until a Fox was disturbed, and even then there was a *slackness* in their getting together, which

is scarcely ever known in hounds that are good drawers. There is infinite pleasure in hearing a Fox well found, the Chorus increasing from the first Challenge*, and the corresponding *Hark to Chirper*, inspires a Joy more easy to be felt than described, and one Fox found with a good Drag in this lively manner, surpasses the best Hare chase that was ever ran.

Much also depends on the first finding a Fox, who, if well found, may be said to be half killed. The Huntsman should draw quietly, and *up the Wind;* this is material; the Fox, by drawing up the wind, does not hear the approach of the hounds, who by this means are also within hearing; besides, should the Fox turn down the Wind, as most probably he will, it lets the hounds all in. If Covers are small, and from which a Fox cannot break unseen, *noise* can then do no hurt, but late in the season Foxes are wild, particularly in covers that are often hunted, and should there be any noise, they will slink their Kennels and get too much advantage; the Whipper-in, where this is suspected to happen, should get the opposite side of the cover, *before* the hounds are thrown into it.

Judicious Huntsmen will observe where Foxes like best to lie; this must of course vary in different countries, and a knowledge of the country will best direct them in this respect. Where there are large tracts of Cover, such observation will save time in finding; generally speaking, Foxes prefer covers that lie high, are dry and thick at bottom, that are out of the wind, and are on the sunny side of Hills. The cover where a Fox is found, when it has remained still any time, will probably produce a second. In nutting time, *Furze brakes* and two or three years old Coppices are then the only quiet places for a Fox to kennel in; when Pheasant shooting begins, older covers are more likely. The season when Foxes are

* Technical Terms—

A Foxhound *speaks* in cover, then *owns* his Fox.
The Fox *gets* a hand—The Hounds are *gaining* him.
A Hunter *cheeks* the hounds, *talks* with the head Hound.

most wild and strong, is near Christmas; a Huntsman must at that season lose no time in drawing, and be as silent as possible; Coppices three or four years old, with *Heath or Furze at bottom*, are then most likely. The *Male* Foxes, about Christmas, travel miles after the *Females*, and when hunted, generally run directly for the country *from whence* they came; the Compiler has at that season, in the course of three weeks, killed two brace of Dog Foxes from one cover, where the least distance was twelve, and in one of the four chases was extended to double the number of miles, from the place of unkennelling, to the spot where the Fox was killed.

When a string of small covers have plenty of Foxes in them, some caution is necessary to prevent them being all disturbed in one day. Foxes are said to go *down Wind to their Kennel*, but however that may be, the Huntsman should begin drawing at the farthest Cover down the wind, and proceed from cover to cover *up the wind*, till he finds; these advantages will attend it, he will draw the covers more speedily, there will be less difficulty in getting Hounds away, and as the Fox most likely will run the covers already drawn, there is the less probability of *changing*, and the covers which are up the wind, *beyond* where the Fox is found, remain perfectly undisturbed.

Never hunt the small, until the large Covers have been well rattled; for it would be bad policy to drive from the former to the latter to increase the number. If Foxes are meant to be thinned and dispersed, Hounds must throw off at the same cover, so long as a Fox can be found. Hounds that come away with the first Fox that breaks, do not disturb the cover, and may expect to find there again the next day; but where Foxes are scarce, the same cover should never be drawn *two days following*.

Furze covers cannot be drawn too close, and if a Fox is there found, he should never be hallooed until *quite clear* of them; from such places,

Hounds are sure to go off well with him, and it would be the height of cruelty to head him back into the hounds mouths.

Long Drags in large covers give advantage to the Fox, who frequently takes the hint and sets off; this may be prevented, by throwing Hounds into that part of the cover where he is most likely to kennel, the Huntsman should then be careful not to take the *Heel* of the Drag. When a Fox gets so far the start of hounds, that they are obliged to hunt after him with a bad scent, if Foxes are in plenty, they had better be stopped, and find another; yet if this were a constant practice, it might make the hounds indifferent when upon a *cold scent*, and hounds should be made to believe, they are to kill *that Game* which they are *first* encouraged to pursue.

When Hounds approach a cover intended to be drawn, and dash away towards it, Whippers-in ride to stop them; they had better let them alone, it checks their drawing, and it will be soon enough to rate, when they have found and hunt improper Game. Some hounds will in this dashing style break away from the Huntsman, rush to the cover side, and then stop and not go into it; but hounds under such good command as not to break off from the Huntsman until he encourages them, will be then so confident, that they will not return to him again, but proceed to find their Game with an eager steadiness.

Whilst hounds are drawing, the Company should place themselves so that a Fox cannot go off unseen. Gentlemen should take this necessary part of Fox-hunting to themselves; upon those occasions, when two Gentlemen are seen *together*, it is a reasonable conclusion, that one of them at least, knows nothing of the matter. The greater number of those who ride after hounds are no Sportsmen*; few Gentlemen will take pains

* "There is scarce an instant," says Mr. Beckford, "during a whole Chase, when a Sportsman ought not to be in one particular place, and if not *there*, might as well be in his Bed; and I hold it as an almost invariable rule in Hunting, that those who are ignorant how to do

to stop a hound, although he should run riot close beside them, or will stand quiet a moment although it is to halloo a Fox, and thereby to promote the amusement they are come in search of.

The first day a cover is hunted, where there is a plenty of Foxes, and blood is wanted, let them not be headed back into the cover, which is the usual practice, but allow some of them to get off, otherwise with continual *changing*, and sometimes running the *Heel*, it is probable the hounds will not kill any. Another precaution may be also necessary, that is, to stop such Earths *only as cannot* be digged; if some Foxes go to ground, and blood be wanted at last, it will then be known where to get it.

Recollect, that young Foxes which have been much disturbed, will lie at ground; the Earths at such times should be stopped three or four hours before day, or the hounds will find no Foxes.

There is some art in making the most of a Country: Covers *near the Kennel* should not be drawn while Foxes can be found elsewhere, it will render them certain places when hounds go out late, or may otherwise be in want of Foxes; they should not be much disturbed after Christmas, Foxes will then resort to, and breed in them, and there they can be preserved with little trouble. This and the remarks immediately following, notwithstanding they relate to the *Management* of Fox-hounds, more particularly than to the business of *hunting* them, may be here noticed.

During a Frost, hounds may be exercised on Downs or Turnpike roads,

good are always liable to do harm." The following rebuke mentioned by Mr. B. was just. A Gentleman, perceiving his Hounds to be much confused by the frequent Halloos of a Stranger, rode up to him and thanked him with great Civility for the Exertions he was making; but, at the same time, acquainted him that the two Men he saw in Green Coats were paid so much a year, *on purpose to halloo*, it would be needless for him, therefore, to give himself any *further* trouble.

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EARTH STOPPER.

Published May 1.1801, by Bunney & Gold, 110 Shoe Lane, London.

should be fed sparingly, and such as can do without flesh, should have none given them. *Sulphur* and *Vegetables* mixed with their meat is the likeliest means to keep them healthy. Hounds that lie idle, are always out of wind, and easily fatigued, the first day therefore after a long Frost, much sport cannot be expected; take considerably more than the *usual number* of hounds, and throw them into the *largest* covers, if any Foxes in the Country, *there* will they be found; after once or twice going out, reduce the number of hounds.

Before hounds are drafted, let the Huntsman determine within himself the number it will be proper to take out, and also what Young hounds he can venture in the Country he is going into. Much accuracy is required in drafting hounds properly, nor can it be done with any expedition, without some method. Too many Huntsmen deem it immaterial, which they take or which they leave, provided they have the number requisite. A perfect knowledge in feeding and drafting hounds, is the most essential part of Fox-hunting; good hounds will need but small assistance afterwards. By *Feeding*, is meant, the bringing the hound into the Field in his highest vigour, and this can be done but by a discernment of the different Constitutions of so many animals, some of which must be fed sparingly, and yet frequently, to maintain the full force of their powers. By *Drafting*, is particularly meant the taking out no unsteady hound, nor any that are not likely to be of service to the Pack. To hunt two days following with a small Pack, calls forth the greatest nicety to make the most of it; some consideration is also necessary to place hounds to the greatest advantage, where Foxes are either plentiful or very scarce; a Huntsman should be able to marshal every hound, giving to each his proper rank; without this knowledge, he cannot make a Draft as he ought. There are in most Packs some hounds that aid little in *killing* the Fox; it is the *judicious drafting off* such hounds, that is a certain sign of an *intelligent* Huntsman.

The fixing days before-hand upon the Cover, is an hindrance to sport

in Fox-hunting, the place of hunting should not be determined, until it is seen what the Weather is likely to be, and the most probable means to insure good Chases, is to choose the country according to the *Wind.* When the scent lies badly, and the wind is so boisterous that hounds cannot hear one another, nothing inclines them so much to riot; and persevering when it is seen there is no possibility for Hounds to run, or probability of killing a Fox, is spoiling Hounds, and disturbing Covers to *no purpose whatever*. When the *Place* and *Hour* of meeting are fixed, every Huntsman ought to be punctual, on no account he is to be *before* the time, perhaps for the Diversion, (as in the case of a *White Frost*, at the going off of which the scent never lies,) it would be better, were he permitted to be *after it*. The course he purposes to draw, ought likewise to be well understood by the Huntsman previous to his leaving the Kennel.

When Foxes are numerous, there is no occasion for an early hour, and when they are weak, by hunting late, they give better Chases; when Foxes are strong, Hounds ought then to have the advantage which hunting early affords them. When hounds go out late, they should immediately proceed where they are likely to find, which for the most part, is that cover where hounds have been least in; if a Fox is not soon found, a long and tiresome day is generally the consequence; when the cover is thick, particularly if it be *furzy*, it should be drawn slowly, a Fox at a late hour will keep his kennel, until hounds come close upon him.

When Hounds are not properly steadied from Deer, it is usual to find a Fox in an adjacent cover, that they may be on a right Scent when they come where Deer are: it would be preferable to draw and find a Fox amongst them, they will in some degree be awed from the scent and sight of the Deer, and may possibly stick to the Fox when he is found; but should unsteady hounds, when high on their mettle, run into a cover where Deer are in plenty, at the first check they come to, there is no doubt but they will then be most likely to break off after them. Hounds are most

inclined to riot when most upon their mettle; when hounds are encouraged on a scent, if they lose that scent, it is then an unsteady hound is ready for mischief of every description. When a riotous hound, conscious of his fault, escapes from the Whipper-in, and flies to the Huntsman, too often will he be seen to put his whole pack into confusion, by endeavouring to chastise the hound himself; this is absurd in the extreme; instead of flogging the hound, if the offence be a bad one, let him get off his horse, and couple up the hound, leaving it to be chastised by the Whipper-in, after he is gone on with the Pack; when the punishment is over, let him encourage the hound to come to him. Hounds that are riotous in cover, and will not come off readily to the huntsman's halloo, should be well flogged *in Cover;* thus treated, they will soon learn the cover will not save them, and come away without difficulty. Should a favourite hound acquire a habit of staying back in large Covers, never take him into them.

The keeping hounds together, is the surest means to make and keep them steady, a Huntsman will complain of hounds staying behind in Cover, a practice which certainly renders the hound addicted to it of little value; hounds that are left too long at their walks, get this trick of hanging in cover, from hunting by themselves, and require much trouble to break them from it; when left to themselves, they will refuse no blood they can get, and learn to tye upon the scent, an unpardonable fault in a Foxhound, for there is no getting such conceited hounds on to a halloo, which every hound behind the rest, should not fail to fly to; but this fault is frequently caused by the Huntsman's own mismanagement, having drawn one cover, he hurries on to another, leaving the Whipper-in to bring the hounds after him; the Whipper-in is seldom less desirous of getting on than the Huntsman, and unless they come away easily, it is not often he will give himself much concern about them; but a good Whipper-in will never leave a cover, whilst a *single* hound remains in it. When any hounds are missing, the Whipper-in should be sent back immediately to look for them, it will be a lesson to him to keep them

more together: his thoughts should be confined to that object, and the contributing as much as he can to the killing of the Fox, which he will materially do, if he has Genius, in various ways; by getting forward to any great Earth that may be open; by sinking the Wind to halloo a Fox when the scent fails; by keeping a Fox off his Foil; by stopping the tail hounds and pressing them forward, in so doing the Whipper-in will be of the greatest use. He will recollect, when Hounds are running, he should then content himself with stopping such as are riotous, and getting them forward; he should be at the head of hounds before he attempts to stop them, the rating behind is to little purpose, and if they are in cover, may prevent him from seeing who the Culprits are; (although condemned upon the spot, such Offenders should be taken out the next day, on purpose to commit the fault and suffer the punishment, for it is ridiculous to strike a hound, unless he is sensible of the offence for which the blow is given.) Whippers-in should also remember, whenever a hound deserves the lash, to hit him *first*, and rate him *afterwards;* never to whip a hound that does not deserve it, but to strike hard those that do; they should distinguish the degree of offence, and proportion the punishment accordingly, and not when they turn a hound after the Huntsman, rate him as if he had been guilty of the greatest fault. To let such hounds as are notorious offenders feel the lash, and hear a rate as they go to Cover, may be a seasonable hint, and prevent a severe flogging afterwards. A sensible Whipper-in will wait his opportunity to single out his hound, he will then hit him hard, and rate him well; a foolish one will often strike a Dog he did not intend to touch, will rate a hound, and then endeavour to flog him, not considering a Dog after being rated, will naturally avoid the Whip, and by riding into the midst of the hounds to get at him, will probably lame some of the best, and at least put the whole Pack into confusion. When there are two Whippers-in, One ought always to be forward; when only *One*, he should be a very *Mungo, here, there, and every where*, and if with this activity, he is a good and careful Horseman, with Judgment to discriminate when he can be most serviceable, and is above the idle conceit of killing a Fox

without the Huntsman, but on the contrary is disposed to assist him all in his power, he then is a perfect Whipper-in. Every country is soon known, and nine Foxes out of ten with the Wind in the same Quarter, will follow the same Track, it is easy therefore, in most chases, for the Whipper-in who lies back, to cut short and catch the hounds again.

A Huntsman, although he ought to be *silent* as possible when his hounds go into a cover, cannot be too *noisy* at their coming out of it again; and if at any time he should turn back suddenly, let him give as much notice of it as he can to his hounds, or many will be left behind, and should he turn *down* the wind he may see no more of them.

Gentlemen are generally in too great haste when a Fox is first found, Hounds are always mad enough when they find, and the Enthusiasm attending this diversion, is at this Crisis particularly to be restrained; it is quite time enough for it to appear when hounds are away, and well settled to the scent. The Huntsman should set off with the foremost hounds, no hounds can then slip down the wind, and get out of his hearing; but in pressing hounds forward whilst the Scent is good, care is to be taken that they are not hurried beyond it when it is bad; he should keep so close to them as to enable him to see how far they carry the scent, without this, he can never make a Cast with any certainty. It is the Huntsman's business to be ready at all times to lend that assistance, which when they are first at a fault is then most critical, a Foxhound at that moment will exert himself most, he afterwards becomes more indifferent about his Game. Those Huntsmen who do not get forward enough to take advantage of this Eagerness, and direct it properly, are seldom sufficiently skilled in hunting to be of much use to hounds afterwards.

With a high scent, hounds cannot be pushed on too much; Screams keep the Fox forward, the hounds together, or let in the tail hounds, they enliven the sport, but in Cover, should be given with the greatest caution; Halloos are of service when hounds are running *up* the wind, for then none

but the *tail hounds* can hear them; when running *down* the wind, there should be no more halloos than are necessary to bring the Tail hounds forward, for hounds that know their Business, when upon a scent, rarely want Encouragement.

Halloo forward, is certainly a necessary one, but is used too indiscriminately; when hounds are never used to *that* Halloo until a Fox is found, they will then fly to it. *Gone away*, is a Halloo to denote when a Fox breaks cover, of course cannot be applied but upon that occasion, and it is highly proper this halloo should be *loudly* given, that Gentlemen who are kind enough to stay back to assist hounds, should have notice when they leave the Cover.

Changing from the hunted to a fresh Fox, is as untoward an accident as Foxhounds can meet with, and requires every observation to guard against and remedy it: the most difficult of all his Undertakings, is a Huntsman's distinguishing betwixt different Scents, and much precision is required to discern with any certainty, that of the hunted Fox. A Huntsman should always listen to hounds whilst running in Cover, be particularly attentive to the headmost hounds, and constantly aware of a *Skirter*, for if there be two scents, *he* must be wrong. For the most part, the best scent is least likely to be that of the hunted Fox, and as a Fox seldom suffers hounds to run up to him, whilst able to prevent it, so four times out of five, when Foxes are halloo'd early in the day, they are all *fresh* ones. The hounds most probably right, are such as the Huntsman knows had the Lead before there arose any doubt of changing. The action of the Fox may also inform a Huntsman; if he breaks over an open Country, it is no sign of being hard pressed, a Fox is cautious of ever doing *that* unless greatly ahead of hounds; if he runs *up* the Wind, which a weak Fox long hunted, rarely attempts; if he runs the Foil, *that* also may direct him.

When hounds divide and are in two parts, the Whipper-in must wait for the Huntsman's halloo before he stops either. If there are many Scents,

S. Gilpin del.^t J. Scott sculp.^t

FOX.

Published May 1. 1801, by Bunney & Gold, 103 Shoe Lane, London.

and it is quite uncertain which is the hunted Fox, he should stop those hounds that are the farthest *down* the wind, as they can hear the others, and will reach them soonest.

When hounds are at a Check, every one should be silent and stand still, the huntsman had better let the hounds alone, or content himself with holding them forward, without taking them off their noses; should they continue at fault after having made their own Cast, (in which not a Word should be said to them, and which the Huntsman should always first encourage them to do, as they will of themselves spread more, and try better for the scent than he can make them;) it is then his business to assist them, but except in some very particular instances, such as to get beyond the *Taint of Sheep*, or where a Fox has been *coursed* by Farmers dogs; (in the former case, much time is saved in keeping hounds forward, and not suffering them to try through a flock of Sheep; and in the latter it is the only chance of getting hounds to hit upon the scent, or its at all serving them to hunt up to their Fox afterwards;) without these reasons, or others equally urgent, Hounds should never be cast so long as they are inclined to hunt. It is the judiciously preventing hounds from losing time by hunting when they might run, and the encouraging them to hunt when they cannot run, that shows a good Sportsman; for though too much help will make them slack, too little will make them tye on the scent and hunt back the Heel. The Huntsman should observe the tail hounds, they are least likely to over-run the Scent, by them he may see how far they brought it; in most Packs there are some hounds that will shew the point of a Fox, which if attended to, may direct his cast; when such hounds follow slowly and unwillingly, he may be certain the rest are running without a Scent; but a Huntsman should by no means turn back on seeing hounds at head when first at a check, of which he has no Opinion; they may be right, and he should by a short cast forward be sure they are wrong, before his own *suppositions* of the Fox being gone another way, are to be indulged.

When hounds are at fault, staring about and trusting to their Eyes and Ears, a forward cast is the least likely to regain the Scent; the place where they left, is the most probable spot for them to hit the scent, and hounds knowing where they left the scent will there try to recover it, nor is a wide Cast often to be made without good reason; the scent should be tried to be retrieved by *crossing the line* of it, and a Huntsman by attending to this will not fail to make a good cast, if he observes the point of the Fox. When hounds cannot hit off a fault by themselves, the first cast should be speedy, the Scent is then good, and hounds not likely to go over it. Every Huntsman should adopt these rules; with a good scent his cast should be *quick*, with a bad scent, *slow*, and when hounds are picking along a cold scent, *He is not to cast them at all.*

Hounds that are well taught will cast forward to a hedge of their own accord. Time ought always to be allowed them to make their own cast, it is Impertinence in a Huntsman to prevent them, and prudence should induce him to humour his hounds in the cast they seem inclined to make, and either to stand still, or trot round with them, as circumstances may point out. Different Countries require different Casts; in an open country, wide casts are always necessary; in casting round a flock of Sheep, the Whipper-in ought to drive them the other way, lest they keep running on before the hounds; in every cast a Huntsman should make it perfect one way, before he tries another; the advantage, next to that of knowing whither the Fox *is* gone, is that of ascertaining with certainty where he is *not*. When a forward cast does not succeed, he should return as fast as he can, it is probable the Fox has headed back, and the scent being behind him, no time should be lost, his Eye should be on his hounds, and when he sees them trying for the scent, it is not his business to be constantly speaking to them; at those times, little should be said, and that should have suitable expression in it, nor is the *Voice* or *Whip* of the Whipper-in to be *then* heard, for his usual roughness may make them go over the scent.

When the Huntsman makes his Cast, it should in the first place be a regular one, a *knowing* Cast should be a last resource, and that should discover some meaning in it, as trying *down* the wind, or towards some likely Cover or strong Earth. Unless hounds hit him into a cover, it is wrong to throw hounds into it by way of retrieving a scent; a fresh Fox may indeed be found, but the hunted one is by that means completely lost.

If hounds come to a check on a high road, by the Fox being headed, in trying *back* they have the best chance of hitting off the scent again, as they may try on both sides at once. Hounds also when running in cover, if at a check in a Road, and Horses are on before, the Huntsman should hold on quickly *beyond* where the Horses have been, trying the opposite side as he goes along. Should the horsemen have been long enough there to have headed the Fox, let him then try back; the *Trying back* is only recommended when a Fox *has been headed back*. Wide ridings cut through large woods, although they render them less exceptionable to Sportsmen than they otherwise might be, are of small if any service to hounds, the Fox being frequently headed, they are put to many faults; it teaches them to shuffle, the ridings are foiled by the Horses, and the Hounds often interrupted by the Horsemen.

The first moment hounds are at fault is a critical one for the diversion, Sportsmen should be then most attentive, those who look forward, may perhaps see the Fox, and the running of Sheep, or the pursuit of *Crows* and *Magpyes*, may be some hint which way he is gone; nothing at such a time that can give intelligence, is to be neglected.

Gentlemen when hounds are at fault, are too apt themselves to prolong it; whoever is conversant in hunting, cannot but know that the Steam of many Horses, carried by the wind, and mixed with a cold scent, is prejudicial to it; they should stop their Horses some distance behind the hounds, be silent, not ride over the scent, and if by accident they should

be before the hounds, the Horses heads should be turned the way they are going, and the track left clear for them to pass. Were gentlemen not to ride altogether*, but spread more, it would be difficult for either Fox or hound to escape the observation of those who kept down the Wind. The best way to follow hounds across a Country, is to keep in the line with them, and at a leap, which is not chose to be taken, to dismount at once, instead of losing time, in looking about for easier places; when *in* cover, and hounds running *up* the Wind, the Horsemen cannot be too far behind, so long as they have a perfect hearing, and can command them; on the contrary, when running down the Wind, they cannot *in reason* be too close to them; but Gentlemen should keep in mind, that by riding *too near* the hounds, they may be driven far beyond the scent; high mettled Foxhounds are seldom inclined to stop, whilst Horses are at their Heels.

When hounds are at a check, a distant Halloo will sometimes be heard, but the Huntsman should be cautious in going to it; at sowing time, Boys are keeping Birds from the corn, and their Halloo may deceive him, but if certain of the halloo, a Huntsman who is *slow* in getting to it, is void of common sense; if he has five or six couple of hounds along with him, let him go forward with those which he has, the others, when those with him are once laid on the scent, will soon join them; when he gets to the person who halloo'd, let him enquire the spot where the Fox was *certainly seen*,

* A circumstance occurred on the 27th December, 1800, with the Duke of RUTLAND'S Hounds, which perhaps shews the necessity of this remark, and the Uncertainty of the course of a Fox, especially when first unkennelled.—The whole Field consisting of nearly two hundred persons, the flower of the Leicestershire Sportsmen were standing at the top of the hill above the Cover, and, with the idea that the Fox (as usually happens) would come up towards the Clawson *Earths*, galloped down the Road leading to Long Clawson Town. The Hounds were, however, by this time on the top of the Wartnaby Hills, and every one (except two or three Farmers, who started from the Cover with the Hounds) was thrown out. A very small proportion of the Horsemen attempted to recover the Hounds, amongst the few who succeeded were, Lord VILLIERS, Mr. CHARLES MEYNELL, and the Duke of RUTLAND, after many miles riding.

whether near or distant, that will not only be the surest, but also the best place to take the Scent. When hounds are running with a good scent, they should never be taken off to a halloo, unless, for instance, when the Fox is a great way before them, or persists in running his Foil; such Foxes are difficult to kill, unless you endeavour to get nearer them by some means or other. Should hounds be in want of blood, and a Fox run his foil, by stopping the tail hounds, and throwing them in at head, he may be forced from it. In covers where there are paths, and the Fox is often seen, the Huntsman by keeping some hounds with him, may at a halloo throw them in close at him, which will put him out of his Pace, if not off his foil; at any rate, the tail hounds will be got forward, which never could be done if they continued to run by the *nose*, for how are they to run up to the head hounds with a worse scent? The suffering hounds to hunt after others that are gone on with the scent, particularly in Cover, makes them tye on the scent, teaches them to run Dog, and destroys the ambition of getting forward, which is the *chief* excellence of a Foxhound.

Should a Fox be halloo'd in cover while hounds are at fault, if they are long in coming, by getting forward he may perhaps be halloo'd again before the hounds are laid on, and thus they will get nearer to him; in cases like this, a good Sportsman may be serviceable to hounds. There are days when hounds will do their business best, if left quite alone; and there are others, when they can do nothing without assistance; let them be assisted at no other time; in a bad scenting day, or when hounds are overmatched, they cannot have too much Aid.

The many Chances against hounds, such as changing and the heading of Foxes, their being coursed by Sheep dogs, long faults, cold hunting, and the dying away of the scent, point out the necessity of keeping always as near to the Fox as possible, and which should be the first and invariable Principle of Fox-hunting: every Minute lost increases

these difficulties, and whilst hounds are standing still, the Fox is running Miles.

When hounds flag from frequent changes and a long day, it is then essential for a Huntsman, by animating them, to press them forward; it is not probable in this case, that they should over-run the scent, the whole work is generally done by a few hounds, and those he should keep close to; it is at a time like this, that good Sportsmen can be of great service to hounds, they *now* want encouragement, and it is almost the only time they do *not* receive it. When the Huntsman's Horse sinks under the fatigue of a tiresome day, those who know the hounds should then ride up to them, should endeavour by every incitement to keep them *running*, and to get on those that are behind, for when hounds that are tired once come to *hunting*, they tye upon the scent, and lose every chance they had of killing the Fox.

When hounds are at cold hunting with a bad scent, the Whipper-in by getting forward may see the Fox, a little *mobbing* at such a time is allowable; if the hounds point towards a Cover, let him push on to the opposite side of it, should the Fox break before the hounds reach the cover, they may be stopped, and laid on nearer to him; but if with a bad scent, the Fox is long before, and has never been pressed, and his point should be for strong Earths that are *open*, or for large Covers where Foxes are in plenty, hounds should be taken off at the earliest check; the Fox will go many miles to their one, and probably run them out of all scent, or they will be certain of changing the first cover they come to.

When hounds divide into many parts, and the Season is well advanced, they had best go off with the *first* Fox that breaks, as the ground will soon get tainted, and hounds slacken when often changing; but if it be early in the Season, the Pack numerous, and the Cover very large, with many Scents going, a Huntsman should be in no haste to get hounds together, he may

let them run separate, only taking care that none get away entirely from the rest; by this means many Foxes will be equally distrest, the hounds will at last get together, and it is odds in their favour that they at least kill *one* Fox.

When a Huntsman intends that a Fox should not break away until hounds are well together, he should be prevented from coming *at all* out of the Cover, for although he is headed back into it, most probably it would put the hounds to a fault; this keeping back a Fox in covers not over large is often of use to hounds, as the Fox will not stop, and cannot go off unseen. Should a Fox run *up* the wind when first found, and afterwards *turn*, he will seldom if ever turn again; this Observation may not only be some guide to the Huntsman in his Cast, but to the Sportsman, in case he should lose the hounds. When there are large Earths, a Fox that knows the country and tries any, seldom omits trying the whole of them; a Huntsman may take advantage of this, they are *certain* casts, and may help him to get nearer to his Fox; the perfect knowledge of the country he is to hunt is essential to a Huntsman; an experienced one may safely say, a Fox has made for such a cover or such an earth, when he has known that five out of six, with the Wind in the same Quarter, have constantly gone thither; Foxes are not capricious, they know well what they are about, are quick at determining, and resolute in persevering, they generally have a Point to go to, and although headed and turned directly from it, rarely fail to make it good at last.

Where the Country round a very large Cover is open, and a hunted Fox runs to it, the Fox least likely to break is that which the hounds are hunting, *he* will be unwilling to quit the cover, unless he can get a great distance before the hounds: in finding at such a cover, and to procure a run over such a Champaign country, a skilful person should be posted to halloo a Fox off, and lay the hounds on to him, the further he is before them, the less likely will he be to return to the cover; the best method,

however, to hunt a cover like this, and to get good chases from it, is to stick constantly to it, and not suffer the hounds to break, so long as one Fox remains in it; let this be done two or three hunting days following, and Foxes will then readily fly from it.

In heathy countries amidst many Roads, Foxes will always run these roads in dry weather; when hounds over-run the scent, the Huntsman should return with them to the *first cross road*, and there they will probably recover it.

In large covers, where there are several roads, in bad scenting days when these roads are dry, or after a Thaw when they carry, Foxes will run them, and hounds cannot always own the scent; the Huntsman should be near the hounds to help and hold them forward when at a fault, let him not stop until certain that the Fox is not gone on, the hounds should try *both* sides of the road at once, if he perceives they try on one side only, let him try the other on his return. If a Huntsman sees a Fox come into a road when hounds are running in Cover, and cannot discern which way he turns, let him stand still and say nothing; should he ride on, he must ride over the scent, and if he encourages the hounds, they most probably would run beyond it.

When a Fox persists in running a strong cover, lies down often behind the hounds, and they are slack in hunting, the Huntsman should then get into the Cover to them, it may make the Fox break, will most probably keep him off his Foil, or may prevent the hounds from giving him up*.

A huntsman must take care, when Foxes are in plenty, lest the hounds should run the *Heel*, for it frequently happens, they can run the wrong way

* It has been said, that shooting with *powder* at a Fox who would not break, has often succeeded, and made him quit the cover.

of the scent better than the right, where one is up, and the other down the wind.

A Huntsman who knows what he is about, is never guilty of trying up the Wind, before he has tried down; but he should condescend to try the former rather than lose his Fox, which is sometimes done, by his obstinately refusing to cast *up wind* at all.

A Fox seldom goes over or under a *Gate*, when he can avoid it; in Chases and Forests where high fences are made to preserve the Coppices, a skilful Huntsman will put only a few hounds over, enough to carry on the scent, and get forward with the rest. When a Fox has been often headed back on one side of a Cover, and a Huntsman thinks there is no person on the other side to halloo him, at the first fault, let him cast his hounds that way, lest the Fox should be gone off, and if he remains in the Cover, he may still recover him.

Great caution is needful when a Fox that has been sharply followed runs into a Village *; if he be hallooed there, get forward with all Expedition; Foxes when tired will lie down any where, and are often lost by it; if hounds are unable to hit him off from the Village, they should hunt him *inch by inch*, as the Fox most probably has sheltered himself in some Outhouse, and a distressed Fox should never be relinquished. When a Huntsman would recover a hunted Fox, and hounds have no longer Scent to hunt him by, a long cast to the first Cover the Fox seems to point for, is the only resource; he should get there *as fast* as he can,

* A singular Event in Fox-hunting Annals, was that of the Duke of RUTLAND's Hounds, who on the 7th December, 1800, after pressing a Fox very hard, ran him into the Town of *Sleaford*, where for a long time the Fox dodged about the Yards and Buildings, and at length went down the open Market-place, pursued by a number of different Dogs, from which he escaped through the End of the Town. So soon as the Hounds could be disengaged from the throng of people, which the circumstance had assembled, they were cast forward, and again got upon the Scent, and hunted their Fox with great Excellence, but were finally beat after a capital Chase of *two Hours*.

and then let his hounds try *slowly* and *quietly;* if this does not succeed, further trial will be useless.

Although the opinion that a hunted Fox never stops, is a very necessary one to a Foxhunter, that he may be active and lose no time, yet *tired* Foxes will stop even in the middle of fields, and leap up in the midst of hounds; a tired Fox ought therefore never to be given up, for he is sometimes killed most unexpectedly; if hounds have ever pressed a Fox, Perseverance may recover him, nor should he be despaired of whilst any Scent remains, for if recovered, he will most probably be killed; the Huntsman's difficulty is, when the Scent dies quickly away, to regain the lost scent, by getting nearer to the Fox by a judicious cast: it is then he discovers *his* Judgment, when the hounds are no longer able to shew *theirs.*

The greatest danger of losing a Fox is when he is *first* found, and when he is *sinking*, at both of which times he will frequently run short, and the eagerness of the hounds is too apt to carry them beyond the scent; at the finding a Fox, every one should keep behind the hounds until they are well settled to the scent; when hounds are running in cover, if the Fox runs short and the hounds are catching him, not a word should *then* be said, it is a difficult time for hounds to hunt him, as he is continually turning, and will sometimes lie down and let them pass him. When a Fox is sinking in a strong cover, *that* is the time to see the true spirit of a Foxhound; if they run tamely on the line of one another and spread not the cover, if they have not ardour and ambition to get forward at a *Moment like this*, it is a dastardly sort not likely to do good, and can never please, nor will ever be kept by, a Sportsman.

When a Fox is killed, hounds should eat him ravenously: he should be flung across the branch of a tree, and the hounds suffered to bay him for some minutes before he is thrown amongst them, it will shew hounds the meaning of *Tally ho*, and learn them to fly like Lightning to it; it will also

make the hounds more eager, will let them all in, they will recover their wind, and eat him more readily*.

Foxhounds should never be out of blood, large Packs are not so much subject to this inconvenience, from the quantity of fresh hounds who least feel the want of, and are most likely to get it, yet if hounds fail of killing more than three or four successive hunting days, they are the worse for it, and although they may seem to hunt as well as ever, they do not get forward; whilst a Pack, *well in blood,* like Troops flushed with Conquest, are not easily withstood; besides, a long want of blood always tends to make hounds riotous, and every Sportsman knows it is scarcely possible to have diversion with unsteady hounds, they are half tired before the Fox is found, and not to be depended on after; it is the Sportsman's greatest pleasure, when a hound challenges, to be certain he is right; but to hear a Rate, the smacking of Whips, and the cry of *Ware Hare* succeed, instead of Halloos of encouragement, is his most chilling disappointment. A Change of country will sometimes alter the Steadi-

* In a Letter to Lady HESKETH, the late WILLIAM COWPER, Esq. relates the Ceremony observed at the death of the Fox. It is superfluous to add, the Enthusiasm of the Fox-hunter had no share in what the Poet thus describes: "Having an Opportunity to see a Ceremony, which I was pretty sure would never fall in my way again, I determined to stay, and to notice all that passed with the most minute attention. The Huntsman having, by the aid of a Pitchfork, lodged *Reynard* on the arm of an Elm, at the height of almost Nine Feet from the ground, there left him for a considerable time. The Gentlemen sat on their Horses, contemplating the Fox, for which they had toiled so hard; and the Hounds assembled at the foot of the Tree, with faces not less expressive of the most rational delight, contemplated the same object. The Huntsman remounted; *he cut off a Foot,* and threw it to the Hounds, *One of them swallowed it whole* like a Bolus. He then once more alighted, and drawing down the Fox by the hinder legs, desired the people, who were by this time rather numerous, to open a lane for him to the right and left; he was instantly obeyed, when throwing the Fox to the distance of some yards, and *screaming like a Fiend,* "*tear him to pieces!*" at least *ten times* repeatedly, he consigned him over absolutely to the Pack, *who in a few minutes devoured him completely.* Thus, my dear, as VIRGIL says, what none of the Gods could have ventured to promise me, Time itself, pursuing its accustomed course, has of its own accord presented me with. I have been in at the Death of a Fox, and you know as much of the matter as I, who am as well informed as any Sportsman in England."

ness of hounds; for instance, hounds may be steady in countries where the covers are fenced, and the Sheep are seen in Flocks in fields or large downs, and the same hounds may be disposed to follow them in Forests and heathy countries, where the Sheep are little less wild than the Deer; however hounds that ever stir after them, should undergo the severest discipline; if that and plenty of work do not reclaim them, for young or old there is but one other Remedy, *a Halter*;* but supposing the steadiness of Foxhounds to be unimpaired, still the frequent changing their country is extremely hurtful to them; should they change from a good scenting country to a bad one, unless they have great luck, they may be some time without killing a Fox, whereas hounds have always a considerable advantage in a country which they are used to; they not only know better where to find their Game, but will also pursue it with more alacrity; besides, all countries are not equally favourable to hounds, and the most famous Pack that behave well in one, may act contrary in another, the difference of goodness betwixt hounds is but a trifle when compared with the more material difference of a *good* and *bad scenting* Country.

When hounds are much out of blood, they are sometimes managed in a way to keep them so, that is, they are hunted *every day;* this may answer with a pack of Harriers, and they will be the better for it, but rely upon its producing the contrary effect in Foxhounds; to kill Foxes

* In support of this Opinion, Mr. Beckford relates, that a Nobleman whose Hounds were addicted to *Sheep*, placed the largest *Ram* he could find in his Kennel, where the *Whips* and *Voices* of the Men, and the *Horns* of the *Ram*, soon put the whole Pack into confusion and dismay, and when this discipline was ended, the Hounds and the Ram were left together. Meeting a friend shortly after, " Come with me," says his Lordship, " to the Kennel, and see what rare Sport the *Ram* makes among the Hounds, the old fellow so trims them, that not a Dog dares look him in the face." The Gentleman pitied the Hounds exceedingly, and asked if there was no fear that some of them might be spoiled: " No, curse them!" replied the Peer, " they deserve it, and let them suffer." When arrived at the Kennel, all was quiet—they opened the door, but saw neither Ram nor Hound.—The *Ram* by this time was entirely eaten up, and the Hounds having filled their bellies, had retired to rest.

when they are strong, hounds must run as well as hunt, and for this reason a Fox-hound should always be *above* his Work, which cannot easily be accomplished when hunted three or four days following; by this method the speediest hounds may by degrees be rendered slow; all hounds we admit go fast enough with a good scent, but it is the *particular property* and *excellence* of a Foxhound, when rightly managed, to get on faster with an indifferent scent, than any other sort of hound; but if this Dash of the Foxhound is to be tired down to the Puzzle of the Beagle, who with his nose to one spot for an hour together, will not leave the scent, and has no spirit to try forward, what can or must be the result? True it is, Foxes may thus be hunted from morning until night, but they will never be killed by such slack and improper measures; take away the Impetuosity and Enthusiasm of Fox-hunting, and it had better be entirely abandoned, for the chase of no animal is, *or ought to be*, pursued so keenly as the Fox; a Fox-hunter should not be checked in his career, for a lively, animated, and eager pursuit is the very *essence* of it, and without which a Fox will never be killed by hounds in the style they should kill him.

Huntsmen should not be constantly encouraging hounds with *Hark Hark*, upon every occasion, they will sooner reach the hound that challenges without that noise, and if a right scent, be ready enough to join, but upon a bad scenting day, this may induce them to run something right or wrong. A hound's running *false* is never to be forgiven, and the next fault in degree is running *mute*, and hounds guilty of either ought instantly to be parted with, or they will spoil many days sport.

To put hounds in blood, every Advantage should be given them, a quiet morning, finding where it is least likely to change, if possible in a Furze-brake or small Cover where the Fox can be kept in; for the sooner he is killed when blood is wanted, the better for hounds, and in a small cover, with people placed properly, it must be *their* fault if hounds do not kill him. It has indeed been asserted, that it is impossible to head

a Fox, but no Animal is so shy, nor so easily headed back by those who understand it; when a Fox is intended to be checked, people should be a small distance from the cover side, and not be sparing of their Voices and their Whips; all kind of Mobbing is allowable to get blood, and the Fox may be either kept in or let out of cover, as hounds will best manage him.

In speaking thus decidedly in favour of blood, it is not designed to promote a wasteful destruction of Foxes, wantonly killing two or three Foxes in a day, scarcely answers the purpose of blood, as that blood is certainly of most service to hounds, which is dearly earned, and Sportsmen must expect many *blank* days if they permit such havock to be made.

The following remarks, although before mentioned at length, are here briefly repeated, in order to fix them upon a Huntsman's memory: Never to take into the field a lame or tender-footed hound, hunting him at that time may occasion a long confinement; should any fall lame whilst out, he should leave them at the first house he can, hounds unable to *run* can be of no service to the Pack. A Huntsman's two principal objects of attention should be the keeping his hounds *healthy* and *steady*, rules for the first have been before given at large, it depends upon cleanliness and proper food, and the last may be attained by putting as seldom as can be avoided, any unsteady ones amongst them. At the Commencement of hunting he must be diligent to get his hounds well in blood, as the season advances and Foxes become stout, his attention *then* should be to keep them vigorous as possible, as a Foxhound shews himself to most advantage, when Foxes are the strongest and run an end. He must not let his hounds be too high in flesh at the Beginning of the season, or too low afterwards. After every hard day, hounds should have two clear days of rest; it hurts them less to hunt two days *successively* when their work is easy, than to be hunted before they are perfectly recovered after having been hard run. Should long days happen to hounds that are in-

bad condition, if they are fed high with *Flesh*, most probably the *Mange* will be the consequence; nothing will get them up so effectually as rest and regular feeding, a dog becomes either *fat* or *lean* in a surprisingly short space, a little patience and care in a Huntsman will soon enable him to restore his hounds to proper order.

In deep Snow, Foxes will lie at ground, should hounds be in want of blood at that time, it will be easy to get one to turn out before them when the Frost breaks. Earths should be watched in snowy weather, Foxes will then lie in them, and those who are inclined to destroy, may track them in and dig them out.

Bag Foxes* there are many objections to, the scent of them is *unlike* to other Foxes, it is *too good*, and makes hounds idle, and in the manner they are generally turned out renders hounds extremely wild; if accustomed to hunt bag Foxes, they seldom fail to know what they are going about before they begin, and from that circumstance become riotous enough to run any thing. A Fox that has been long shut up in a small place, and carried out afterwards in a Sack, perhaps some miles, with his own ordure hanging about him, must stink powerfully, add to this, that he is most probably weakened for want of his natural food, and usual exercise, his spirit is also broken, and his limbs cramped by confinement, he then is turned out in open ground, without any point to go to; true it is, a Bag Fox always runs *down* the wind, (Foxes that are found, not invariably so, strong Earths and large Covers are great inducements, and it is no inconsiderable Wind that will keep Foxes from them,) but loses time, in not knowing what to do, whilst the hounds who have no occasion to hunt, pursue as closely as if they were tied to him, and can it be expected

* It is not frequent that *Bag* Foxes beat Hounds, and it was an extraordinary occurrence, that one hunted by those of the Duke of Rutland on the 3d January 1801, and which appeared at being turned down, not likely to run two miles, should notwithstanding, over a very fine Country, sustain TWO HOURS AND A QUARTER of the hardest running during the whole of the Season, which from its severity knocked up all the Horses, and from the Fox's stoutness, compelled the Hounds to be called off.

that the same hounds will have patience to hunt a cold scent the next day over greasy fallows, upon stony roads, or through flocks of Sheep? Notwithstanding these objections, should hounds require blood, and a bag Fox be the means of obtaining it, let a person carry him by a contrary path to what the hounds take, to some small cover, and there let the hounds think they find him; if turned into a large cover, from whence it is not intended he should break, the cover should be first well drawn to prevent a change; the same rule should be observed in carrying him to the spot, and silently turning him down, and the hounds should then re-draw the cover, find him themselves, and the sooner he is killed the better, when the hounds should immediately return home.

When a Fox is suspected to be gone to ground, the huntsman should try all round, and be perfectly satisfied that the Fox is not forward, *before* he tries the Earth, as a Fox will frequently run over an earth, and sometimes go into, and not stay in it. When a Fox goes to ground, after a long chase, and hounds want blood, it is best to kill him *on the earth*, the holes should be all stopped whilst digging, lest he should bolt; when this happens, it causes no small confusion, the Hounds are dispersed and asleep in different places, the Horses often at a distance, and many a Fox by taking this advantage of the moment has saved his Life.

With respect to the digging of Foxes which hounds run to ground, if the hole be straight and earth slight, follow it, and in following the hole, by keeping below its level, it cannot be lost; but in a strong earth, the best way is to let the Terrier fix the Fox in an Angle of it, and a Pit be then sunk as near to him as can be; a Terrier should always be kept at the Fox, who otherwise may move, and in loose ground dig himself further in; in digging keep plenty of room, and take care to throw the earth where it may not have to be moved again.

Huntsmen when near the Fox, will sometimes put a hound into the earth to draw him, this answers no other purpose than to cause the dog

TERRIER *and* FOX.

Published May 1, 1801, by Bunney & Gold, 102, Shoe Lane, London.

to be severely bitten, which a few minutes more labour would have avoided; if the Fox must be drawn by a hound, first introduce a *Whip*, which the Fox will seize, and the hound will then draw him more readily; a Fox may also be drawn by fixing a piece of Whipcord at the end of a stick, which when the Fox seizes may be twisted tight round either his upper or lower jaw.

Terriers to run with hounds should be rather large, although in an earth their size may not always permit them to get up to a Fox. The black or red and white are to be preferred, those that are altogether of a *reddish* colour, awkward people may mistake for a Fox. Never enter young Terriers at a *Badger*, they do not understand shifting like old ones, and if good for any thing, would most probably go boldly up to the Badger and be terribly bitten, for this reason they should be entered if possible at *young* Foxes.

A singular instance of ferocity and affection in a Terrier bitch, which occurred some years since, may be here mentioned. After a very severe burst of upwards of an hour, a Fox was by my own hounds run to earth, at Heney Dovehouse, near Sudbury, in Suffolk; the Terriers were lost, but as the Fox went to ground in view of the headmost hounds, and it was the concluding day of the Season, it was resolved to dig him, and two Men from Sudbury brought a couple of Terriers for that purpose; after considerable labour, the hunted Fox was got and given to the hounds, whilst they were breaking the Fox, one of the Terriers slipt back into the earth and again laid; after more digging a bitch Fox was taken out, and the Terrier killed *two* cubs in the Earth, *three* others were saved from her fury, and which were begged by the Owner of the Bitch, who said he should make her suckle them; this was laughed at as impossible, however the man was positive and had the cubs, the bitch Fox was carried away and turned into an earth in another country. The Terrier had behaved so well at Earth, that I some days afterwards bought her, with the cubs she had fostered, the Bitch continued regularly to suckle, and reared them until

able to shift for themselves; what adds to this singularity, is, that the Terrier's whelp was near *five weeks* old, and the Cubs could just *see* when this *exchange* of progeny was made.

A circumstance partly similar to the foregoing, occurred in 1797, at the Duke of Richmond's, at Goodwood, where five Foxes were nurtured and suckled by two Foxhound bitches.

Badgers may be caught alive in Sacks placed at the Mouth of the hole, or by stinking them out of a great Earth, and following them to a shallower one where they can be dug; but they should not be encouraged in Woods, they draw strong earths, which are expensive and troublesome to stop, and are fatal to Sport if left open.

In champaign countries, Foxes when much disturbed will lie at ground; if hounds have difficulty in finding, stinking the Earths will sometimes produce them again; stopping the earths *early* that are *not* used by Badgers, will also answer the same purpose, but *where* Badgers frequent, it will be useless. To stink an Earth, three pounds of Sulphur, and one pound of Assafœtida, should be boiled up together, Matches made of brown paper are then to be dipped in the composition and lighted in the holes, which must afterwards be stopped very close.

Should Foxes be littered in an earth thought unsafe, stink them out, *that* or indeed any disturbance at the mouth of the hole, will make the old ones carry them off to other quarters; but Earths are not the safest places where Foxes can breed, for frequently when Poachers cannot dig them, they will catch the young Foxes in Trenches sunk at the mouth of the hole, which is called, *Tunning* them; a large Earth or two near the kennel is however desirable, as Foxes will be drawn thither, and after a long day, may sometimes bring hounds home.

Besides the digging of Foxes, whereby many Cubs are taken, and

old ones destroyed, Traps are often fatal to them; Farmers for their *Lambs;* (which by the way Foxes seldom kill;) Gentlemen for their *Game*, and old Women for their *Poultry*, are their inveterate enemies; the best and only effectual mode to keep Foxes, is to make satisfaction for the damage they do, either to the Farmers or the good Dame's poultry, and to encourage the neighbouring *Gamekeepers* to preserve them, by paying them handsomely for every Litter of Cubs that they take care of.

Gentlemen who buy Foxes, do great injury to Fox-hunting, they promote the robbing of neighbouring Hunts, and the Price by some persons paid for them, might well encourage this theft from every hunt in the kingdom, *their own* not excepted; here, as in every other instance, the Receiver is worse than the Thief. In some hunts, people are employed to watch the earths at the Breeding time, to prevent this species of robbery. Furze covers cannot be too strongly recommended as breeding places, for *there* the Cubs are safe; other advantages also attend them, they are certain spots to find in, Foxes cannot break from them unseen, nor are hounds so likely to change as in other covers, for a Fox when pressed by Hounds will rarely go into a Furze brake. Rabbits, which are the Fox's *favourite* food, may be encouraged *there*, and yet do little mischief; once established in woods, they are difficult to be destroyed, and nothing is more prejudicial to the breeding of Foxes, than disturbing the Woods late in the season to kill the Rabbits.

To those who breed up Cubs, a Fox court will be necessary, which ought to be open at the top, and securely walled in, the floor bricked or paved, and a few boards fitted to the corners to shelter and hide them, here they should remain until of Size sufficient to take care of themselves, which is generally at about *fourteen* weeks old; they must not be confined too long or they will get tainted, which a Fox never recovers, and if once touched with it, they will be found dead in the Covers, with hardly a hair upon them. Foxes must be kept very clean, and have plenty of *fresh*

water, and *Birds* and *Rabbits* are their *best* food; Horseflesh might give them the Mange, a Disorder to which in their wild state they are sometimes subject, for I recollect a brace of old Foxes being killed in one season, that had scarcely any Fur left upon them, and were so weakened as to be almost immediately caught.

When Cubs are bred in an Earth near, if two or three are added to the number, the old Fox will probably take care of them, and if they live will prove good Foxes, as the others will shew them the country; should Cubs be turned into an earth by themselves, *strong* earths and *large* covers are recommended for this purpose; early in the *morning* is the best time to put them in the earth, and if fed upon the earth, they will be less likely to ramble, than by being turned loose at *evening*. They should be regularly fed with Birds, Rabbits, or Sheeps paunches, and if a Sheep die, let it be carried to the earth, and it will afford food for some time; if not thus provided, they will forsake the place, wander away, and die for want of food. This feeding should be continued after the Cubs leave the earth, and the Game-keeper or person who looks after them, should throw food in parts of the Cover where it is most easy for them to find it, and when he once knows their haunt, should regularly feed them there. Where Rabbits are plentiful, Nature will soon teach the Cubs how to catch the young ones, until which time they must be fed as before described. Where *Game* is scarce, wet weather will be most favourable for them, as they can live on *Beetles*, *Chaffers*, *Worms*, &c. of which they will then find abundance.

The most certain mode of rearing Cubs would perhaps be, to pale in part of a Cover, in which there is an Earth, it might be well stocked with Rabbits, upon the young the Cubs would soon feed, until which time they must have food provided, and by having *Meuses* in the paling, the Cubs might be let out when capable of shifting for themselves.

A *private mark* should be put on every Fox turned down, that he may

be known by; but turned out Foxes, although they may sometimes answer the purpose of entering Young hounds, seldom shew any diversion; few of them are ever seen again; the alarming a neighbourhood by stocking it with Foxes, may *hasten* their destruction. Bred Cubs get off from the covers where they were littered, yet when hunted they rarely fail to return to them.

The time for leaving off hunting, as much depends upon the quantity of Foxes as on the country hunted; no good country should be hunted after *February*, nor should there, where hounds regularly hunt in the season, be any hunting *at all after March.* Spring hunting is sad destruction to Foxes, and ought not to be attempted but in countries never visited by hounds in the *hunting* season, or where the Foxes are wished to be destroyed by wholesale; in one week, hounds by killing a brace or two of Bitch Foxes, either in Cub, or that have just littered, murder as many as would shew diversion for a whole season. The Foxes heads so pompously exposed against every Kennel door, that the Huntsman may say he has killed so many brace, (of which Foxes many are digged out and killed, when *blood is not wanted*, for no better reason, and which another day perhaps might have run hours, and died gallantly at last*; this is a lavish slaughter, prejudicial to sport in Fox-hunting), does not ascertain the goodness of the hounds, which may be known with more precision from the *few* Foxes they *lose*, than from the number they *kill.* In some countries, Foxes are very hard to be killed and not readily found, it is certain

* The following it is presumed is a most rare instance of this Unsportsmanlike destruction. In 1804, a Fox after being confined two or three days in a Shed near the Kennel, was turned down before a Gentleman's Hounds in Bedfordshire. The Fox ran straight an end near twenty miles, when being headed, he returned to the *Furze brake* from whence he started, but finding himself closely pressed, crossed all the rivulets and deep country, and found his way back to the very door of the place where he had been confined, and where he was observed by a Servant scratching to get in; he however took refuge in the Kennel, and the door was shut upon him. The Hounds soon arrived, but they had completely beat the Horsemen, who did not come up till a quarter of an hour afterwards, and then the Spot, which to most *Sportsmen* would have been sacred to *Life* and *Liberty*, was immediately and *wantonly* made a Scene of unnecessary Slaughter.

they are always stoutest where Game and Rabbits do *not* abound, in those countries they have to seek their food further off, and seldom go to their kennel with a gorged stomach; a *dozen* brace of foxes in such hunts are considered a fair quantity; in an adjoining Country full of *game*, or in other respects more favourable, a pack of hounds will possibly kill *twice* the number, but is it hence to be at once inferred, that they are twice as good?

Those Huntsmen who are so fond of unnecessarily getting blood and wasting Foxes, would doubtless have been much gratified at the hunting match given by the Prince ESTERHAZY, Regent of Hungary, upon the signing the Treaty of Peace with France, a Day's sport, that bids fair to vie in point of blood (if the King of Naples' slaughter be excepted) with any of those recorded in modern history, as there were killed, 160 Deer, 100 Wild Boars, 300 Hares, and 80 *Foxes.* The King had a larger Extent, and a longer period for the Exercise of his Talents, and it was proved that during his journey to Vienna, in Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia, he killed 5 Bears, 1820 Boars, 1960 Deer, 1145 Does, 1625 Roebucks, 1121 Rabbits, 13 Wolves, 17 Badgers, 16,354 Hares, and 354 *Foxes;* the Monarch had likewise the pleasure of doing a little in the *Bird* way, by killing upon the same expedition, 15,350 Pheasants, and 12,335 Partridges.

The modes of hunting the Fox formerly, and that practised at present, exhibit a contrast, that may be here inserted*; the sort of hound

* From the Account of the Comptroller of the Wardrobe of EDWARD I. A. D. 1299 and 1300, translated at the Charge of the Society of ANTIQUARIES, the Style and Expence of Fox-hunting *Five hundred years since* are accurately noted, and comprise the following Articles:

Paid to William de Foxhunte, the King's Huntsman, of Foxes in divers Forests and Parks, for his own wages, and the wages of his two Boys; and to care of the Dogs from November 20, to the 19th of November following, for 366 days, it being Leap year, to each per day two pence	£9 3 0
Paid to the same for the keep of *twelve Fox-dogs* belonging to the King for the same time, each Dog per day a halfpenny	9 3 0

recommended by our Ancestors to be used for this chase, has already been touched upon.

In the earliest days, when this country was far more woody, and Foxes so much abounded, as to be, like Wolves *, (though in an inferior

Paid to the same, the expence of a *Horse*, to carry the *Nets* from November 20, to the last day of April, 163 days, three pence per day	£2 0 9
Paid the same, the Expence of the Horse from September 1, on which day the *hunting* season commenced after the *dead* season, to the 19th of November, 80 days, three pence per day	1 0 0
Paid to William d'Blatherwyck, Huntsman of the King's Fox-dogs, for *Shoes* for himself and two Boys, to each of them two shillings and four pence .	0 7 0
Paid to the same for his *Habit* during the present year	0 13 4
Paid to the same for *Habits* for his two Boys, ten shillings each	1 0 0
Total	£ 23 7 1

If this Total is multiplied by *fifteen*, there will be nearly the due allowance made for the difference in the value of Money between that period and the present. Consequently the whole of the King's *annual* expence for this Amusement, was somewhat more than £ 350 6 3 of our current coin; neither was this a trivial charge if it be considered, that this part of his Majesty's sporting establishment, consisted of only the *Huntsman*, *two Boys*, *twelve Dogs*, and *one Horse* to carry the Toils.

A Hunt of the above description, although honoured by the title of *Royal*, would be scarcely credited, even in point of expence, by the Subscribers to modern Packs; and those who are accustomed to the Burst of Twenty-five Couple of Hounds, would laugh at the attempt to make an impression upon their Ears by the Cry of a *dozen* Dogs.

* The Extermination of the *Wolf* from England was formerly attributed to EDGAR; it was first attempted by this *Saxon* Monarch, who remitted the punishment of certain Crimes on producing a specified number of *Wolves Tongues*, and commuted the Tax of Gold and Silver imposed upon the *Welsh*, for an *annual* tribute of *three hundred Wolves Heads*. Some centuries however after that, *Wolves* had increased so much as to become an object of EDWARD the First's attention, who, in the ninth Year of his Reign, issued his Royal Mandate to PETER CORBET, to superintend and effectuate their Destruction in the Counties of *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*. In other Counties great rewards were also given for destroying them.—CAMDEN informs us, that certain persons held their lands on condition of hunting and killing the *Wolves* that infested the Country; whence they were called the *Wolvehunt*.—In the Reign of ATHELSTAN, Wolves abounded so much in *Yorkshire*, that a Retreat

degree,) a general nuisance, what was then termed Fox-hunting, was effected by a great company of people, with Dogs of *all* kinds, who assembled at the covers where the Foxes harboured *, and whilst a part beset the place, others went into the woods with some of the Dogs and forced them out, to be either coursed by the rest of the Dogs, which were held ready to be slipt at them, or they were taken in Nets and Hays set on the *outsides* for that purpose.

As the Covers were reduced in size and number, this system of self-defence against the Fox's depredations, gave rise to the Chase as an object of amusement; the Season for hunting them began in November and ended in March, as in the cold weather the Fox was supposed to leave a stronger scent; the Earths were stopped in the course of the night before hunting, (which is perhaps the *only* point in which the Fox-hunting of the former and present time concurs,) a huntsman was appointed, whose business was to take all his Dogs in *couples* † and

was built at Flixton, to defend Passengers from their attacks.—As the ravages of these Animals were greatest during Winter, particularly in *January*, when the cold was severest, our Saxon Ancestors distinguished that Month by the Title of *Wolfe-month*. They also called an Outlaw, *Wolfshed*, as being out of the protection of the Law, and as liable to be killed as that destructive Beast.

James the First, of Scotland, orders his "Schireffs and Barons to hunt the *Wolf*, four or thrie times in the Zeare, betwixt St. Mark's Day and Lambes, (from 25th of *April*, to 1st of *August*,) quhich is the time of their quhelpes." James the Second, son of the above, about the year 1451, by Act of Parliament, directs the Sheriffs "to hunt and slay the Woolfe and her quhelpes, three times in the Year; and all Indwellers of the Shire shall rise with them, under pain of one *Wedder*."—The *last Wolf* is recorded to have fallen in *Lochaber*, by the hand of Sir Ewen Cameron of *Lochiel*, A.D. 1680.

Wolves infested Ireland many Centuries after their extinction in England; the last presentment for killing *Wolves* was made in the County of *Cork*, about the year 1710, but a Wolf is mentioned to have been killed so late as 1730.

* Tying a *Cat* in a tree in the evening, it was supposed would detain a travelling Fox in that cover where the Cat was confined.

† Lord Hertford's Foxhounds hunting the Cotswold country (from Sandiwell Park,

hardled, early the following morning to the wood designed to be tried, there to throw off his sure finders or *staunch hounds*, that would undertake no other Scent, but that of the Fox; if they struck upon a Drag, he cast off more of his best hounds, and so continued to do until they ran the drag up to the Fox's kennel, which was the most opportune moment to throw off the major part of the coupled hounds; the Fox finding himself thus hotly pursued, after trying to hunt the hounds, was compelled to forsake the Cover and trust to his feet, fleeing from wood to wood, and sometimes extending his course for twenty miles; the Huntsman on *Foot* was to cross (with what hounds he had in reserve) the nearest cut from cover to cover, and to be as much as possible in the way to throw off those *fresh* hounds, either as an encouragement to the finders or staunch hounds that might begin to run lag, and which he was also to encourage by all possible means, or he was to keep back this *Corps de reserve*, to have them as occasion might offer, ready for a dead scent, or as he judged prudent, for the latter end of the day. When the Fox was killed the Pack was to be all hallooed in to bay him, but they were not allowed to eat him, because his *flesh was hurtful* to them, his fat was however in high esteem for shrunk Sinews.

If the Fox ran to ground, the Huntsman, who was to be provided with good *Terriers*, was to lay him up in the Earth, which in the opinion of some, was sooner done by putting a Collar of Bells on the Terrier's neck; when dug out, he was sometimes given to the hounds to be killed on the Earth as an encouragement, and also to make them lie when they came to a strange Wood and to an unknown Earth, at other times he was reserved alive for a future day's sport; if the earth proved so deep that it was impossible to dig him out, Steel Traps were set at the mouth of the hole, or Hay Nets were pitched round it, to take him at his going off, and these Implements were to be carefully watched.

Gloucestershire), were the first Pack that went *uncoupled*, and drew covers in the modern stile, and this was not more than *seventy* years since.

The breed of Terriers was recommended to be from a *Beagle* and *Mongrel Mastiff*, or from any small thick skinned dog that had courage, which two articles of Coat and Courage, proceeded from the *Cur*, and the giving mouth from the *Beagle;* the time of entering them at Fox or Badger, was from ten to twelve months old, with an old Terrier to lead them on; when at a Fox, and the old one was taken, the young Terriers alone were suffered to attack the Cubs, which when they killed, both young Terriers and old were rewarded with the blood and livers fryed with Cheese, with some of the Fox's or Badger's grease, shewing the Terriers at the same time, the heads and skins to encourage them. There are some other methods described at entering young Terriers, (after a Fox or Badger had been taken from their earths) to prevent them from being bitten, but as they caused horrid sufferings to the animals that were caught, it is to be hoped they are now not generally known, and never practised.

The *legal* impediments to Fox-hunting may be here noticed.

Notwithstanding the *common* Law allows of the hunting of Foxes and Badgers (being beasts of Prey) in another man's ground, because their destruction is a public benefit, (and by the old Law the parish Officers are to give a certain sum by the head for both Male and Female, to promote it;) yet the digging and breaking the ground to unearth them, is held to be unlawful, and in the case of *Gedge* v. *Minne*, it was determined, that the defendant could not justify digging for a Badger; the breaking ground to *stop* an earth is also illegal, and the Owner of the ground may maintain an Action of Trespass; it was also decided in the aforementioned Case, that if a person goes into the Ground of another, to beat or draw for a Fox or a Badger in order to hunt it, this Action for Trespass lies.

In 1786, an Action was brought against the Huntsman of Mr. *Sturt*, a qualified person, for pursuing a Fox; the point was, whether a person

hunting has a right to follow Foxes upon the ground of another; the *Qualification* of the person is entirely out of the question. Lord *Mansfield* said, " that by all the Cases as far back as Henry VIII. it is settled, that a man may follow a Fox into the grounds of another." Judge *Buller* said, " The Question was, whether the Defendant is justified in following the Fox over another man's ground? It is averred in the Plea, that this was the only means of killing the Fox; this case does not determine that a person may unnecessarily trample down another man's hedges, or maliciously ride over his ground; if he does more than is *absolutely necessary*, he cannot justify it." Judgment was given for the Defendant.

The Medicines

recommended for the various disorders and for the hurts and wounds of the Foxhound will here be adverted to; of these, such as are mentioned for the *Distemper* and *Madness* are applicable to every individual of the whole Genus, whilst others are meant to be administered, where a large number of Dogs are collected together, to cool and preserve them healthy.

No Disorder is more general or so destructive as that known by the name of the *Distemper*, it is the most fatal (the plague only excepted) that any Animal is subject to. It is astonishing what numbers have been destroyed by it within the period of its being known in this Country, which is about Forty years; whether the attention paid, and the Medicines of different kinds now usually administered in its *first* stages, have occasioned the alteration, certain it is the disease is milder and less frequent than it was twelve or fifteen years since. Another remark, supported by the experience of those placed in situations least likely to hazard a conjecture upon slight grounds, is, that *Canine Madness* has not been so *common* since the Distemper has made its Havock amongst the Species; of the two Evils therefore, Man has undoubtedly been favoured by the appearance of the latter.

Many persons have obtained from their Medical friends different Recipes for this disorder, and are partial to their own mode of treating it; not only a variety of such private remedies, but also accounts from those who have published their opinions upon the disease will be recited, leaving to the Reader to choose and apply that which he may consider as the most probable to succeed, or that may present itself most readily for an immediate trial when the Malady is sudden and severe. Fortunately

it is a Disorder that does not make a second attack, as it was never ascertained that a Dog had the Distemper *twice*.

One Gentleman, Mr. Blaine, has treated upon the *Distemper* and asserts his Infallibility in its Cure; he has certainly considered the disorder with care, and his description of its Commencement and Progress is for the most part exact; he conceives every sort of Dog liable to the Distemper, which usually takes place between the ages of *six and twelve months*, that in some cases it arises without any apparent cause, but the existing predisposition, called forth into immediate action by some Agent unknown to us; in others, it is occasioned by infection from contact with a diseased Dog, or imbibed through the medium of the Air; that so constitutionally pre-disposed is the Animal to it, that few young Dogs escape it altogether, but that he never recollects an instance of an *aged* Dog being attacked with it; (the two last points there are doubtless frequent exceptions to, for the Compiler has reared many young Dogs that never had the Distemper, and remembers three instances in his own kennel where aged Dogs fell Victims to it;) that in the appearance in its Chronic state, in which there is no distressing height of symptoms, it takes many Weeks to run through its stages, at the same time all the evacuations are regular, and in some instances of this kind, where the Dog recovers, the Paralytic symptoms remain through life. He declares it in every respect a disease, *sui generis*, and peculiar to the Dog; (for although Wolves and Foxes * are *supposed*, and the *former* known in Sweden to participate in the *Rabies Canina*,

* An Account from Switzerland in January 1804, proves that Foxes have also been attacked with the *Rabies Canina*. It states that the *Pays de Vaud* was infested with *Renardes enrages*, which approached the houses in open day, and seized Man or Beast. One Man only had been bitten when the Accounts were received by the Council of Health on the 21st December 1803; many of these Foxes were dissected by their Command, and all the Symptoms of the *Hydrophobia* observed: added to which, two Foxes that were taken alive, were confined, and *Dogs* and a *Pig* shut up with them; these Animals were bitten, and the result left no doubts in the minds of the Council, who issued their Order on the 22d December in the Districts of *Morsee* and *Coslany*, where these Foxes had appeared in the greatest numbers, enjoining the People not to eat, and forbidding the Innkeepers to furnish their Tables with any *Hares*, from the possibility of their being likewise affected.

which arises from constitutional liability without morbid contact, and is peculiar to this *Genus* alone, yet there is no proof of the *Distemper* having seized either the Fox or the Wolf;) and proceeds to state, that in its most virulent attacks, not more than one in eight or nine is able to struggle against it, but at times, in some subjects, it occasions nothing but a leanness, with a glutinous Mucus from the *nose* and *eyes*, and spasmodic twitches; that when produced by Contagion it seemed more violent, and was in some degree proportioned to the violence of the disease in the animal from whom it was imbibed.

The symptoms of the *Distemper* are not invariably similar, although there are predominant ones which always occur. It generally comes on with a dry husky cough, dullness and want of appetite, a running from the nose and eyes, and loss of flesh; as the disease advances, the Dog appears much emaciated and grows excessively weak, particularly in the loins and hinder extremities, usually there are convulsive twitchings of different parts, most commonly of the *Head*, attended with dimness of sight; when the disease proceeds, and takes on its more virulent form, then the twitches degenerate into continued convulsive fits, the Dog foams at the mouth, runs round, and expresses great pain, has a constant disposition to dung with obstinate costiveness, or incessant purging. There is likewise great irritability of the stomach, every thing being thrown up immediately it is taken into it, and the animal dies generally in one of the *spasmodic* fits. From this state of the disease hardly any Dog recovers, unless from the powerful effect of this Gentleman's Medicine, and even then he admits its success doubtful, although he insists, with the medicine early given, the disease will never arrive to this height; (but with every deference to the Efficacy of the above medicine, the Compiler has known Dr. James's Powder cure the most *inveterate* stages of the Disorder, the method of administering it will be hereafter directed;) in every part of this disease a want of nervous energy and a particular Paralytic affection of the Nerves are apparent, and in some instances remain long after every other symptom has ceased, and in many respects

is not unlike the Palsy of the human frame. The weakness arising from the Distemper is truly of a nervous kind, and on the removal of the disease, the return of strength is almost immediate ; a Spaniel that reeled and fell on every attempt to move in the Morning, from having the disease removed by Mr. B.'s medicine, walked and even ran in the Evening of the same day.

The Distemper when existing in its worst form, is very often mistaken for *Canine Madness*, but a close attention to the following points will with certainty shew the difference. Puppies are not so liable to madness as full grown Dogs, it is but seldom the animal will drink freely in the Distemper, *never* in Madness, (yet they will now and then *try* to drink ;) the Hydrophobia arrives likewise at its height in general sooner than the Distemper, although the latter is sometimes equally sudden in its attack, and rapid in its progress. In *Madness*, all recollection of places or persons is lost by the affected animal, his home will be left, and he will bite the hand that feeds him indiscriminately with any other. In the *Distemper*, there is no loss of Reason but in the attack and actual continuance of the convulsion fits, the animal does not attempt to bite or rove abroad, and on recovery from the fit resumes his Faculties. If therefore a young Dog will drink when the immediate effect of the spasmodic restriction is removed, or without evident fear will bear the sight of Water, but more particularly when his weakness is excessive, and strongly apparent between the intervals of the fits, it may be safely concluded, that it is the *Distemper* and not *Madness*. These circumstances, continues Mr. B. should be carefully remarked, as they are unerring, and may save many a valuable animal from destruction, and many a timid mind from the most dreadful Apprehension.

The remote cause of the *Distemper* is difficult to explain, nor do the most careful Dissections in every stage of the complaint, ascertain more than that there is a general inflammation of the *mucous Membrane*, but whether the true seat of the disease is confined to *that* membrane, and all

the other symptoms are the consequences of it, or are real affections of other parts, is an undecided point, although it is certain that its first appearance is by an Inflammation of the *pituitary* membrane, and which is one of the most lasting as well as constant symptoms. That this inflammation is given from the membrane of the Nose, to the upper part of the Gullet and Windpipe, is evident, by the swelling of the glands of the throat, the tenderness and dry cough; and that this inflammation extends from thence to the same membrane of the Stomach and intestines, is equally so, producing Vomiting, Costiveness, or Purging.

Amidst all these investigations, says Mr. B. although unable to discover the original Cause of the disease, and after many Experiments made upon probable ground to provide a Cure for it, what Enquiry, conducted on principles of Reason and Science, could not do, was effected by Chance, and a remedy was found as certain in its effects as it is possible for a remedy to be; under a fair trial it has never been known to fail; even in the worst stages, when the Convulsions were very frequent it has removed the complaint, yet where the disease is so malignant, the certainty must be diminished. This medicine has been made known by extensively advertising it, and although Certificates of its utility are numerous, they make no part of the advertisement, but are to be seen at Mr. Boosey's in Old Broad-Street, London, the wholesale Agent; the form is a Powder, explicit instructions accompany it, and the price, (the Compiler must be allowed to add,) considered with its asserted Efficacy, bears no proportion, as no Sportsman would think five times the sum too much for the preservation of a valuable animal. Although so efficacious, it is nevertheless innocent enough for a Child to take, nor must those who are advocates for *strong* remedies, imagine, that because the effects of this shake not the whole Constitution, that the disease will not be eradicated by it. When the disorder is violent, after it is given, there is for the most part a gradual decrease of the Symptoms, and nothing but a small moisture at the Nose remains, which usually disappears the next

day; if the attack is slight, no more is seen of it, and the animal is at once well.

From the varieties in the size and consequent strength of Dogs, a difference in the Quantity of the medicine is necessary, the Packets are therefore marked 1, 2, and 3; for a Mastiff, Pointer, Setter, or Dog of large size, No. 1. should be procured; Hounds, Spaniels, and those of a middling size, require No. 2, and all the lesser dogs No. 3.

It has been already observed, that in the severity of this disorder, there is frequently so great an irritability of the Stomach, that every thing taken into it is instantly thrown up; in such cases the Powder should be carefully mixed with a small piece of Butter, at the same time adding to it thirty, forty, or fifty drops of Laudanum, according to the age, size, and strength of the Dog, who is to be watched whether the Medicine is retained, and kept as still as possible; but should it be thrown up notwithstanding this addition, in two hours after, the same quantity of Laudanum should be given *without* the powder, in a little broth or milk, and half an hour afterwards the powder, mixed into a paste with Treacle, Honey, or Flour, and thus the Vomiting will be prevented; should there be at the same time obstinate Costiveness, it is probable the *Sickness* is the consequence of it, and which must be removed before it will cease; twenty grains of Jalap, or in preference fifteen grains of Calomel, with four or five drops of Laudanum, may be given in a small ball, or two table spoonfuls of Castor oil, may, if more convenient, be used; should these not stay upon the stomach, a Clyster with milk, salt, and oil, seldom fails to remove the Costiveness, after which the Powder should be given, if there has been *great* sickness, with the Laudanum, if not, without it.

When likewise excessive Purging accompanies the complaint, the Laudanum should not be omitted, as by running off rapidly by stool, the effect of the Medicine is equally lost as if it was vomited up; in this case,

thirty or forty drops of Laudanum may be given in two ounces of sweet Oil, *before* the powder. The Sickness, Purging, and Costiveness should always be attempted to be removed *previous* to the powder being administered, as its Effects will then be certain; but in the mild form of the disease, no precaution is necessary but giving the medicine so that the dog may take the *whole*, that is, the powder should be well mixed with a small quantity of any thing the animal will eat, if averse to eating, it must be made into a small Ball with Butter, Honey, or Treacle, and forced down; for if mixed with any Liquid, its weight will sink it to the bottom, and by this means it will probably be lost. The stomach of the animal should be empty, or the effect may be lessened or destroyed, and the dog should be watched that the medicine is not thrown up; when there is reason to suppose it was not all taken, or has not been retained, a *second* dose should not be neglected.

Mr. B. concludes with saying that the symptoms remove without any particular appearance, yet so quickly, that there is seldom any remains of the disease two hours after the medicine has been applied; that his utmost care has been exerted to place the sale of it in the hands of reputable Venders, that no failure of the medicine should be attributed to fraud in its Composition, which he asserts to be a Substance utterly unknown to Druggists or Compounders of medicine; that he is aware by concealing its composition, and publickly exposing it to sale, he lays himself open to the suspicion and appearance of Empiricism, but that the expence and loss of time in searching out a Remedy for this disorder, and for which this powder is a Specific, warrants his thus offering it to the World*.

* It has been asserted, that *Inoculation* by making a Wound in the *Neck* or *Lip* of the Dog, and placing upon it some of the *Mucus* of a Dog that has the *Distemper*, will procure this Disease in a milder form. The Mode is novel, and probably too little practised for many persons who have a valuable Breed of Dogs to assent to: the recent Knowledge of the Effects of the *Vaccine* Virus upon the Human frame, may induce a Trial as above recommended, yet the Chance of escaping the Disorder altogether is at least equal to the risque of the Animal's Recovery by artificially introducing it.

It is to be hoped that the foregoing account of the *Distemper*, and the assurance of its Cure by a *Veterinarian*, will satisfy the Author of an Essay on Shooting, who, as a Sportsman, regrets, that the Horse should engross the *whole* skill of the Society, and recommends them to extend their aid in favour of the Dog, and to invite communication on the Nature and Cure of the disorders to which this affectionate Creature is peculiarly subject; for with much truth and feeling he adds, that most of the diseases with which the dog is afflicted, are at present called by the general name of the *Distemper*, and that a small time intervenes, between the administration of the most violent and improper remedies, and the more humane but still brutal one of the *Rope*, by which an end is barbarously put to his various miseries, and thus is he to the last, *treated as a Dog*.

Mr. Beckford mentions a Remedy for the Distemper, communicated to him by a friend, whose hounds had found great benefit from it; this was, "An ounce of Peruvian Bark in a glass of Port wine, taken twice a day;" upon trial, this proved serviceable, and he instances one hound recovered by it, who was unable for five days to get off the Bench, and who received little nourishment during the whole period of the disorder, except the medicine, of which he drank three bottles of Port wine. Mr. B. remarks, that the Feeder might be suspected to have partook, only that the wine was delivered to him ready mixed with the bark. *Poudre Unique* he also tried, conceiving it a proper medicine for a disorder said to be putrid, but without effect. *Norris's Drops* he gave with success, a large Table spoonful in an equal quantity of Port wine, three times a day; as the Dog grew better, the quantity was lessened. When dogs run much at the Nose, the keeping that part clean contributes to their cure; when that cannot conveniently be done, Emetics are necessary, of which is recommended as the best, a large spoonful of common Salt, dissolved in three spoonfuls of warm water, the quantity of salt however to be increased according to the size of the dog, and the difficulty to make him vomit.

When the first symptom of the disease, which is generally a *Cough*, is perceived among Mr. B.'s young hounds, they have plenty of clean straw, are fed oftener and better than at other times, and so long as they eat the kennel meat are kept together; they soon have but little appetite, but by feeding two or three together, they eat more greedily; they should be fed from the Kitchen when they reject the kennel meat; when any of them refuse to feed, they are removed into another kennel, of which the door of the Lodging-room is left open all the day, and only shut at night, the Air being of great service to them; to such as are very bad, Norris's drops or Emetics are given, and when the hinder parts are much affected, bleeding, by cutting off the last joint of the Tail, has he thinks been of use, as well as keeping them warm at night, and feeding them high.

The *Distemper* in Dogs, Mr. B. conceives to have one characteristic in common with the putrid sore Throat with us, that it generally attacks the *weakest;* Children being the most, and Women more liable to it than Men, so Young hounds more readily catch the Distemper than Old. When at their walks, or first taken up from them, he considers the disorder most dangerous, and that if *one* has it they will *all* take the disease; Mr. Beckford also coincides in the opinion that *Madness*, the Dog's inflammatory Fever, is less frequent than it was before the *Distemper* was known.

The Compiler has witnessed extraordinary success from Dr. James's Powders, applied in the following manner: when the symptoms of the Distemper are apparent, a *third* of one of the parcels inclosed in the half-crown Packets should be given, well mixed up with butter, the dog to have plenty of warm broth or milk and water, and if possible to be near a fire, or be kept very warm, two hours afterwards another third part is to be administered; should neither of these operate by vomiting or purging, at the end of four hours give the remaining third. Should the two first portions have effect, the remaining third should not be given

until *four* or *six* hours (according to the quantity of the evacuations) after the expiration of the four hours; in the interim the Dog is to be encouraged to lap, and if he refuses, be forced to take plentifully of the warm broth or milk and water. Very seldom, even when the case is inveterate, but the Evacuations are brought on by the taking of one packet, generally by the second dose, but should it so happen, that there is no such proof of the powders' effect, the *second parcel* should be divided into similar proportions, and applied in the same manner until the stomach is emptied. Warmth and warm liquids will quickly perfect the recovery; as soon as the Dog's appetite returns, let him be fed (at first rather sparingly) with animal food.

The following Remedies have their advocates, and consequently in some cases of the disorder have been proved essential in its Cure.

One grain and a half of Calomel, and five grains of Rhubarb, to be repeated every other day.

Four grains of Turbith's Mineral, and one grain of Emetic Tartar, first *bleeding* the Dog.

A Tea spoonful of Jalap, half the quantity of grated Ginger, a Table spoonful of Syrup of Buckthorn, made into a Ball, or given liquid in warm water. *No milk*, but water gruel to drink, and the Dog must be kept very *warm*.

Gamboge, Dragons Blood, and Jesuits Bark, of each half an ounce made into Pills the size of a hazle nut. To a full grown Dog, one pill to be given every morning until cured, to a Whelp, three times a week, the Dogs to have liberty to run out.

The ingenious Doctor Darwin has given the following opinion upon

the disorder, and how to counteract its malignity, and with which the account of it will conclude:

In Dogs, says the Doctor, the Catarrh is generally joined with symptoms of Debility early in the disease, the animals should be permitted to go about in the *open air*, the use of being as much as may be in the air, is evident, because all the air which they breathe passes twice over the putrid sloughs of the mortified parts of the Membrane which lines the Nostrils, and the maxillary and frontal Cavities; that is, during Inspiration and Expiration, and must therefore be loaded with contagious particles.

Fresh new milk and fresh broth should be given them very frequently, and they should be suffered to go amongst the Grass, which they sometimes eat for the purpose of an Emetic; and if possible they should have access to a *running stream* of water, as the contagious Mucus of the Nostrils generally drops into the water they attempt to drink.

Bits of *raw* flesh, if the dog will eat them, are preferred to cooked meat, and from five to ten drops of Tincture of Opium, (according to the size of the dog,) may be given with advantage when symptoms of debility are evident, every *six* hours. If Sloughs can be seen in the Nostrils, they should be moistened twice a day with a solution of Sugar of Lead, or of Alum, by means of a sponge fixed on a bit of whalebone, or by a syringe. The lotion may be made by dissolving half an ounce of Sugar of Lead, or of Alum, in a pint of water.

The Malady next to be considered, to which the whole Genus of Dogs is peculiarly liable, and which, from the melancholy events every Year proceeding from it, is rendered of the highest importance to be guarded against, is *Canine Madness.* Fatal have been the evils arising from it both to the brute and human Species, and in many cases, uncertain the remedies to counteracct them; the Compiler therefore thinks it

his duty to collect from the most approved Opinions, not only the treatment adapted to the cure of the Animal, but also to mention the manner of the Poison's operating upon the *human* body, and the divers methods of Cure, that the sufferings of any Individual might not be augmented for want of knowing what process has been resorted to in various instances for obtaining Relief. The Symptoms and Influence upon the Dog will be first noticed.

Mr. BECKFORD quotes SOMERVILLE's advice on the subject of Madness, who thus expresses himself:

> "When Sirius reigns, and the Sun's parching beams
> Bake the dry gaping surface, visit thou
> Each Ev'n and Morn, with quick observing Eye,
> Thy panting Pack. If in dark sullen mood,
> The glouting hound refuse his wonted meal,
> Retiring to some close, obscure retreat,
> Gloomy, disconsolate; with speed remove
> The poor infectious wretch, and in strong chains
> Bind him suspected. Thus that dire disease
> Which Art can't cure, wise caution may prevent."

Mr. Beckford recommends plenty of Water, Whey, Greens, Physic, Air, and Exercise; if notwithstanding, the evil should be suspected to approach, the Hounds should be narrowly observed at the time of feeding; there will be no danger whilst they can *eat;* should a whole pack be affected, they must be chained up *separately*, and it requires great caution as to what experiment is tried with them, for those who have had Madness in their kennels, and drenched their hounds to cure it, have, by that means, occasioned its breaking out afterwards, and which it is always inclined to, so long as any thing is given to check its progress. Should a few dogs only be bitten, they had best be destroyed at once; if any are *suspected* to have been bitten, separate them from the rest; if *no* remedy is used, a short time will determine whether they really are bitten or not. Various

are the medicines prescribed for this disorder, and all said to be infallible, the following Mr. B. prefers :

Of Turbith's Mineral, Eight grains.
Ditto . . . . . . Sixteen grains.
Ditto . . . . . Thirty-two grains.

This is to be given three successive mornings, beginning with the eight grains, and increasing it as above directed. The Dog should be empty when he takes it, and be bled the day preceding. It should be given early in the morning, and about two or three o'clock the Dog may have some thin broth or pot liquor, but nothing else during the time he takes the Medicine, he should also be kept *from Water:* the best way to give it is in Butter, made up into balls with a little Flour; care must be taken that he does not throw it up again, after the last dose, (taking the thirty-two grains,) he may be fed as usual. The above medicine proved efficacious in a pack of hounds which were all bitten, and not *one* went mad to whom it was administered.

Mr. B. mentions his Game-keeper's having been bitten in the thigh, and a Horse bitten at the same time died raving mad; the Man was cured by Sir George Cobb's medicine. He has likewise given the Ormskirk medicine, and believes with success; but although he mentions these as two favourite recipes, he recommends neither. Mr. B. also notices a treatise on *Canine Madness*, by Doctor James, as worthy of perusal, in which is prescribed the same remedy of the Turbith's Mineral, but in different quantities; he is however decided in his opinion in favour of the aforementioned doses, from the proof of their successful efficacy; he lastly reverts to the advice of *Somerville*, which if properly attended to, will prevent the want of any remedy.

The symptoms of Madness in a Dog are these: at first he looks dull,

shews an aversion to his Food and company; he does not bark as usual, but seems to murmur, is peevish, and apt to bite strangers; his Ears and Tail drop more than usual, and he appears drowsy; afterwards he begins to loll out his Tongue and froth at the Mouth, his Eyes seeming heavy and watery; if not confined, he now takes off, runs panting along with a dejected air, and endeavours to bite any one he meets.

Other Dogs are said to fly from him, but this is questioned as not to be depended on. (An instance however of this *innate* dread in Dogs, of a mad one, the Compiler was an Eye-witness to at Bradwell. Mr. DUDLEY walked his hounds to the water to swim them, he had himself swam over to an island, about an hundred yards from the shore, and most of the hounds had followed him, but some of them could not be compelled to do so; at this juncture, the alarm of a Mad dog was given, who had been pursued many miles, and done variety of mischief in his progress; he seized one of the hounds that would not go into the water, and the remainder, to the number of seven or eight, immediately upon his approach to them, took to the water and swam across to those in the Island.) If the mad dog escapes being killed, he seldom runs above two or three days, when he dies exhausted with heat, hunger, and disease.

Madness is most frequent after long dry, hot seasons, and such Dogs as live upon putrid carrion, without plenty of fresh water, are most liable to it.

Yet in contradiction to this notion of *Heat* and *bad food* influencing the disorder, a well-informed Writer remarks, "It is singular, that in Turkey, where Dogs are subjected to a life of misery and suffering, many of them should not be victims to the Hydrophobia; but this malady, rare in the *Northern* parts of Turkey, is still more so in the *Southern* provinces of that Empire, and is totally unknown under the *burning* sky of Egypt: the Natives whom he consulted on the subject, had no idea of such a disease." Mr. OLIVIER says Canine Madness is totally unknown in the *East;* that it

appears to be a disorder as foreign to those Countries as the Plague is to our parts of Europe. M. Lecointre, who resided in Egypt, assures us, in that country, the Hydrophobia never appeared, and at Aleppo, where there is a prodigious multitude of Dogs of different species roving about, abandoned to themselves, and without a Master; that even there, where these animals perish in great numbers, for want of *Water* and *Food*, and by the *Heat* of the Climate, the Hydrophobia never was known. In other parts of Africa, and in the *hottest* Zone of America, Dogs are never attacked with Madness, so that Observation contradicts a received Opinion, and apparently founded upon natural principles, namely, that Canine Madness must prevail in proportion to the intensity of the Heat, and badness of the Food, a presumption opposed by *Facts*, and which may perhaps throw some light on the Nature of this horrid disorder, and on the method of Curing it.

The following facts and observations upon the consequences of the madness amongst Earl Fitzwilliam's hounds, perhaps mark the Attack and Symptoms of this disorder more accurately than any other description of a similar accident.

In the night of the 8th of June 1791, the Man who slept in the kennel was unusually disturbed by the hounds fighting; he got up to quiet them several times, and always found the same hound quarrelling; noticing the riotous behaviour of this particular hound, and at the same time an appearance of stupidity in him, he was induced to suppose that he was going *mad*, and accordingly confined him in a place by himself, after which the Pack was quiet the remainder of the night. When the Huntsman came to the kennel in the morning, he was told what had passed, and the supposed mad hound shewn to him; his appearance was suspicious; some meat was given to him, part of which he ate, although there was an apparent difficulty in swallowing. Two days passed in suspense, but at the end of the *third*, his disorder was confirmed, and at the close of the *fifth* day, he *died mad.* Immediate preparations were made

for confining forty-two couple of hounds, *separately*, until the month of September, which was rigidly adhered to; by this means Mr. Hopkinson, a Medical Gentleman of Peterborough, had an opportunity, wherein he very skilfully and exactly minuted the symptoms and progress of this disease.

Six hounds went mad in the following order:

No. 1. attacked July 1st.
2. . . . . August 3d.
3. . . . . September 3d.
4. . . . . Ditto 4th.
5. . . . . November 10th.
6. . . . . December 8th.

The hounds were *first* taken from their Chains in September, and exercised for about half an hour together, not more than four or five couple at a time, and not trusted out of the *sight* of the attendants; when this exercise was over, they were again confined separately, and every one fed in different troughs. In the beginning of October they were taken out, ten couple at a time; at the latter end of that month, twenty couple, still observing the same caution as to separate confinement when they returned from exercise. In the beginning of November they were hunted, but chained up as at first after hunting, until the third week of that month, when they were let loose in different apartments, one, two, three, four, and five couples together, and which caution was continued until the month of June 1792. *William Deane*, the Huntsman, (who had much experience in this disease,) not deeming them safe *under a year*.

The *only* remedy used was Mercurial Ointment, all of them (except the Bitches in whelp) went through *two* frictions, so as to produce in many of them a violent Salivation.

Mr. H. remarks, that from the above statement, the disorder seems as virulent as to the *power of Inoculation*, (which term of Inoculation he uses, because the manner in which the infection is communicated is always by that process,) at the *commencement*, as in the *advanced* stage of it, as all the six dogs that went mad were probably infected June the 8th, within a *few hours* of each other.

It is a common opinion, that when a dog is bitten by one that is mad, a *few weeks* Confinement, *Sea bathing*, or the popular *Nostrums*, are either of them sufficient to secure him from Infection, and will effectually prevent him from spreading its horrible effects ; but here Mr. H. had a fair observation and proof, that there is no security in *six months*, perhaps not in *twelve*, that Mercury has no certain power as a *Preventive*, and that *Deane* in his time has repeatedly employed all the popular remedies without any effect whatever. *Deane* has observed nearly the same progress in several Packs of Hounds, where no expence has been spared for every Medicine in use, Sea-bathing, &c. except with this remarkable difference, that in this last instance, *No* medicine was given, and he never had fewer hounds attacked with the disease ; the result therefore of *Deane*'s experience in the preventive plan, is, *a long and separate Confinement;* for whenever he has depended upon Medicine, and not upon the above treatment, the disorder has made dreadful havock.

There is every reason to suppose, that the hound which first went mad, was not bitten by any other dog, but that it was in him a *spontaneous* disease. The whole pack were examined very attentively, and bites found upon four couple, one of which was seen fighting with the mad hound twice ; he underwent a longer confinement than the rest ; however *none of them* were attacked by the disease, and it is singular that no bites were discovered upon the *six* hounds that went mad ; the Infection taking place or not, is therefore perhaps the result of *Chance*; yet although no bites were perceived upon the hounds which went mad, there is every ground to conclude they were bitten, but that the Wounds being small,

were concealed by the Hair. The Compiler suggests, that most probably there were bites within side the *Lips* or the *Jaws*, where the venomous Saliva might be more quickly and fatally absorbed into the habit, than where the Teeth had to penetrate through the thick, outer skin of the dog.

Mr. H. continues his remarks with respect to the Symptoms of Madness in dogs, and states, that those which distinguish the attack of the Hydrophobia, are in general a loathing of food, although this is not universal, as they will sometimes eat *solid* food but reject *liquid;* the first and only symptoms No. 3 had of the attack of the disorder, was eating his own excrement when food stood by him; the Feeder knowing this to be acting contrary to what the dog would do if well, immediately confined him; for a day or two he remained in doubt, but his suspicions proved right, for the dog died raving mad on the *fifth* day.

At the commencement of the disorder, the Mad dog has a particular tendency (if loose) to lick and smell the penis and fundament of another dog; this should be looked upon as a very *suspicious* Symptom. *Deane* speaks of this, as almost a never failing one.

There seems for the first two or three days to be intervals of Sense, and during that time they usually acknowledge their Master; their Eyes look clear and well, their Tongues moist and of the proper colour; but if a dog is loose at this time, he will in general bite every thing he meets with. He will sometimes during this *stage* of the disease, *leave* his home for several hours, spread his disorder by biting Men and Beasts, and *return* home again. The Mad-dog, when confined, seldom survives the *fifth* day from the first attack; if suffered to run about, there is reason to believe his death is hastened by a day or two; at the end of the *third* or *fourth* day, his appearance is much altered, his eyes are sunk, his tongue black and dry, he makes horrid howlings, and seems much disturbed; indeed the concluding scene is dreadful to witness. In the first stage of the Rabies

Canina, it is difficult for a person not conversant with the disposition of dogs in general, and of the Mad dog in particular, to ascertain whether the dog is really mad or not; even *Deane* himself, was doubtful for a day or two respecting the hound mentioned in this account, as being the first attacked with the disease; however, in the advanced stage of it, no one can be mistaken.

It is the generally received opinion, that Mad dogs will not take the *water*, but in the Summer of 1791, continues Mr. H., in this neighbourhood, (Peterborough,) there were two instances of Mad dogs, when closely pursued, swimming a large navigable River. A doubt might have been entertained of their madness, but two Hogs went mad from the bite of the one, and the other was pursued by *Deane* for many miles, who was not likely to be mistaken, and both certainly swam the River.

Mr. H. concludes his narrative by observing, that from all which has been hitherto practised or written on the Hydrophobia, there seems to be no known cure, when the disease has taken place; that the Preventives are very doubtful; that in the Human Species, an early and proper attention to the wounded, is the sole dependance, and that the degree of danger is to be estimated, from the *Extent* and *Depth* of the wound, a large and deep wound affording a greater cause for Absorption than a small one, and such large wound being more out of the reach of Washing, Caustics, Excision, &c. that in Dogs a *long continued and separate confinement* is the only thing to be relied upon, for whoever trusts to the popular Nostrums, or in fact to any medicine, and not upon the afore-mentioned Treatment, will have cause to lament his credulity respecting the *power of medicine*, in this dreadful Malady.

The Remarks of Mr. Meynell upon Canine madness were communicated by him to a Physician, and his observations upon the opportunities he had of examining it, are here literally given: "The first symptom in Dogs is, I believe (says Mr. M.), a failure of appetite in a

small degree, I mean that the Dog does not eat his usual food with his usual eagerness, though if better food be offered, he may eat it greedily. A disposition to quarrel with other dogs comes on early in the disease. A total loss of appetite generally succeeds, though I have seen Dogs eat, and lap water, the day before their death, which generally happens between *seven* and *ten* days after the first symptom has appeared. A Mad dog will not, I believe, cry out on being struck, nor shew any signs of fear on being threatened, though he will, very late in the disease, appear sensible of kind treatment.

" I have never known a Mad dog shew symptoms of the disease in less time, after the bite, than *ten* days; and I have known many instances of dogs, having died mad, as late as *eight months* after the bite, I think the symptoms usually appear between *seven and eight weeks* after the bite.

" A Mad dog in the height of the disorder has a disposition to bite all other dogs, animals, or men. When unprovoked, he for the most part attacks only such as come in his way; but having no fear, it is peculiarly dangerous to strike at, or provoke him. Mad dogs seem capable of spreading the infection early in the disorder; and so soon as they begin to quarrel with, or bite other Dogs.

" The Eyes of Mad dogs have no fierce or red look, but are dull and have a peculiar appearance, which is readily distinguished by those accustomed to observe it, but not easy to be described.

" Mad dogs never *bark*, but occasionally utter a most dismal and plaintive *howl*, expressive of extreme distress, and which those who have once heard, can never forget, so that Dogs may be known to be going mad, without being seen, when only this dismal howl is heard.

" Mad dogs do not foam or froth at the mouth, but their lips and tongue appear dry and foul, or slimy.

"Though Mad dogs generally refuse both food and drink in the latter stage of the disorder, yet they never shew any abhorrence or dread of *water*, will pass through it without difficulty, and lap it eagerly to the last; but it is remarkable, that although they *lap* water for a long time eagerly, and do not seem to experience any uneasiness from it, yet they do not appear to *swallow a single drop* of it; however long they may continue lapping it, no diminution of quantity can be perceived.

"I am persuaded that this disorder never originates from hot weather, putrid provisions, or from *any other cause* but the *bite;* for however Dogs have been confined, however fed, or whatever may have been the heat of the season, I never knew the disorder commence without being able to trace it to that cause; and it was never introduced into the kennel, but by the bite of a Mag dog.

"The hairs of a Mad dog do not stand more erect than those of other dogs. I do not know that there is any thing remarkable in the manner of a Mad dog's carrying his *head*, or his tail. I do not believe that Dogs are more afraid of a Mad dog, than they are of any other Dog that seems disposed to attack them.

"There are two kinds of madness, both of which I have known to originate from the bite of the same dog. Among Huntsmen, one is known by the name of raging, the other by that of dumb madness. In dumb madness, the nether jaw drops and is fixed, the tongue hangs out of the mouth, and slaver drops from it. In raging madness, the mouth is shut, except when the Dog snaps or howls, and no moisture drops from it."

The Prevention of the direful effects of Canine Madness seems to have been attempted in the early ages; to accomplish this, Pliny recommends the *Worming* of Dogs, and from his time to the present, it has most deservedly had its advocates. Very strong proofs have been

adduced of its Utility, nor is it natural to imagine, so easy and effective an operation would have been omitted, had not more Virtue been attributed to it, than it really possesses, and wherein it failed; the absolute *prevention* of Madness was said to be the consequence, whereas the fact was and is, that taking out the *Worm*, has nothing to do with annihilating the disorder, although it will most certainly hinder the Dog seized with it, from doing any *hurt* to *Man or Beast.* A late Author asserts he had three dogs that were *wormed*, bit by Mad dogs at three several periods, yet notwithstanding they all died mad, they did not bite nor do any mischief; that being determined to make a full experiment, he shut one of the Mad dogs up in a kennel, and put to him a dog he did not value, the Mad dog often run at the other to bite him, but his *Tongue* was so swelled, that he could not make his Teeth meet; the dog was kept in the kennel until the Mad one died, and was purposely preserved for two years afterwards, to note the effect, but he never ailed any thing, although no remedies were applied to check any infection that might have been received from the contact of the Mad dog.

The Compiler has had various opportunities of proving the usefulness of *Worming*, and inserts three of the most striking instances, under the Hope of inducing its *general Practice.*

A Terrier Bitch went mad that was kept in the kennel with forty couple of hounds, not a single hound was bitten, nor was she seen to offer to bite. The Bitch being of a peculiar sort, every attention was paid to her, and the gradations of the disease (which were extremely rapid) minutely noted, the Hydrophobia was fast approaching before she was separated from the hounds, and she died the second day after; at first warm Milk was placed before her, which she attempted to lap, but the Throat refused its functions; from this period she never tried to eat or drink, seldom rose up, or even moved, the *tongue* swelled very much, and long before her death, the *Jaws* were distended by it.

A Spaniel was observed to be seized by a strange dog, and was bitten in the Lip, the Servant who ran up to part them, narrowly escaped, as the dog twice flew at him; a few minutes after the dog had quitted the yard, the people who had pursued, gave notice of the dog's madness, who had made terrible havoc in a course of ten miles from whence he had set off. The Spaniel was a great favourite, had medicine applied, and every precaution taken; upon the *fourteenth* day he appeared to loath his food, and his Eyes looked unusually heavy, the day following he endeavoured to lap Milk, but could *swallow* none; from that time the *Tongue* began to swell, he moved himself very seldom, and on the third day he died; for many hours previous to his death, the Tongue was so enlarged, that the Fangs or Canine Teeth, could not meet each other by upwards of an inch.

The Hounds were some years after parted with, and were sold in Lots, a madness broke out in the kennel of the Gentleman who purchased many of them, and although several of these hounds were bitten and went mad, only one of them ever attempted to bite, and that was a hound from the Duke of Portland's, who in the operation of *Worming*, had the worm broke by his struggling, and was so troublesome that one half of it was suffered to remain; the others all died with symptoms similar to the Terrier and the Spaniel, viz. a violent *swelling* of the *Tongue*, and a *Stupor* rendering them nearly motionless, and both which Symptoms seemed to increase with the disease.

The Idea, that the *Worming* prevents a Dog from receiving the Infection when bitten, or breeding the disorder in his own Constitution, should be exploded; but the foregoing facts shew how far it may be recommended for the Restriction of a malady horrid in its effects where a *human Being* is concerned, and which to the Sportsman and the Farmer, is attended with such dangerous and expensive consequences.

The Remedies for Dogs in their Madness are numerous, and some of

them mentioned in Pliny extremely whimsical; among the *Moderns*, there are plenty of Recipes which have their separate Adherents, some of them will here be given.

> The Leaves of Rue picked clean from the stalks and bruised, *six* ounces; Garlick, Venice Treacle, Mithridate, and scrapings of Pewter, of each *four* ounces; boil the above in *two quarts* of strong Beer over a slow fire, until *one pint* is consumed, strain it off, and keep it in a bottle well corked, give the bitten Dog *six* Table spoonfuls seven mornings running; this should be first given him *within* the twenty-four hours after being bitten, and the dog is to be kept from Water, *four hours* after every Dose *.

The *Steam of Vinegar* has been of service, and a case is recited, where a large House dog bit a Sow and a small dog. The Sow was immediately confined in a stall, so closely boarded as to exclude all Air, except such quantities as were chose to be admitted; Food was conveyed to the animal by means of a trough. Upon the *sixth* day the Sow began to look heavy and refused food, on the *ninth* or *tenth* the disorder was at the height, as she foamed at the mouth, bit at the straw, and at length lay down exhausted with fatigue; an Iron pot, with four Gallons of *boiling* Vinegar was at this Crisis put into the stall, which was then shut so as to exclude the Air entirely; after six hours the Sow was found drinking the Vinegar, in a few hours after, a supply of boiling Vinegar was introduced as before; the next day, Food, in which some Vinegar was

* Nine spoonfuls of the above, taken warm by a Man or Woman fasting, will not fail, it is said, if given within *nine* days after the person is bitten. Some of the ingredients from which the liquor is strained, should be applied to the wound.

This recipe was taken out of *Calthrop Church*, in *Lincolnshire*, where many in the town were bitten by a mad dog, and all that took the medicine did well, and the rest died mad. The same Receipt is hung up in *Bradford church*, in *Wiltshire*, where its Efficacy had been proved on a like occasion.

mixed, was offered, a part of which the Sow ate, from that time for six weeks she had Vinegar given in her food twice a day; at the end of that time, she was let out perfectly well, and had several farrows of Pigs after. The small dog which was bitten at the same time, was treated in a similar manner with equal success. The Yard dog who was chained up, had boiling Vinegar put as close to his Nose as possible, by means of a long ladle, and he also felt the same effects from it as the Sow, and was cured.

The middle Yellow bark of the Buckthorn boiled in Milk, until made as bitter as possible, and *half a pint* given every morning *fasting* to the dog, for a fortnight or three weeks.

The following is related, under the Idea that what is called the *Distemper*, has consolidated to itself the chief symptoms of the *five sorts* of Madness which were considered as curable, and which perhaps were only different stages of what we now term the Distemper.

Canine Madness was formerly divided into seven classes. *Hot burning Madness* and *running Madness* were deemed incurable, and that whatever was bitten and had *Blood drawn* by the Mad dog, died of the same disease.

The five following were supposed to admit of Cure.

Sleeping Madness. So called from the Dog's continual drowsiness. The Cure.—Five ounces of the Juice of Wormwood, two ounces of burnt Hartshorn powdered, and two drachms of Agaric; these were to be mixed with a little White wine, and given to the Dog in a drenching horn.

Dumb Madness. The Dog in this case would not feed, frequently putting his feet to his mouth, which he held open, as if he had a bone in

his throat. The Juice of black Hellebore, ditto of Spathula putrida, ditto of Rue, each four ounces, having well strained them, put thereto two drachms of unprepared Scammony, mix them well together, and give them with a drenching horn; the Dog's head must be kept up for some time, lest he throw it from the stomach; he is then to be bled in the mouth, by cutting two or three of the Veins in his Gums.

Lank Madness. Took its name from the dog's Leanness and pining away. A purge and bleeding were said to effect the Cure.

Rheumatic or Slavering Madness. Occasioned the Dog's head to swell, his Eyes to look yellow, and to be always drivelling at the mouth. For the Cure.—Four ounces of the Powder of the roots of Polypody of the Oak, six ounces of the Juice of Fennel root, with the like quantity of the roots of Misletoe, and four ounces of the juice of Ivy; these were to be boiled in White wine, and given to the dog as warm as he could take it.

Falling Madness. Made the dogs reel and fall down. The Cure was, five ounces of the juice of Briony, ditto of the juice of Piony, and four drachms of Stavesacre pulverised, to be given with the drenching horn; the dog was likewise to be bled in the Ears and neck Veins.

If these *five* species of Madness are examined, they will be found to possess, when described as distinct disorders, many of the symptoms corresponding with, and which we attribute collectively to the *Distemper;* the progress from one stage to another may probably be at this time more rapid than formerly, and we may not so accurately note the distinction, as when the symptoms were believed to constitute five separate degrees of Madness. It is allowed since the appearance of the *Distemper*, Canine Madness has been more rare, and true as that remark may be, respecting the supposed incurable part, or Hydrophobia, it must have claims to additional credit as it concerns the inferior or curable kinds of Madness;

whose symptoms may be so similar and interwoven with those of the *Distemper*, as to be now generally classed and treated under the name of that Disorder.

Having compiled thus largely upon the Symptoms and Effects of Madness in the Dog, the next step is to detail the Treatment to be observed, and some of the Medicines that are deemed efficacious when a Human Being suffers from the Bite of a Mad dog, the most common and most dangerous Animal poison in this country.

Many circumstances induce people to *imagine* a dog mad when he is not so. He loses his Master, runs about in quest of him, and is set upon by other dogs, and possibly by Men; frightened and abused, the creature looks wild, and lolls out his tongue as he continues his course; a Crowd is immediately at his heels, whilst he, thus closely pursued, and taking every one he meets for an Enemy, naturally attempts to bite him in self-defence. The Dog is quickly killed, it passes currently that he was mad, and it is *thus* rendered impossible to prove the contrary. This being the true history of the far greater part of those dogs which are termed mad, it is no wonder such numerous and uncouth Medicines have been extolled for preventing the dreaded mischief from their bite. To this cause may be attributed the variety of infallible Recipes with which every family is provided: although not *one* in five hundred merits notice, yet their utility is supported by many Vouchers, and thus Credulity first imposes upon itself, and then unwarily deceives others; the *same* medicine which was concluded to have hindered the effect of the bite when the Dog was *not* mad, is recommended to a person who has the misfortune to be bitten by a Dog *really* mad; he takes it, relies upon its virtue, and perishes without Relief.

To these mistakes, the frequent ill success of the medicines used for preventing the Effects of the Mad Dog's bite may be imputed; in the opinion of a Physician of considerable Note, it is to *wrong* applications,

more than to a *Defect* in medicine, so many are lost in this disorder, and that a *long* Perseverance in the use of medicines, properly administered, *immediately* after the bite is received, would rescue most of those who have the unhappy lot to be bitten, from any *fatal* consequences.

The first question to be asked when any one has been bitten, (and the strictest Enquiry ought to be made before an Answer is given,) is, whether the Dog was actually mad? From neglecting to ascertain this point, some persons have for years lived in continual anxiety, because they had been bitten by a dog which they believed to be mad, but as he was killed on the spot, the *certainty* was impossible to be known; instead therefore of destroying a dog the moment he has bitten a person, every exertion should be used to keep him *alive*, until it can be proved whether he is mad or not. The absurd idea that if a Dog bit a person and at any time *after* went mad, that the person bitten would at the *same time* be affected with the disorder, is exploded, as likewise, it is to be hoped, is the barbarous Custom of abandoning the unhappy sufferers to their Fate when seized with the disease, or suffocating or bleeding them to Death.

Dr. Bardsley has endeavoured to prove, that Dogs never experience the Hydrophobia or Canine Madness, without having been previously bitten or infected; and secondly, that the disease in this species of Animal always shews itself in *five* or *six weeks*, and concludes from hence, that this dreaded malady might be annihilated by making all the Dogs in Great Britain perform a kind of *Quarantine*, in shutting them up for a certain number of weeks. Without pretending to decide how it originates, this Poison is generally communicated by a wound, which heals as soon as a common wound, but afterwards feels painful, and as the pain spreads towards the neighbouring parts, the person becomes heavy and listless, his sleep is unquiet, with frightful dreams, he sighs, looks dull, and loves solitude; these are the forerunners or rather the first Symptoms. The common notion that this poison may lie in the body for many years, and afterwards prove

fatal, has been deemed fabulous, and is hurtful to those who are Sufferers, who are said to be out of danger, if they take proper medicines for *Forty days* from the time of receiving the bite, without feeling any symptoms of the disease; but the Case of Mr. Waylin, Apothecary, of North Audley Street, appears to revive the old Idea. In June 1794 he was bitten in the hand by a small dog that he attempted to take up at his own door, supposing it to be lost; he applied to a Surgeon, who enquired if he at all suspected the dog was Mad, and upon his reply in the negative, the wound was considered as an ordinary bite, and cured in the regular course; upon the 13th of December following, the same Surgeon was sent for to attend Mr. W. with what the family thought a sore Throat; he found him perfectly cool and intelligent, and received the following account of his complaint from him; on the Friday preceding he had dined out, and discovered in himself an unusual Aversion to any Liquor when he attempted to drink it; this surprised him a little, but created no alarm: In the evening he returned home with some general symptoms of slight indisposition, which with the aversion to liquids, rather increased in the course of the next day, and very early on Sunday morning he was attacked with violent Spasms, attended with the greatest horror, if any thing, either *liquid* or *solid*, approached his mouth; from this description it was directly thought he was seized with the Hydrophobia. Sir Lucas Pepys was called in, and he was treated accordingly; the disease however soon increased to the utmost degree of violence; he was at times so outrageous that it became necessary to put him in a Strait waistcoat, and strap him down to his bed; in this state he continued until Monday evening at six o'clock, when he expired in great agony. Mr. Waylin had been for some time previous to this attack, rather irritable, although his natural disposition was much the reverse. A recent Case has likewise happened at Boxford in Suffolk: a Man, *four years* before, was bitten by a mad dog, he took medicines and was apparently well, except that each Spring he evinced signs of Derangement for a short time; the beginning of June 1801, he was attacked with violent pains in his limbs, cold chilly fits, vomiting of blood, and a disposition to bite every

person or thing near him, and so continued until he died. This *lurking* of the virus is also hinted at, when speaking of the Hydrophobia being believed to commence near the *New* or *full Moon*, " that if the cause is not at one period great enough to bring on the disease, it seems to acquire some strength or to lie dormant, until another or more powerful Lunation calls it into Action." An instance is given that occurred in the Spring three or four years since; a Mad dog much worried a hog confined in a Sty, and bit another in the same sty in a less degree; in the former, the disease commenced about a *Month* after the bite, he refused his meat, became mad, was much convulsed, and died in *four days;* the other hog did not shew the disorder until a *month after the first*, and then died in the same manner.

Doctor Darwin states that the contagion from the bite of a Mad dog differs from other contagious materials, from its being communicable from other Animals to Mankind, and from many animals to each other; the infectious matter does not appear to enter the *circulation*, as it cannot be traced along the course of the Lymphatics from the wound, nor is there any swelling of the lymphatic Glands, nor does any Fever attend as occurs in the Small-pox, and in many other contagious disorders; yet by some unknown process the disease is communicated to the *Throat*, so as to produce pain and Hydrophobia, with a secretion of the infectious Saliva, of the same kind as that of the Mad dog which inflicted the wound, *many Months* after the injury. This subject, says Dr. D. is very intricate; it would seem, that by certain morbid actions of the salivary glands of the Mad dog, a peculiar kind of Saliva is formed, which being instilled into a Wound of another Animal, stimulates the cutaneous or mucous glands into morbid actions, but which are ineffectual in respect to the production of a similar contagious Material; but the salivary glands, by irritative sympathy, are thrown into similar action, and generate an infectious Saliva of the same Malignity as that instilled into the Wound.

The Hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a Mad Dog, is a violent inversion of the motions of the Œsophagus, on the *contact*, or even *approach* of Water or other Fluids. Dr. DARWIN recommends the trial of one Grain and a half of Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury, dissolved in half an ounce of rectified Spirit of Wine, to be given, (undiluted if possible) at going to bed; it produces a copious Salivation for an hour and a half, or longer, during which the patient spits a quart. He also thinks, even *after* the Hydrophobia appears, if a person was bitten in a part which could be totally cut away, as a *Finger*, it is probable the Excision might cure it, as the cause is suspected to remain in the wounded *Tendon*, and not in a diffused Infection tainting the Blood. Hence there are generally uneasy sensations, as cold or numbness in the old Cicatrix, *before* the Hydrophobia commences. If the diseased Tendon could be inflamed without cutting it out, as by Cupping, or Caustic, or by Blister after cupping in the old wound long since healed, although the Hydrophobia *is began*, it might prevent the spasms about the Throat. Spirit of Turpentine to be put on the wound, and wash it well.

Doctor D. also recommends Wine, Musk, Oil, internally. Opium, Mercurial ointment, used extensively. Mercurial fumigation. Turbith Mineral. To salivate the patient as soon as possible. To put a tight bandage on the limb *above the old wound* to benumb the pained Tendon, however long the wound may have been healed. And he suggests, whether a hollow Catheter might not be introduced into the Œsophagus by the Mouth or Nostril, and liquid nourishment be thus conveyed into the Stomach.

A report relative to the Hydrophobia from the Committee of Public Instruction, was in 1794 presented to the *National Convention* of France, and ordered for insertion in the Bulletin, wherein was strongly enforced the following treatment; that the wounds and surrounding parts should be first washed with *warm* water to take off the Saliva as much as pos-

sible; the wounded flesh to be then instantly cut out or cauterized with a hot Iron, or with Aquafortis, or Oil of Vitriol; that the wound was to be filled and covered with a Cataplasm of bread and milk applied luke-warm, and renewed every four hours, the surrounding parts to be rubbed with strong mercurial ointment, in proportion to the strength and danger of the patient; if the danger is imminent, and the bites numerous, Salivation must be excited *most speedily;* half an Ounce, an Ounce, and even more of mercurial ointment, containing *one third* of mercury, may be employed. This vigorous method is asserted to have recovered many in whom the malady *had* appeared. It was also reported necessary to cut away or cauterize the flesh around the wound, even when *healed up*, for it is certain the *wound opens* during the progress of the Hydrophobia.

Doctor Mead's preventive medicine, which he says he never knew fail, although in the space of *thirty* Years he had used it a thousand times, is;

Ash coloured ground Liver-wort, cleaned, dried, and powdered, half an ounce; of black Pepper powdered, a quarter of an ounce; mix these well together, and divide the powder into four doses, one of which is to be taken every morning fasting for four mornings successively in half a pint of Milk; after these four doses, the patient must go into the Cold Bath, or a cold Spring or River, every morning fasting for a *Month;* he must be dipped all over, but not stay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he must go in thrice a week for a fortnight longer; the person must be *bled before* he begins to use the medicine. Dr. Mead says, that the virtue of his medicine consists in promoting *Urine*, but how a Poison can be expelled with only *three* or *four* doses of any Medicine, however powerful, is not easy to be conceived; more time is certainly needful, although the medicine was far more cogent than that which the Doctor prescribes. Upon

the credit of Dr. Mead this prescription is inserted, but by no means with the wish that any person bit by a Dog *really* mad, should rely on that alone.

The famous East India or Sir George Cobb's Specific is by many extolled as infallible; it is composed and to be taken as follows.

Native and factitious Cinnabar of each twenty-four grains, Musk sixteen grains; these are to be made into a fine powder, and taken in a glass of Arrack or Brandy as soon as possible after the bite. This single dose is said to secure the person for *thirty* days, when it is to be repeated, and at the end of *sixty* days, a third; should any symptoms of the disease appear during the intervals, it must be repeated *immediately*, and if wanted, a second an hour after, and a third a few hours afterwards. The above dose is calculated for a full grown person; to Children, smaller quantities should be given according to their Ages. If rejected as a *Liquid* in the disease, to be made into a Bolus with Honey, after the *two* first doses so given, to be repeated every *three* or *four hours*, until the patient is recovered.

The Ormskirk Medicine was said to consist chiefly of Cinnabar; it has however been since analyzed, and is composed of Chalk, Alum, and Bol Ammoniac, in the following proportion:

Powder of Chalk, half an ounce,
Ditto of Bol Ammoniac, three drachms,
Alum, ten grains,
Powder of Elecampane Root, six grains,
Oil of Aniseed, six drops;

and although asserted to be a sure preventive, yet is not alone to be confided in. It has failed in the opinion of many writers of great credit;

Admiral Rowley's Son took it, but died*; it was again deficient in saving a Lady under the Eye of Doctor Fothergill: the temporary reputation of such medicines has arisen from persons who applied them, and who, although bitten, never received the Infection; the ingredients of the Ormskirk almost bespeak its inefficacy to subdue so virulent a poison, which acts with the greatest force on the nervous system, *Solids* and *Fluids*.

The following is esteemed a good antispasmodic medicine. Virginian Snake root, in powder, half a drachm, Gum Asafœtida twelve grains, Gum Camphor seven grains; these are to be made into a Bolus with a little Sirup of Saffron.

Camphor may be also thus given: purified Nitre half an ounce, Virginian Snake root in powder two drachms, Camphor one drachm; these rubbed together in a Mortar, and divided into *ten* doses.

Mercury is recommended both as a preventive and Cure. Used as a *preventive*, it will be sufficient to rub daily a drachm of the ointment into the parts about the Wound.

Vinegar is serviceable, and should be taken freely either in *food* or *drink*.

Ribworth, or Ribgrass, was given at Roscrea in Ireland in 1796 with success; a Table spoonful of the Juice (the quantity given to a Dog)

* A Man who worked, and his Ancestors before him, at *New Hall*, in Essex, possessed a Recipe for Canine Madness, which had descended from Father to Son for some Generations. Numbers of Persons who themselves, or whose Dogs or Cattle had been bitten, took this Medicine without its being known to fail; but if either Man or Beast were bitten in the *Lip*, he always refused to give it, and if the latter, advised the Animal's destruction, as he said, (and the Assertion proved true in very many instances), nothing would then stop the progress of the Infection; in other Cases, the Remedy was and had been for a long series of years uniformly successful. Admiral R.'s Son was bitten in the Lip by a favourite Lap Dog.

every morning and evening for a Week, and a Poultice of the bruised Ribgrass applied to the wound until it healed. This saved the life and cured *one* person out of *seven*, who were bit by a mad Terrier; all the others died, although they had immediate recourse to Sea bathing.

The great error in the use of these and many other medicines lies in not taking them for a sufficient length of time. Mankind are fond of whatever promises a *sudden* Cure; by trusting to this, which holds remarkably in this disorder, their lives are often lost; for example, numbers of Persons believe if they or their Cattle are once dipped in the Sea, it is sufficient, as if the *Salt* water was a charm against the effects of the bite. The following course is recommended by Dr. Buchan. If the wound is in a fleshy part, where there is no hazard of hurting any large blood vessel, the parts adjacent to the bite may be cut away, but should this not be done *soon after* the person is bitten, it had better be omitted; the wound may be dressed with salt and water, or a Pickle made of vinegar and salt, and afterwards dressed twice a day with yellow Basilicon, mixed with red precipitate of Mercury. The Patient should begin to take either Dr. Mead's medicine, or some of the others afore-mentioned; if he uses Dr. Mead's, it should be as directed for four successive days, omit for two or three days, and then repeat the same number of Doses as before; during this course, he must daily rub into the part about the Wound, *one drachm* of Mercurial ointment; this should be continued for at least ten or twelve days; when this is effected, he may take a Purge or two, and wait a few days until the effect of the Mercury is gone off, and then go into the Cold Bath every morning for five or six Weeks; should he feel chilly for a long time after coming out of the Cold Bath, it will be better to use one with the water a little warmed: in the mean time, all Internal medicines are *not* to be left off, but either one of the Bolusses of Snake-Root, Asafœtida, and Camphor, or one of the powders of Nitre, Camphor, and Snake-Root, should be taken twice a day; these may be used the whole time of bathing. During the application of the Mercury, the patient must keep within doors, and take nothing cold. A proper Regi-

men must likewise be observed. Flesh must be abstained from, and all salted and high seasoned provisions, living mostly upon a light and rather spare Diet; Strong liquors must be avoided; the Mind kept easy and cheerful as possible, and excessive heat and all violent passions shunned with the utmost care.

Doctor Tissot's mode of Cure, is, to bleed the patient copiously, and if circumstances require, to repeat it four times. The Warm Bath to be used twice, and emollient Clysters as often, every day; the wound and parts adjoining to be rubbed with Mercurial ointment twice a day, and the *whole* Limb which contains the Wound, to be rubbed with Oil and be wrapped in an oily Flannel. Every three hours a dose of Cobb's powder is to be taken in a cup of the Infusion of Lime tree and Elder flowers, and the following Bolus every night, and again in the morning if the patient is not easy, washing it down with the above infusion: One drachm of Virginia Snake-root in powder; of Camphor and Asafœtida ten grains each; of Opium one grain made up with Conserve or Rob of Elder. Should there be a great Nausea at the stomach, with bitterness in the mouth, Thirty-five or forty grains of Ipecacuanha in powder are to be given as an Emetic. Food is to be light, as Panado, Soups of farinaceous or mealy Vegetables; if Weakness continue, or the patient be subject to Terrors, half a drachm of Peruvian bark to be taken thrice a day.

Doctor Rowley's sentiments upon this disorder are, that it is not Madness, (which is a chronic alienation of the mind,) but an acute disease acting with great rapidity upon the Nervous System, and on the circulating powers, and soon proving fatal. That after the infection is received, it may be a few *Weeks* before it appears, but that no credit is to be given to accounts of its lying dormant for *Years*. That the first thing to be done after the bite, should be to tie a cord, garter, or tape, very tight both above and below the part bitten, (especially that *above* the wound, as the Infection is supposed to spread its baneful effects upwards,) in order to prevent

all communication as much as possible ; then to wash the wound thoroughly with Soap and Water, Spittle, or even Urine, by means of a brush, sponge, feather, or any other instrument capable of completely cleaning the wound, and of removing or absorbing the Particles left in it by the Dog, after which the parts should be wiped dry with a sponge or lint, and an inflammation and discharge should be promoted by powdered Spanish flies, Salt, a poultice of Mustard, scraped Horse radish, Onions, juice of Leeks, Pepper, or any other acrid thing, not *too caustic*, which may be at hand. Doctor R. objects to *Caustics* as not promoting the immediate Discharge from the wound, which is highly necessary ; they destroy the part, and two or three days pass before the Slough they make is separated, and it is thereby matter of doubt, whether they do not push the infectious matter by their violent *Stimulus*, and often hinder its discharge by the Sore, until much harm may have ensued ; all things therefore, after cleansing the wound, that *incite* a discharge, are proper, but whatever checks it, will prove injurious.

Dr. R. proceeds to advise, that the bitten part should be *cut out*, which, if the former methods have been previously adopted, he thinks will infallibly prevent all *future* mischief; but this in proportion as the plans recommended have been *early* applied. The Dissecting the part out requires Surgical Aid, as also the management of the wound to continue the Discharge and Suppuration, that has been excited by any of the foregoing measures. The Wound should not be allowed to close for a considerable time, it being suffered to *heal*, has appeared the principal cause of the disorder in numerous instances; keeping up the discharge and the wound open by the Art of Surgery, cannot be too strongly inculcated, and this may be effected by the *precipitate digestive*, and other applications, but it is absolutely essential to promote a discharge, for the *drying up of the wound* has proved *fatal* to many ; a *Blister* should be laid on the Throat, and a discharge obtained, to prevent the impediments in Swallowing.

The *internal* medicines to be given from the moment the person is bitten, are *Bark powdered* to half a drachm, four or six times a day, with grated Ginger, and ten drops of the Acid Elixir of Vitriol; other Tonics according to circumstances and constitutions may be used, as Tincture of Bark, Hoffman's anodyne Liquor, Sweet Elixir of Vitriol, Cordials are proper to resist the putrid tendency of the disease, and Musk, Camphor, and Antimonials are useful as expellers by perspiration, and as Antispasmodics. The Infection occasions uncommon Debility, similar to the worst putrid contagion, including all the symptoms of *relaxed solids*, with *nervous spasms;* nothing so effectually secures Life, as Tonics and Antiseptics given with a liberal hand, to which may be joined Camphor in large doses, which is not only Antispasmodic but Antiseptic; bleeding, purging, cooling remedies, warm bathing, and all *relaxants*, will, in Doctor R.'s Judgment, do mischief. As the Period when the Symptoms of the *Canine Fever* may appear, is dubious, he deems it proper to continue the Bark, for two or three *months* after the person has been bitten.

Doctor THORNTON, in his Medical Extracts, has much differed from the foregoing opinion as to the Seat and Progress of this disorder. He remarks that in the whole catalogue of diseases, Hydrophobia seems the most dreadful; the cause often happens in a healthy period of life, when Death appears far off, and leaves the patient, until the approach of the disorder, in a horrid suspense. As a proof of this effect, he mentions JOHN HUNTER, who cut himself when dissecting a dog, which died of Canine Madness; although a man of courage, HUNTER was so alarmed, that he dated the origin of his disease of the Heart to this cause. In viewing a patient labouring under the action of this poison, the attention is naturally struck with the convulsions which torture the unhappy object, the difficulty of swallowing, and the distress which is expressed at the sight of Water, although at the same time his Thirst is excessive; these with his ghastly countenance, extreme restlessness, and constant wakefulness, have universally led the Practitioner to consider the complaint as purely *Nervous*, hence Blisters, Opiates, Asafœtida, Camphor, Valerian,

Tonics, and every medicine which he presumes may still the action of the Nerves, are immediately resorted to; with what success, says Dr. T. may be seen, from the cases, fatal as they are numerous, which the experience of many centuries has recorded. The time for action is short, the disease most rapidly running its course, which seldom exceeds *three* days, and the late period when the Physician is called in, too frequently deprives him of all power of relieving the miserable sufferer. Dr. T. quotes Dr. WOLF's remarks on five cases of persons who died of Hydrophobia. "The Eye," says Dr. W. "as in Typhus fever is impatient of the least light; the mind is very irritable; the best friends are disliked. It is remarkable that the lint, or other dressings, when taken off, discover a *black surface*, although the wound discharges good pus; the Fauces have *no appearance* of *redness;* the Face, which is at first *pale*, becomes *brown*, and during each spasmodic attack turns almost *black;* the Lips are extremely livid; as the disease advances, each paroxysm is less violent; the patient has intervals of reason; the dread of strangulation from water goes off; the pulse becomes weak, quick, and fluttering, and the body feels remarkably *cold;* he then composes himself as it were to sleep, and expires. Upon dissection, there is not to be found the *least trace* of *Inflammation**."

Opium, Camphor, Musk, and Submersion, have from repeated trials justly lost their reputation in this disorder; these remedies have been employed from considering this disease as exclusively NERVOUS. Opium in every different preparation yet invented, has been given in moderate, and also in large and powerful doses. Dr. VAUGHAN to one of his patients gave no less than *fifty-seven grains* in fourteen hours. JOHN HUNTER exhibited it in a case with a tolerably free hand, and Dr. MEUSE has

* Dr. W. cannot be accurate in the last assertion, for Mr. LYNN (whose Professional Skill requires no Comment, and to whose friendly Communication I am highly indebted) has dissected the bodies of many that have fallen victims to this dreadful malady, and has always found *Inflammation* of the *Trachea* and *Œsophagus*, and of the *Muscles* which are concerned in the act of swallowing. The *Brain* likewise takes on a certain degree of *Inflammation*.

carried it from five to fifteen grains; but it failed in every instance, and it may be suspected, whether the disorder by this and the other Antispasmodics, has not been aggravated.

From this appearance of things, have we not reason, continues Doctor T. to expect some advantages from substances containing OXYGEN? pursuing the opinion of HUNTER I would say, that all Sedative poisons attack the OXYGEN of the blood, the moving fibres are thence affected, the Heart is convulsed, the Brain is affected, and symptoms called Nervous ensue, for the NERVES are a part of the system framed from the blood; they grow from this Parent source, and whatever be what is termed the *Nervous fluid*, it cannot but be connected with the blood, being constantly expended and renewed, and therefore to be considered only as a branch from the Parent stock. Deny, then, parts of their due proportion of blood, or increase the quantity, or let this blood be different in its *Oxygen*, and the Nerves will immediately indicate the change. This doctrine relates to all other Poisons as well as Hydrophobia, and it will refer us to the *fluids* as a primary, and to solids (including Nerves) only as a secondary cause, in tracing this complaint to its *Origin*, and establishing a just and minute description of the disease.

The Abstraction of *Oxygen* from the system by immoderate exercise, is also found to be no remedy, and in Dogs it is the symptom of the disorder.

M. MATHEU, after bleeding and purging, excites as soon as possible *Salivation*. He says, "The Hydrophobia yields as it were by enchantment, when the Salivation appears; and it must be kept up according to the degree of the disease and the strength of the patient." The illustrious SAUVAGE, speaking of *Mercury*, declares, "After many enquiries, I know not, whether *Mercury* has ever failed, even when the Hydrophobia had *commenced*."

It may be said, that the *Oxyd of Mercury* has been administered without advantage in this disease, but it has been in such cases accompanied with Musk, Bleeding, Opium, or Camphor; but whether in this alarming disorder it is better to oxygenate the blood or not, when the disease has taken place, as *prevention* is always better than *cure*, it should occupy the chief attention. After three days, or perhaps a week, if the part bitten be *cut out*, the danger is escaped.

Vinegar has been recommended as a Specific. Dr. Moreta, Physician to the King of Poland, asserts his having prevented the disease in more than *Sixty* cases, when used *immediately* after the bite, and for nine succeeding days, as an External application to the wound. Whilst this process is carried on, an *ounce and a half* at a dose is frequently to be taken internally, and this is to be continued until the *fifteenth* day, not thinking it necessary however to keep the Wounds open longer than the *Ninth* day. The Hydrophobia itself, he affirms, has been stopt at its commencement by the same means: did Experience in the hands of other Men furnish similar events, the Discovery would be as valuable as the method is simple *.

Should the principle of Acidity be deemed the useful part, and as alone containing the virtues of the medicine, I should be induced (says Dr. T.) to prefer the *Oxalic* to the *acetous*. By the addition of nitrous acid to Sugar, its *Acid* in the form of *pure Chrystals* can be separated,

* The same Physician has also used and advises the following. To cover the Wound with fresh Earth, or with Snuff to imbibe the *Saliva* of the Animal, and to wash it with water, at the same time, warm half a pound of *Butter* in four times as much *Vinegar*, and when the wound is cleansed, apply a compress of Linen steeped in that mixture, and moisten it very often with the same for *Nine* days, after which remove the Compress, and cure the wound in the usual way. During the time the Vinegar is *outwardly* used, the Patient must take it *internally* four times a day, in doses of an Ounce and half of Vinegar, *warmed*, with a little fresh Butter; and his common drink for at least fifteeen days must be pure Water, with a little Vinegar and juice of Citron. Plethoric Patients may be blooded. Dr. M. against the bites of *Vipers* has used the same remedy, and always with Success.

and by this process Sugar can be supersaturated with *Oxygen*, and thus a larger quantity of it be obtained in a given bulk and looser bond of Union; a consideration of moment in a disease, where *swallowing* is so difficult.

Arsenic is another remedy deserving trial; Mr. Cruikshank, who communicated to Dr. Russell the Snake pill, whose efficacy depended principally in Arsenic, tried it in no fewer than *fourteen* persons bitten by Mad dogs, with perfect success; and with no other unpleasant Symptoms, than purging in most, and a slight vomiting in a few of them.

Lunar Caustic, the Specific against the bite of the Viper, deserves in such a disease to be tried both as an external application, and an internal remedy. Added to these is recommended the Inhalation of *Super-oxygenated air*. In a disorder so fatally short in its termination, no minute should be lost; if this Air can more immediately reach the blood, and restore to the system the *Oxygen* which is destroyed by the action of the Poison, it will be one of the most valuable acquisitions to the Materia Medica.

These facts are collected (concludes Dr. T.) on the conjecture of the probable good effects of *Oxygen* as an Antidote, more are certainly wanted to ascertain the point, which is grounded upon the Idea that the Hydrophobic Virus enters the system and creates a set of actions, inducing changes, of which the *abstraction of Oxygen* may form the Principle.

A notion still prevails in many parts of the country, (and which is as antient as the time of Pliny,) that the person who is bitten, and eats some of the *Liver* of the Mad Dog, *raw*, or if that can not be accomplished, *sodden*, receives a sure remedy against all dangers from the Bite.

The Flesh of the Mad dog boiled, and the patient drinking some of the Broth is supposed to render him equally secure against Infection *.

In Mr. WILKINSON'S *Elements* of *Galvanism*, there is a remarkable case of *Hydrophobia*, to which Galvanism was applied principally by M. H. CARENA, Lecturer on Natural Philosophy in the National College of TURIN: we insert it with an ardent wish that future experiments may confirm the fact, that a remedy is to be found in the action of *metallic substances* for this most dreadful disorder.

A Man bitten in the finger by a *mad dog*, came to consult him in consequence of a pain which he felt in the Arm, after having been bitten more than a *month*. A *caustic* applied to the finger removed the pain, but in a few days it returned with symptoms of *hydrophobia*. The Patient could no longer look at *water* without horror: and Inflammation in the *throat* prevented him from swallowing even chewed bread, and he experienced a strong propensity to bite those around him. In this state he was brought to M. ROSSI, who, observing that he could not bear the sight of *water*, nor that even of *shining bodies*, provided in another room a pile consisting of 50 *pairs of plates* of *silver* and *zinc*, intermixed with 50 pieces of *pasteboard* moistened with a solution of *muriate of ammonia*. He employed slips of *brown paper* moistened, as a conductor, on which the naked feet of the patient were placed, and at the moment when he opened his mouth to bite, one end of the arc was thrust into it, while the other communicated with the pile. The patient suffered a great deal from this operation, which after several shocks weakened him so much that he could no longer support it. Being stretched out on the floor, he

* Olive Oil, it is asserted, has often cured the Hydrophobia; the dose is said to be as much as can be contained in half an egg-shell, and it is given beat up with the yolk of an egg; but it is uncertain whether any case of *actual* Hydrophobia has been cured by it, even where frictions with Olive Oil, in which half the quantity of Camphor has been dissolved, have also been carefully employed *externally*.

was then *galvanized* with ease; the operation made the sweat run from him in drops. After some time, Rossi caused the patient to be conveyed home, and gave orders that he should be brought back next day, that the operation might be repeated. It was *two o'clock in the morning* when the patient was *galvanized*, and at *six next morning* he came to Rossi himself, to tell him that he was completely cured, as he experienced no pain or difficulty of swallowing, and was entirely freed from his aversion to *water* and *liquids:* no persuasion, however, could induce him to *then* submit to a new operation. But a few days after, some slight pains having given him reason to apprehend a new attack of hydrophobia, he returned to Rossi, who, by repeating the operation, made all the symptoms disappear. This Cure was also effected in the presence of several persons.

To name a preference in the modes here presented to the Reader for treating this Disorder, would be most presumptuous in the Compiler; he has related the Sentiments of Men of Science upon the subject, and although it unfortunately appears that their Opinions are materially at variance, there may be collected from most of them, sufficient hints for arresting the *instant progress* of this terrible disease, until Medical assistance can arrive; such as using Bandages above, and continued Washing of the Wounds, immediately after they are inflicted, &c. There is however *no Antidote* for the Poison of the Mad dog *yet discovered* that can *safely* be relied upon.

Excision is the only plan that can be adopted with *Security.* The following Case (so far as the *change of Symptoms* is noticed, and for which the Compiler feels himself much obliged to Mr. Charles Bell of *Edinburgh*) is inserted at length, with the anxious desire that those who peruse this Account of the latent and horrid effects of this Poison, may in case of accident resort to *Excision* with all convenient dispatch, and that momentary pain will be readily submitted to, when such fatal consequences as are here

recited may be, and too frequently are, the result of *palliative* remedies, or absolute *Inattention*.

Thomas Mason, aged 36, a Porter of a muscular frame and sanguine temperament, on *Thursday* evening, 2d of August 1794, after much fatiguing work, complained of pain in his arms and shoulders, but chiefly in his left arm: the pain was of a rheumatic kind, with a feeling of tension; and he passed the night without sleeping, and at times was observed slightly incoherent. On *Friday*, added to the pains in his arms, shoulders, and chest, he complained of violent pain in his head. On Friday night he continued restless, walked about the house all night, but was rather more composed; but it was in the course of this night that he first complained of difficulty in swallowing, and expressed his abhorrence to the sight of every sort of fluid. Although extremely ill with the pain, his restlessness carried him out on *Saturday*, but he was very irritable and uneasy; he thought he saw objects double; and the same spasmodic motions which were produced by the attempt to swallow, were also occasioned by an acquaintance accosting him suddenly, by a gust of wind upon turning a corner, or any similar impulses. On Saturday night he still continued equally restless and uneasy; his other sufferings were lost in the severity of a throbbing pain in his temples: he was again more incoherent, and the throbbing pain at both temples impressed him strongly with a notion, which he could not banish, that he had two heads: the hydrophobia was dreadful. On *Sunday* he again went out, but he was so confused, and at times vertiginous, that as he walked upon the Quay, he would have fallen over, had it not been for a friend's assistance.

Monday, August 6th, 11 o'Clock, Forenoon.

The pulse was 100, breathing 32, tongue white, and heat of skin rather increased; his pain severe in his arms, chiefly in the left arm and in his shoulders; intense throbbing pain in his temples, and painful tight-

ness in the upper part of his chest and neck; his hearing rather less acute than usual, and he thinks that he often hears discordant sounds as if from a bagpipe: his vision rather impaired; and when looking at a fixed object, it often appears to move; and small specks on the wall or floor appear like insects moving: his left arm is numb, and the feeling very imperfect; the right arm and hand, as to feeling, are in their natural state, excepting that when put into water there is this in common to them with the rest of the body, that the dreadful convulsion immediately takes place. He is quite collected in answering any question, but his sentences are uttered in a rapid and ardent manner: he has no unaccountable sensation of anxiety, his uneasiness is entirely respecting his family should he die. When he has to look about, he turns his whole body, his neck being constantly stiff from the pain and straitness deep seated in the larynx and upper part of the chest and shoulders: he thinks that his illness arises from a glass of spirits of a bad quality which he drank on the 1st of August. I now ordered his wife to bring in some water: he had scarcely caught a glance of it, when, with a slight spasm of his mouth, he was thrown back on the bed upon which he was sitting, violently convulsed; he then started up and staggered to the door, and then back to the bed, his breast heaving violently all the time, his eyes and countenance wild and infuriate; and when he returned, he grasped the bed-post in his arms, stood for some time loudly panting, and then, exhausted by the violence of the exertion, he again sunk upon the bed. When a little composed, I asked him if he had seen the water; he said that he had just caught a glance of the tumbler, but that he would have been as ill had he not seen the water, from knowing that his wife had it in her hand; and he said, that when I was talking about bringing in the water, he had with the utmost uneasiness been struggling to keep down the fit: I had indeed seen a spasm pulling down the angles of his mouth, at the same time that he drew a convulsive inspiration, but I did not know that this was the beginning of the convulsion. Immediately after a violent fit, he can look at the water without much dislike, and even swallow it, although with pain and difficulty. The spasm of his lips and the con-

vulsive breathing are produced by any one suddenly entering his room, or taking hold of him rudely, but, unless he has been long without a fit, he seems immediately to subdue these threatenings.

I now ordered him to bare his left hand and arm, and while I was examining with great earnestness, I found a scar on the back of the hand between the root of the thumb and fore finger, round which I thought I saw a slight blush of inflammation: he acknowledged that he had been bitten by a *mad dog* in December last, while he was assisting to kill it; but he said that the bite was of no consequence, his hand having soon healed; he even wished me to believe that it was in December 1792, instead of last December, and was extremely displeased that his wife should contradict him in this statement; and on Sunday evening, when he was interrogated by Mr. CHEYNE upon this subject, he denied that he had *ever* been bitten by a dog. The manner in which he addressed Mr. CHEYNE, shewed how little his imagination had to do in this disease.

The subject seemed irksome to him, and therefore I got his wife out of the room and questioned her. She said that he was called to assist in killing a mad dog on the 9th of December, and that the dog bit him as he attempted to seize it by the neck; the dog kept its hold till another man stabbed it; that he went to an apothecary, who dressed the bite, which was deep and lacerated, with Traumatic Balsam. She said he came home in very bad spirits; when she asked what had hurt his hand, he said the splinter of a log of wood had tore it up; next day, however, he told her how it had happened; he continued very unhappy, and anxious about the issue of the bite, but when in a fortnight he found the wound healed, he recovered his cheerfulness.

3 o'Clock.

He has had only one severe convulsion since I saw him at eleven; he was sitting on the side of the bed with his elbows resting on his thighs,

yet he was under restraint, was restless, and, unless asked to sit, had a perpetual desire of traversing the room: he was neither pale nor flushed, yet his face was glazed with perspiration: this appeared symptomatic of the state of circulation, and not from the unceasing motion, as he himself explained it: he says he is very feeble, but that a pain in his loins and back is the cause of his unwillingness to sit.

It was simply asked, if he thought he could now admit a little *water* into the room; but, quick as *electricity*, he was again thrown back, and immediately after he flung himself to the other side of the room, and clung to a chest of drawers; then he returned with the same velocity to the bed-post, to which he clung with both his hands, sobbing all the while loudly. To soothe him, he was assured that the *water* would not be brought; but this, by recalling the idea, renewed his suffering: he begged, nay, he commanded, in an agonizing, hurried manner, not to speak of it; to address him on another subject was to give him relief. He said that he was glad to grasp any thing near him, lest he should hurt us, for he was not himself during these fits.

His hand is hot, his pulse quicker than it was in the forenoon; he passes his urine in very small quantities, white and turbid.

Half past 7.

There were several messages for me, saying, that he was outrageously mad. I found him lying on the bed delirious, sometimes praying earnestly, sometimes crying that he was the cause of his own death. He frequently started up to spit out the *saliva;* and when I wished him to lie quiet, he said he could not, if he did he would be choaked: he said that some one was blowing chaff upon him, and suffocating him. His speech was now more than ever hurried, and often quite unconnected. His pulse was 112, and very full. Immediately after one of the convulsions, he had swallowed two cupsful of tea.

10 o'Clock.

I found him standing at a corner of the room quite *delirious;* but his delirium was not of a mischievous kind, not that of fierceness or passion, it was rather of alarm and trepidation: it was much of that kind which we see in the worst kinds of continued fevers, where there has been constant watching with severe pain in the head: he was jealous of every one, and said that I had joined the combination to kill him; however, when I desired him to put out his tongue he obeyed me, it was white, and I thought rather swelled, and covered with a slime or very *viscid saliva;* this he was spitting, or rather hawking, incessantly and with great violence, and this *hawking* might easily be thought, by a warm imagination, to be a kind of barking. I had a strait jacket put on before I left him, and ordered him to be tied down in bed.

August 7th, 11 o'Clock.

He fell asleep at twelve, and slept (for the first time) six hours; but when he awoke he still retained the worst symptoms of his disease: the character of his delirium was changed, he was quite sullen; he was leaning over the side of the bed with his eyes fixed on the floor, and constantly spitting out the viscid saliva with great violence. Still I retained more influence with him than any one, he even expressed a regard for me; and at one time, as he was struggling to get his hands out of the jacket, he suddenly recollected that I had ordered it on, and became quiet, observing that I should not have ordered it had it not been for his good. He had a little while before taken several draughts of tea, and swallowed some bread rather greedily, immediately after a severe expression of the hydrophobia. About half past ten he became very sick, and after retching a ropy saliva, his attendants described him as becoming quite livid, the affected arm quite stiff, and the rest of his body gently agitated for about ten minutes, since which time he has been quiet and insensible. He is now lying in the arms of a friend, who is wiping away the glary poison which he is salivating: his eye is suffused; his breathing

is quick and short; he is still sick at times: he has lost the *hydrophobia* since he became *insensible*, and has swallowed some *fluids* without any struggle.

2 o'Clock.

He died at one o'clock, in the way of those whose *nervous system* has been in a state of violent excitement; his struggle was not unlike what we see at the last in nervous fevers. The face sunk, the eye glazed, the breath short and laborious, slight *sub sultus.* A little before death he became quite calm.

I had neglected to place a mirror before him, but I understood that he had several times during yesterday surveyed himself in one which hung in the room. He had nothing of the hydrophobia when passing his urine; and I have reason to think that the fluids in producing the convulsion had always a reference to the act of swallowing: at one time, as I sat beside him, I saw the spasms, or rather a trembling, about his lips, and was apprehensive of a convulsion; he saw me eyeing him with earnestness, and told me, that his uneasiness arose from his apprehension that he should not be able to swallow the medicine which I was recommending.

N. B. The Man was bitten on the 9th of December, and the Disorder first shewed itself, the 2d of August, an Interval of nearly *Eight Months.*

What follows is a minute description of the Symptoms that appeared upon *dissecting* the Body of Mason; and which Investigation unquestionably proves, that much *Inflammation* in various parts accompanies the Progress and is discovered at the fatal Issue of *Canine Madness.*

Brain.—The Blood escaping from the Longitudinal Sinus, black as *Ink.* The *Surface of the Brain,* a great effusion under the Membrane

Arachnoides. The Veins on the Surface of the Brain as if injected with Blood, and minutely so to their utmost extremities. When a Section is made, a great quantity of *black* Blood escapes from the points in the Medullary Matter, and the Cineritious Matter is in a strong contrast with the Medullary, being darker than usual. No intermediate Lines to be observed. Substance not particularly firm, rather soft: about an *Ounce* of *Fluid* in the *Ventricles*. *Choroid Plexus* of a purple colour. The striated parts of the Brain particularly distinct. Observe the general state of Congestion of the *Cerebellum*. *Dura Mater* particularly dark.

INTESTINES.—*Intestines* distended with Flatulence: the Convolutions near the *Pubis*, natural; towards the upper part, considerable Inflammation. The small Intestines all forced towards the *left side*. Omentum rather Vascular. The Colon much distended on the *right* Hypochondrium.

STOMACH.—Little points of Extravasation in the *Inner* Surface of the Stomach. The *Cardiac* Orifice somewhat inflamed.

NECK.—*Lymphatic* Glands, under the base of the Jaw, particularly *large* and *livid*. *Salivary* Glands, nothing particular. *Membrane* of *Larynx* very much *inflamed*, and perfectly *black*. *Membrane* of *Pharynx* also perfectly *inflamed*, and quite black.

Much danger might be avoided, were persons careful when apprised of their Dogs having been bitten by a Mad one. *Close and long confinement, or immediate destruction*, should be the alternative; and if *damages* were recovered in this Country, upon the same grounds as the following, we should receive at least *one* good example from the *great Nation*, and probably restrain a most afflicting malady within much narrower bounds.

In 1801 a Physician at *Poissy*, for not confining the animal, after knowing he was bitten by a Mad Dog, was sentenced to pay Eight thou-

sand francs (£.333 6. 8. Sterling), to a poor Widow, whose Husband died of the Hydrophobia, in consequence of a Bite from the Physician's Dog.

A Case was tried some years ago at *York*. A Child bitten by a Mad Dog, became raving mad. All possibility of relief being over, the Parents, desirous of putting an end to the agonies the Child suffered, or fearful of its doing mischief, smothered it betwixt two Pillows. They were tried for *Murder* on the *Coroner's Inquest*, a Bill of Indictment was preferred against them, and both found guilty by a Jury. They were afterwards pardoned : but the Intention of the Prosecution was that of deterring others from a similar Practice in a like unfortunate situation.

These long (yet it is hoped not uninteresting) Extracts, respecting *Canine Madness*, being concluded, the lesser *ills* that may attend the Fox-hound will now be considered, and amongst these Mr. BECKFORD describes a *swelling* in the Side, which sometimes breaks, soon after forms again, but generally proves fatal; the Cure is, frequent rubbing with *digestive* ointment so long as the Tumour swells and breaks, and until it entirely disappears.

The *Mange** is one of the disorders which Dogs in general are most subject to, even if kept apart; in a kennel of Hounds, Air, Exercise, wholesome Food, and the utmost *Cleanliness*, are the best, and perhaps *only* preservatives against it; and particular attention should be paid to its first and slightest appearance. Mr. B. commends the following mixture,

* The Antiquity of this Disease, and the Disgrace formerly annexed to it, we may gather from the following Anecdote. In 926, HENRY the *Fowler*, so called because he was Bird-catching when elevated to the Imperial Throne, rescued GERMANY from a disgraceful Tribute paid to HUNGARY, and dared to insult that Nation, by sending them a *Mangy Dog*, the greatest affront *then* possible. A more respectful present of two beautiful *Bull-Dogs* was sent in 927 by a Western Prince to the *Grecian* Emperor; but the Imperial *Dress* unhappily struck the fierce animals in so hostile a light, that they both darted on ROMANUS, and could hardly be prevented from tearing him to pieces.

with which any *spot* upon the hound is to be rubbed as soon as it is perceived by the Feeder.

A pint of Train oil,
Half a pint of oil of Turpentine,
A quarter of a pound of Ginger, in powder,
Half an ounce of Gunpowder, finely powdered. Mixed up cold.

Should the disorder be bad enough to resist *the above*, three mild purging Balls, one every other day, should be given, and the Dog rested for a little while afterwards; the ingredients for, and the weight of, these Balls have been before mentioned in page 54.

Mr. B. also remarks, that such hounds as have the Mange actually upon them, or only a tendency towards it, should be fed apart from the rest; they should have *no flesh*, their meat should be mixt up rather thin, and they should have Vegetables in great plenty. Sulphur made into a ball with butter or hogslard, and given two or three *following* mornings, previous to the anointing them with the preparation before mentioned, will be of service.

Many are the remedies for this disorder, and numerous the *inward* and *outward* applications for its Cure: the following are inserted as the most efficacious.

When the Mange is *very bad*, mix a pound of Sulphur Vivum; half a pound of white Hellebore, powdered; a quart of Train oil, and one pint of Spirits of Turpentine; and anoint the affected places.

Half a pint of white Wine,
Half a pint of Spirits of Turpentine,
Two ounces of Nitre in powder,
One quart of very strong Beer,

mixt together and made milk warm, to be well rubbed in with the hand all over, (taking care of the Eyes,) and dried in by a fire, the Dog to be then put into clean straw. *Three* times dressing will cure, should the Dog be naked, and in the worst state.

A Table spoonful of Soot,
Two Do. of Sulphur Vivum,
Half a spoonful of Oil of Turpentine,
Four ounces of Hogslard. Mix well and anoint the part.

When the Mange is very inveterate,

White Hellebore root powdered, six ounces,
Sulphur Vivum, half a pound,
Black pepper powdered, two ounces,
Oil of Tartar per deliquium, two ounces,
Sal Ammoniac finely powdered, one ounce,
Hogslard, one pound, Olive Oil, half a pint;

these are to be mixed well, and the diseased parts substantially rubbed with a moderate portion of the ointment every night and morning for *seven*, and if the Mange is of long standing, for *nine* days; the first morning the recipe is used, the Dog to take the following purging ball, which is to be *twice* repeated, at the distance of *three clear* days from the effect of its operation:

Jalap in powder, thirty grains,
Calomel, six grains,
Ginger, in powder, three grains,
Conserve of Hips or Roses, half a drachm, and a few drops of Sirup of Buckthorn to assist in forming it into a ball, which is to be rolled up in a piece of fresh butter. Should the Dog refuse to eat it, open the mouth and lay it upon the *Root of the Tongue*, and with a touch of the finger it is instantly swallowed. Two days after the last use of the

ointment, well wash the Dog with soap and warm water. The *ingredients* of the ball are adapted for a Foxhound, Pointer, or Grey-hound; they may be added to, or diminished, for larger or smaller dogs.

Half a pint of Train oil,
One ounce of Saltpetre powdered,
Four ounces of Sulphur Vivum, powdered,
Spirits of Turpentine, a Table spoonful,
Honey, the like quantity.

These to be well mixed, and rubbed in by the hand morning and evening.

Two ounces of the best Gunpowder mixt with strong *white wine* Vinegar, until it becomes a thick salve; anoint the places affected until the blood appears, and give inwardly as much stone brimstone, powdered fine, as will lie upon a Shilling, daily, for ten days. The brimstone to be mixed with butter or hogslard.

Red Mange.—This Disorder, although far more malignant than the former, is not always occasioned by Dogs lying together; it causes so incessant an Itching, and this too increased by the perpetual biting and scratching of the Animal, who is tortured by the burning heat, as to make the parts that are most affected lose the Hair, and seem as if *scalded.* It lurks in the blood after having been to all appearance cured, and frequently and suddenly returns with all its former virulence. The first is said to be an infallible remedy, and the concluding ones are also strongly recommended.

To *half an Ounce* of Corrosive Sublimate, reduced in a glass mortar to an impalpable powder, add, by a very small quantity at a time, *Two ounces* of Spirits of Wine, and to these, *One pint* of Rain or River water. All the affected parts must be well washed with a Sponge dipt in the Solution, every *third* day, until *thrice* performed, then omit for *three* days, and repeat the washing as before; during the process, *Three*

Mercurial purging balls are to be given, proportioned to the age, size, and strength of the Dog, at the distance of three days apart from each other.

Four ounces of Quicksilver,
Two ounces of Venice Turpentine,
One pound of Hogslard.

The Quicksilver and Turpentine are to be rubbed together until all the globules disappear; an *ounce* daily, for three successive days, must be rubbed upon the parts affected, and this is to be used when the hair comes off, or any redness appears.

An ounce and a half of *Cassia Fistularis*, well cleansed,
Two drachms and a half of Stavesacre, powdered,
Two drachms and a half of Scammony, prepared in white Wine Vinegar,
Four ounces of Oil of Olives;

temper these together, and warm them a little, and give it the Dog in the Evening, keeping him from food until the morning; he is then to be bled, and within two days after anointed with the following ointment:

Three pounds of Nut oil,
One pound and a half of Oil of Cade,
Two pounds of Oil of Worms,
Three pounds of Honey;

boil these together until half is consumed, then put Resin and Pitch or Tar of each two pounds and a half, and half a pound of new Wax unwrought, melt them, and then add one pound and a half of Brimstone, two pounds of Copperas well dried, and twelve ounces of Verdigrease, stir all together until cold. Before anointing the Dog, wash him well with salt and water, and let him dry before a fire; his diet should be warm broth, in which a little Brimstone should be put. This process observed for a *week* will certainly cure.

A curious and laughable prescription for curing this disorder, by transmutation of Blood from a *mangy* to a *sound* dog, is to be found in the Phil. Trans. No 25, Page 451.

Foxhounds are liable to wounds and cuts. Friars Balsam if immediately applied is good; it is apt, however, to close up a bad wound *too soon;* the following Tincture in such cases is preferable, at least after one or two dressings:

Barbadoes Aloes, two ounces,
Myrrh, pounded, three ounces,
Mixed up with a quart of Brandy.

The bottle should be well corked and placed in a Bark-bed or dunghill for ten days or a fortnight.

The *Tongue* of the Dog in most wounds is his best Surgeon, where he can apply *that*, he will seldom need any other remedy.

Hounds are sometimes bitten by Vipers. Sweet oil has long been deemed an Antidote; it should be *warmed* and *rubbed* on the part, and some taken *inwardly*. The common *Cheese rennet*, externally applied, is said to be even more efficacious than the *oil*. The *Lunar Caustic* is also a specific. The old method of curing the Adder's bite in a Dog, was, to squeeze out the blood from the wound, and wash the place with Salt and Urine; a plaister made of Calamint beaten in a mortar with Turpentine and Yellow Wax, until it became a Salve, was then laid upon it.

A *Seton* in the Neck relieves most disorders of the Eyes, and Hounds almost blind have been recovered by it; it is also serviceable when hounds are *shaken* in the Shoulders; in the latter case, there should be *two* Setons, one on each side, and as near to the Shoulder as possible.

Turning a hound out of the Kennel, will sometimes cure a lameness in the shoulders; an attentive Huntsman will perceive, from the manner of a hound's galloping, when this lameness takes place, and the hound should be allowed to go at large immediately. Care should however be taken, that a hound thus turned out from the kennel, does not become too fat.

To disperse *Swellings*, the following Ointment may be used:

Fresh Mutton Suet, *tried*, two pounds,
Gum Elemi, one pound,
Common Turpentine, ten ounces.

The Gum is to be melted with the Suet, and when taken from the fire, the Turpentine is to be mixed with it, straining the mixture whilst it is hot.

Dogs are frequently *stubbed* in the Foot: this or any digestive Ointment, or the *Tincture* before mentioned, will soon recover them. An obstinate lameness is, however, sometimes increased by Humours. Physic, in that case, may be necessary to remove it.

If Hounds are bruised by a fall and it appears *outwards*, the swelling may be anointed with a decoction of Chickweed and Groundsel boiled in strong Ale; should the skin be *broke*, cut away the hair near the wound, and lay on a plaister of the roots of great *Comfrey*, *Melilot*, and oil of *Roses*, of each an equal quantity. If the bruise is *inward*, a pint of new Milk, in which a quarter of an ounce of *Irish* Slate, or Spermaceti, (or, for want of these, half an ounce of Stone Pitch, finely powdered,) is mixt, should be given.

For *Strains*, two thirds of Spirits of wine, and one of Turpentine,

mixed up together. Vegeto Mineral water made strong, and applied before a fire. The British Oil is also good. Hounds from blows or other accidents, (most commonly from their hind legs slipping, and getting them between the bars of a gate,) are lamed in the *Stifle;* either of the above frequently applied, and long rest, are the likeliest means to restore them, indeed there is no other for lameness in the *Stifle*, unless it is *cutting;* this Operation, which is a painful one, used to be most dexterously performed by WILL. CRANE. The bone is laid bare by a transverse cut, upon which is found a substance like a stiff *jelly*, (the cause of the lameness,) this is to be taken off; the hind foot on the contrary side had then a wire run through the ball, and twisted to keep it there, that the hound should be compelled to use the *stifled* leg. This always cured them. CRANE recommended as soon as a hound was released, that had been hung on a gate or stile, to take him by the hind feet and twist him round five or six times, turning with him, which prevented any ill effect afterwards, from the bruises he received upon the *Stifle* whilst struggling to free himself.

An excellent remedy when dogs are strained in the *leg* or *foot*, is two ounces of camphor, dissolved in half a pint of Spirits of wine, and a Bullock's Gall added to it; the part affected must be well rubbed before the fire, three or four times a day.

Another is, One ounce of Camphor, a Tea spoonful of Laudanum, and half a pint of Spirits of wine, to be used as the other, but more frequently.

Sore Feet are soon cured with Brine, Pot-liquor, or Salt and Vinegar; a handful of salt to a pint of vinegar. If by accident neither of these will do, Mercurial ointment may then be necessary.

For *Thorns*, a plaister of *Black Pitch* is the best cure for Man, Horse,

or Dogs, and has succeeded after all other things have failed; should the part be much inflamed, a common Poultice bound over the plaister will assist the cure.

Hounds are frequently lame in the *Knee*, sometimes from bruises, sometimes from the stab of a Thorn; digestive Ointment rubbed in upon the part will be of service, or a poultice made of Goulard, as follows, generally cures: put some Vegeto Mineral water into a pipkin, with crumbs of bread, let it just boil, lay a sufficient quantity on linen, and apply it to the affected part; this must be renewed *three* or *four* times in *twenty-four hours*, and every time it is taken off, the part must be washed with the Vegeto Mineral water, and particularly the Edges of the cataplasm, which are apt to get dry and hard; should the Knee continue foul, Blisters, and long rest afterwards, are *then* the only means to recover it.

Should Hounds pick up *Poison*, and it is suspected to be *Nux Vomica*, (which is the poison mostly used by *Warreners*, and which usually causes convulsive fits, and soon kills), apply immediately the following effectual remedy: as much common Salt as can be got down; hold the head upwards, and force open the mouth, and by fixing a stick across prevent its shutting, whilst the Throat is filled with Salt; a sufficient quantity to purge and vomit will soon dissolve and be swallowed; the stomach once cleared by a free passage obtained by *stool*, warm Broth should frequently be given to prevent the faintness, which might otherwise prove fatal: Two Table spoonfuls of *Castor Oil*, added to the salt, would very much accelerate its action downwards.

A Table spoonful for a large, and in proportion for a smaller Dog, of *Oil of English Pitch*, will, as a purge, expel the malignity in a few Hours.

Worms are often troublesome to Hounds, especially when young:

Aloes, Hartshorn, the juice of Wormwood, with some flour of Brimstone mixt together, and a piece the size of a hazel nut, wrapt up in sweet butter, given *three* or *four* times in the course of a *week*, and the dog *to fast* a few hours afterwards, will destroy them. The method of giving any Bolus or Pill to a Dog, is, to pull out his *tongue*, then put the Bolus down the *throat* as *low* as possible, and when the dog draws in his Tongue, the medicine will slip down in spite of his efforts to hinder it.

Half a pound of White Glass powdered very fine, as much as will lie upon a Six-pence is to be given three mornings running, mixed up with butter; should the *Worms* not be voided, the quantity of the Glass should be increased, and continued for three mornings together, until it has that effect.

Pewter pulverised, one drachm ten grains,
Æthiop's Mineral, sixteen grains.

This to be taken three times, allowing a *clear day* betwixt each dose; the dog to be kept warm, and from cold water. Whey or Pot-liquor may be given him two or three hours after, and should be continued, instead of meat, during the time he is taking the medicine; the best way of giving it, is, to mix it up in butter, and then to make it into balls with a little flour.

A *Surfeit* is sometimes occasioned by hounds eating putrid flesh, or that of Horses that have died or been killed when violently affected with the *Farcy*. Arising from the former cause, the fatality which attended the Hounds of Mr. Finch, in Kent, in 1749, is a curious instance. In drawing the covers the hounds met with the carcase of a diseased Bullock, with which they gorged themselves; the contamination was immediate through the pack, they were generally seized with staggering convulsive fits, operating to so violent a degree, that *eight couple* of hounds died in the field in less than *two hours*, and it was supposed the whole pack would have fallen

victims but for the timely application of Oil and other Medicines. The Compiler, from feeding with the flesh of Horses sent from a post stable, in which the *Farcy* and the *Glanders* had spread their ravages, has an opportunity of speaking to the latter: the hounds broke out all over in blotches, discharging a watery humour, similar to those occasioned by the Farcy, they caused great stiffness, and were extremely painful; this inoculation took place notwithstanding most of the Horses were sent alive to the kennel, and were properly slaughtered, and none of the flesh was given *raw* to the hounds. Physic, and taking them frequently to the Salt Water, and well rubbing the *sores*, by hand, with it, at length recovered them. For checking a common Surfeit, Ox Gall and Train Oil, equal quantities; the affected parts to be well rubbed, and some Physic taken inwardly will quickly restore them.

To make Hounds *fine in their Coats*, use the following dressing:

One pound of Native Sulphur,
One quart of Train Oil,
One pint of oil of Turpentine,
Two pounds of Soap.

The above used three times a year will keep them clean in their Skins; in some kennels this is applied once in two months; of course, the more frequent the application, the cleaner the hounds will look. When a dog is rough in his coat and scratches much, two or three *purging balls*, and a little rest afterwards, seldom fail to get him into order.

If puppies are wished to be dressed before they are put to their Walks, the following receipt will best answer the purpose, and upon their change of diet from *milk to meat*, may be useful in keeping them clean:

Three quarters of an ounce of Quicksilver,
Half a pint of Spirits of Turpentine,

Four ounces of Hogslard,
One pound of soft Soap,
Three ounces of common Turpentine, in which the Quicksilver must be killed. These are to be well mixed.

The *Worming* of Whelps should be previous to their being sent out to quarters; this operation is to be performed with a *Lancet*, to slit the thin skin which immediately covers the Worm, a small *Awl* is then to be introduced under the *centre* of the worm to raise it up, the further end of the worm will with very little force make its appearance, and with a cloth taking hold of that end, the other will be drawn out easily. Care must be taken that the *whole* of the worm comes away without breaking, and it rarely breaks unless cut into by the Lancet, or wounded by the Awl.

Whelps are very subject to *Lice;* washing with the liquid of a pound of *Tobacco* steeped in three pints of *small Beer*, will soon remove them. *Train oil* well rubbed over them will answer the purpose, but it is a nauseous remedy. If pestered with *Fleas, soft Soap* and warm water will kill them, if ever so numerous.

In Breeding *all kinds* of Dogs, the Bitch should not be warded by the Dog more than *twice*, the Whelps will then be larger and less numerous, than from an unrestrained intercourse.

Having gone thus copiously into the medicines for the disorders which the Hound, and indeed the whole Species of the Dog, is subject to, it is but justice to observe that *Instinct* directs Dogs, when the Stomach is out of order, to be their own Physician, and from their example we owe our knowledge how to relieve it. Bleeding Hounds is not recommended unless they absolutely want it; when they refuse their Food from being over worked, or when chilled, to which they are extremely liable, *then* the loss of a little blood is undoubtedly of service. Sick or lame hounds, it should be recollected, will recover much sooner

if permitted to be loose about the House, than when confined in the kennel.

Some few Anecdotes of the Foxhound's Stoutness, Speed, and Sagacity, will now be mentioned.

Many years since a Stag was hunted from Whinfield Park, in the County of Westmoreland, until by fatigue or accident the whole pack was thrown out, except two Foxhounds, bred by Lord Thanet, who continued the chase during the greatest part of the day. The Stag returned to the Park from whence he had been driven, and as his last effort leapt the wall, and died as soon as he had accomplished it. One of the Hounds ran to the wall, but being unable to get over it, fell down and almost immediately expired: the other Hound was found dead about half a mile from the Park. The length of this Chase is uncertain, but as they were seen at Red-kirks, near Annan in Scotland, distant by the Post-Road about forty-six miles, it is conjectured that the circuitous course they took, could not make the distance ran, less than *One hundred and twenty miles*.

In January 1738-9, the Duke of Richmond's Hounds found at a quarter before Eight and killed at ten minutes before Six, after Ten hours constant hard running. Many of the Gentlemen tired three horses each. Only eleven couple and a half of hounds were in at the Death.

A curious proof of the Foxhound's *stoutness* occurred some years since to Colonel Pearson. A couple and half of young newly entered hounds followed him on horseback, they strayed into a large Cover by the road side, and presently found something which they very eagerly hunted; after trying for a long time to call them off, Mr. P. proceeded to Colchester, where his business detained him some hours; upon his return, he heard them in the Cover, and found by some people, at work by the side of it, that they had continued running during his absence,

and had driven the Fox over the field in which the workmen were, backward and forward, several times. Mr. P. then encouraged them, and after hunting the Fox for a long time in the cover, he at last broke, and was killed after a run of some miles. The time that these three hounds were running was at least *seven* hours, and by far the greatest part of it, they had no one to encourage them to persist.

Mr. George Baker's *Romulus* broke away singly with a Fox, and killed him after a chase of *eighteen* miles.

Upon the 19th of February, 1783, a Fox was unkennelled near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, at twenty-seven minutes past *nine*, and except half an hour taken up in bolting him from a rabbit burrow, the hounds had a continued run until fourteen minutes past five in the evening, when they killed. During this space of nearly *eight* hours hard running, several horses died in the field, and many others were so hurt as never to be perfectly recovered*.

* BOROUGHBRIDGE MEETING.

March 19, 1783.

CERTIFICATE.

We the undermentioned do declare, that having met in order to see a MATCH run between the Earl of Effingham and Colonel Thornton's hounds—on the confederate hounds not appearing, the triers declared the Cup forfeited.

We also further declare, that the hounds found at twenty-seven minutes past *nine*, and except the space of near half an hour taken up in bolting the Fox from a Rabbit hole, had a continued run until five o'clock, when he had an *entapis*; and after repeated views we killed him at *fourteen minutes past five* by the different watches.

J.Polhill	Lascelles Lascelles	A. Wilkinson
A. Waller	George Davison	J. Bagley
W. Vavasour	John Fawcett	William Tate
W. Mills	J. Wrightson	Robert Royds
— Farside	John Brooke	

In 1793, Sir Charles Daver's hounds found a Leash of Foxes in one cover, the hounds divided into *three* parts, *each* had a very severe run, and *each* killed their Fox.

In 1795, a pack of Foxhounds in Cambridgeshire, after running a Fox near an hour, found a brace of fresh Foxes, the hounds divided, *six couple and a half* went away with one of them, and killed at Weathersfield. *One couple* of hounds pursued the other, and killed him at Thurlow Park Gate. *Fifteen couple and a half* stuck to their hunted Fox, and killed at the bottom of Gogmagog Hills, after one hour and three quarters Chase without a check, and in which time they were supposed to have run near thirty miles.

The Sagacity of a Fox-hound, when Mr. Taylor and Mr. Smith had their hounds at Whinnick, in Northamptonshire, and used sometimes to go to Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, for a fortnight's hunting, is in some degree an exercise of a reasoning faculty, beyond Instinct. A favourite hound was left in Northamptonshire, on account of not being quite sound. The first day's hunting from Lutterworth produced an extraordinary Chase, in which the Hounds and Horses were so tired, that it was deemed necessary to stop that night at Leicester. Upon their arrival the next day at Lutterworth, they were told that a hound (which answered the description of that left in Northamptonshire,) came there soon after their going out the preceding morning, and waited quietly until towards the evening, he had then shown signs of uneasiness, and in the morning had disappeared. It was concluded, that disappointed of finding his companions where he expected, the hound, whose name was *Dancer*, had returned to Whinnick; but to the surprise and concern of his Masters, upon their returning home, they were informed, that the hound had come back from Leicestershire, staid one day at the kennel and then left it. Every possible enquiry was made, and at length it was discovered, that Dancer, upon not finding the Pack either at *Lutterworth* or *Whinnick*, had proceeded into *Warwick-*

shire, to a Mr. Newsome's, where the hounds had been for a week some *months* before.

Of the Foxhound's undaunted Spirit the following is a decisive proof. In drawing a strong Cover, a young Bitch gave tongue very freely, whilst none of the other hounds challenged; the Whipper-in rated to no purpose, the Huntsman insisted she was wrong, and the whip was applied with great severity, in doing this the Lash accidentally struck one of her Eyes out of the socket; notwithstanding this painful situation, the Bitch again took the Scent, and proved herself right, for a Fox had stole away, and she broke cover after him unheeded and alone; however after much delay and cold hunting the Pack did hit off the Chase; at some distance a Farmer informed the Sportsmen, that they were far behind their Fox, for that a *single* hound, very *bloody* about the head, had passed a field off from him, and was running breast high, and that there was little chance of their getting up to him. The Pack, from her coming to a check, did at length get up, and after some cold hunting the Bitch again hit off the scent, and the Fox was killed after a long and severe run, and the Eye of the Bitch, which had hung pendent during the chase, was taken off by a pair of scissars after the Fox was dead.

The circumstance which happened in the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND's Pack, proves the Foxhound's eagerness after his Game. In 1796 the hounds ran a Fox into a very large Furze cover, near Alnwick, called Bunker's Hill, where he was lost in an *earth* which no one knew of. Upon the hounds coming to the Kennel, *two couple and a half* of the best hounds were missing, and not returning that night, it was thought they had found a Fox and had gone off by themselves with him. Several men were sent in search of them to all the Earths and Crags for twenty miles round, but no tidings could be gained. The Cover where the Fox was lost, was then searched, and the Earth discovered, and in digging about two yards deep, *one* hound was found; several yards further, *three* more,

fast together in the ground, and two yards deeper, the *fifth* hound was dug up. They were all dead.

In point of numbers, the Exportation of Foxhounds from this country to France, was at one period very considerable. The Compiler requested a friend, who had his regular establishment of Foxhounds in France, to inform him how far the Chase of the WOLF* was successful, or likely to be so, when prosecuted by the *vigour* and *speed* of the English Foxhound, and his reply was to the following purport: "You wish me to communicate my observations on *Wolf-hunting*, which I shall most readily do, but must first apprize you, that neither with my own hounds, which I took with me to France in 1774, nor with the hounds of the *Count de Serrent*, which were under my direction some years before, did

* Of the Sagacity of this Animal in pursuit of its Prey, we read the following Anecdote in the *Amusement Philosophique sur le Langage des Betes.* A Gentleman on his journey through one of the Southern Provinces of France, perceived a *Wolf*, that seemed to be watching a flock of *Sheep;* he informed the *Shepherd* of it, and advised him to set his Dogs instantly at him. "I shall do no such thing, said the Shepherd, the Wolf you see, is planted there only to divert my attention, and *another Wolf*, concealed on the other side, is watching the opportunity of my setting the Dogs on this, to carry off a Sheep." The Gentleman, curious to ascertain the fact, engaged to make good the loss, and the event happened as the Shepherd had foreseen and predicted.

It is singular, that although the *Wolf* at all other times has his Senses, especially that of *Smelling*, in perfection, yet if caught in a *Pit-fall* or taken by any other device, he is for some time so astonished, that he may be destroyed without Resistance, or without much difficulty be muzzled and dragged along, without shewing signs of anger or resentment. GEMA relates a curious story of a *Woman*, a *Benedictine Friar*, and a *Wolf*, being caught in the same Pit-fall, on the same night, in *Provence.* The event was, that the Woman lost her *Senses* through Fright, the Votary of Benedict lost his *Reputation* with the credulous Villagers, and the poor Wolf lost his *Life*.

If the accounts given by the *Paris Gazette* in 1764 may be trusted, a Wolf committed peculiar ravages in some districts of Gevaudan in *Languedoc.* He is there said to have destroyed *twenty* persons, chiefly Women and Children. Probably with the usual aggravation, he was represented as far superior in size to the rest of his Species, to be striped like the *Tiger*, and such was the Consternation of the Inhabitants, that public Prayers were said to have been offered to Heaven for his Destruction.

I hunt the Wolf by choice. The Count de Serrent's Pack consisted of about Thirty couple of French hounds, larger than the English Stag-hound, fifteen couple of them were kept for Stag-hunting only, and with the remainder they hunted the Wild Boar and the Wolf. The first time I ever met the *Serrent* hounds was at a Wolf-hunt, where a bitch Wolf had littered* in some woods of the Count's, far distant from the Forest; the woods were nearly surrounded by the Officers of the Carabiniers, each person with a double barrelled Gun, some with small Bayonets fixed, and all were loaded with ball. As soon as each Sportsman had taken his station, the Huntsman and Hounds entered the wood, they found immediately, the hounds divided, and I (who was unarmed,) tallyed the old bitch Wolf, who went off for the Forest in the most gallant stile. My English halloo amused some of the French, but enraged others, who declared that if the Huntsman had not fortunately stopt the hounds, they would have gone off with the old Wolf, and this indeed was my intention. The stopped hounds were clapped back to those running the Cubs in the cover, and which were said to be about three or four months old; they were taller than a Fox, and shewed by the looseness of their make, and the vast size of their bone, in their then infant state, what they would be when arrived at their full growth; that however was forbid, for all but one were shot that day, and the remaining one was killed the day following, by one of the Count's keepers. These Cubs, whilst hunted, never quitted the Covers, nor was it supposed they had ever been out of them,

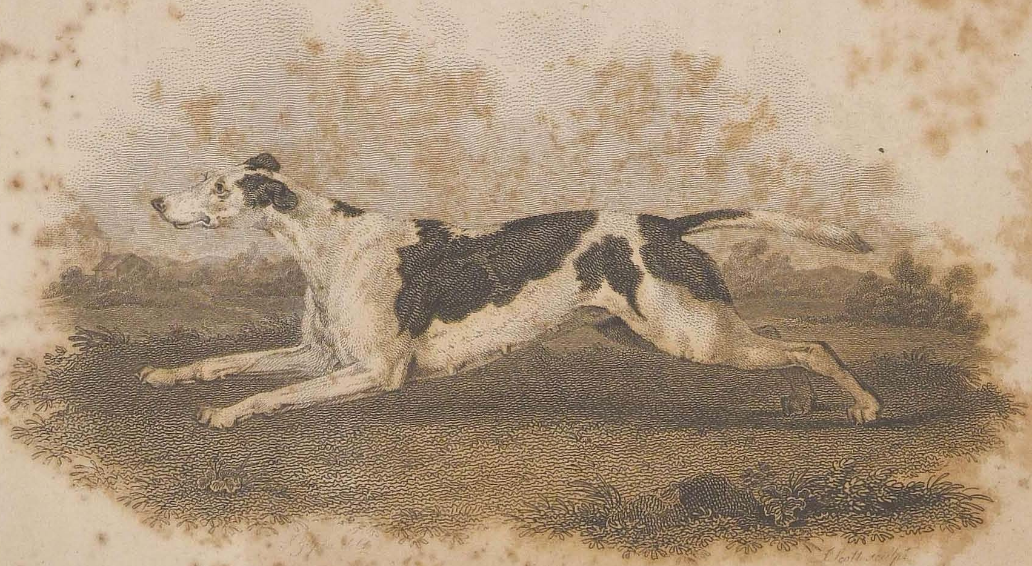
* The *Wolf* generally brings forth five or six, and when older, even *eight* or *nine* at a Litter. The Whelps are born *blind*, the Dam suckles them for some Weeks, and teaches them betimes to eat Flesh, which she provides for them, nor is it until they are *ten* or *twelve* Months old, and after they have shed their *first* Teeth, and completed the new, that she leaves them to shift for themselves. A *Wolf* acquires its full growth in the *third*, and lives from *Eighteen* to *Twenty* years. Notwithstanding its savage nature, when taken young he is capable by proper Education of being tamed. The late Sir Ashton Lever had one which was entirely divested of the general ferocious Character of its Race. The *Wolf* couples in the same manner as the Dog, and its immediate separation is, from the same cause, prevented. The time of gestation is also nearly the same, and from a variety of successful Experiments related by the celebrated Dr. Hunter, there is no longer any doubt that the *Wolf* and *Dog* will breed together, and produce an intermediate Species, capable of *subsequent* Propagation.

for the Forest, towards which the old Wolf pointed, was between four and five Leagues distance from the Woods where she littered. I often hunted Wolf afterwards, and the result was, that the Wolf was either *shot* when quitting the cover in which he was found, or by some Keeper or person who accidentally saw him in his route, or he escaped by going off at one steady pace, until he left Hounds, Horses, and Men, *totally beat*, and who were generally relieved by the Hospitality of some Curé, and enabled to return home the next day. It is asserted, that the Wolf, whose *pace* seems for the most part to be regulated by that of his Pursuers, will stop when no longer pursued, and the hounds may attack him again the next morning; perhaps so, but will not the Wolf be equally refreshed by his Night's repose as the Hounds? Admitting that the Wolf does stop, he gives his enemies a fresh chance, because formerly there was scarcely a Parish in France that had not one or more Game-keepers. The Huntsman who hunted the Wolf, related where he gave him up, how much he appeared fatigued, and which way he pointed, to the Keepers when his chase ended; they possibly guessed where the Wolf rested that night, and by properly placing all the Assistants they could collect, a *shot* was got at him when he broke cover, in the same manner as he had been fired at on the preceding day. Upon remarking this risk of being shot, which the Wolf had to escape, to a French Gentleman, he assured me, that a friend of his, who kept hounds for the Wolf only, never fired on the Wolf, until (unable to run any further) he turned upon the dogs, and this generally took place about the fourth or fifth day. This sounds strange hunting to us English Fox-hunters, but I declare to you, that I am not prepared to deny the Fact."

The Speed of the Fox-hound was well ascertained by the trial at Newmarket, betwixt Mr. Meynell and Mr. Barry, and this account of the training and feeding the two victorious Hounds is from the person who had the management of them. *Will. Crane* was applied to, after the Match was made (which was for 500 guineas), to train Mr. Barry's hounds, of which *Bluecap* was four, and *Wanton* three years old. Crane objected to

their being hounds that had been entered some seasons, and wished for young hounds, who would with more certainty be taught to run a *Drag;* however the hounds were sent to Rivenhall in Essex, and as Crane suggested, at the first trials to induce them to run the drag, they took no notice; at length by dragging a Fox along the ground, and then crossing the hounds upon the scent, and taking care to let them kill him, they became more handy to a Drag, and had their exercise regularly three times a week upon Tiptree Heath; the ground chosen was Turf, and the distance over which the Drag was taken was from eight to ten miles. The training commenced the first of August, and continued until the twenty-eighth of September, (the thirtieth the Match was ran): their food was *Oatmeal and Milk*, and *Sheeps Trotters.* Upon the thirtieth of September the Drag was drawn (on account of running up the wind, which happened to be brisk,) from the Rubbing House at Newmarket Town End, to the Rubbing House at the starting post of the Beacon Course, the four hounds were then laid on the scent; Mr. Barry's *Bluecap* came in *first*, *Wanton* (very close to Bluecap) *second;* Mr. Meynell's *Richmond* was beat by upwards of an *hundred yards*, and the Bitch never run in *at all;* the ground was crossed in a few seconds more than *Eight* Minutes; *Three Score* Horses started with the Hounds; *Cooper*, Mr. Barry's Huntsman, was the first up, but the Mare that carried him was rode quite blind at the conclusion. There were only *twelve* Horses up out of the *sixty*, and Will. Crane, who was mounted upon a King's plate Horse, called *Rib*, was in the Twelfth. The odds before running were seven to four in favour of Mr. Meynell, whose hounds it was said were fed during the time of training entirely with *Legs of Mutton.*

The speed of *Merkin*, a Foxhound Bitch bred by Colonel Thornton, was still superior; she was challenged to run any Hound of her year five miles over Newmarket, giving 220 yards, for 10,000 guineas, or to give *Madcap* 100 yards, and run the same distance for 5,000. Merkin had run a trial of Four miles, and the time she performed it in was *seven Minutes* and half a second. This Bitch, of whom a portrait is here given,



Scott sculpt.

MERKIN.

Published [illegible] by Bunney & Gold, 103 Shoe Lane, London.

was sold in 1795 for four Hogsheads of Claret, and the seller to have two couple of her Whelps.

Madcap at two years old challenged all England for 500 guineas. *Lounger*, brother to Madcap, did the same at four years old; the challenge was accepted, and a Bet made for 200 guineas, to run Mr. MEYNELL's *Pillager;* the parties were also allowed by Col. Thornton to start any other hound of Mr. M.'s, and Lounger was to beat both; but upon Lounger's being seen at TATTERSALL's by many of the first Sportsmen, his Bone and Form were so capital that it was thought proper to pay forfeit, which was done by giving Col. T. a pair of Gold Couples.

Lounger was afterwards sent as a present to the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, by Col. T. for a Stallion hound, his Grace's keenness perhaps exceeding that of most Fox-hunters in the Kingdom, and which shewed itself in one instance by his having the Fox's head *deviled*, after a very severe chase, and eating the greater part of it.

Whilst thus mentioning the merits of particular Fox-hounds, perhaps those of the Duke of GRAFTON's *Trouncer*, as displayed by BLOOMFIELD, may not inaptly conclude them:

"Poor faithful TROUNCER! thou canst lead no more;
All thy fatigues and all thy Triumphs o'er!
Triumphs of worth, whose long excelling fame
Was still to follow true the hunted game;
Beneath enormous Oaks, Britannia's boast,
In thick impenetrable Covers lost,
When the warm Pack in fault'ring silence stood,
Thine was the Note that roused the list'ning Wood,
Rekindling every joy with tenfold force,
Through all the Mazes of the tainted course.
Still foremost thou the dashing stream to cross,
And tempt along the animated Horse;
Foremost o'er fen or level mead to pass,
And sweep the show'ring dew-drops from the grass;

Then bright emerging from the mist below
To climb the woodland hill's exulting brow.
Pride of thy race! with worth far less than thine,
Full many human leaders daily shine!
Each Sportsman heard the tidings with a sigh,
When Death's cold touch had stopt his tuneful cry;
And though high deeds, and fair exalted praise,
In memory liv'd, and flow'd in rustic lays,
Short was the strain of monumental woe:
" Foxes, rejoice! here * buried lies your Foe."

Some remarks, that can only apply to the *Holyday* and the *high flying* Fox-hunters, and a concise description of a few peculiar characters devoted to the amusement, will close this attempt to collect the materials necessary for promoting its success.

To describe one of the first class of the above Sportsmen, it should commence with the preparing for the Chase, when, to avoid every trace of fashionable effeminacy, he proves the strength of his stomach, by huge slices of beef, and rejects those degrading slops of Tea, Coffee, or Chocolate, for a Jug of strong Beer, and keeps all quiet with a *bumper* or two of Brandy; thus internally defended, with a new Velvet cap, Cordovan boots, Doe-skin breeches, long necked Spurs, Orange padded Saddle, and Lemon fronted Bridle, the Hero of the day and his Steed are both equipped, and if mounted upon a Horse whose *four* legs have been fired, it will afford him the opportunity of *knowingly* remarking, that, " his superior Excellence makes up for every external blemish, and that he does not care a farthing for appearances; his horse is one of the safest and best leaped Hunters, and that he has been bid a cool hundred for him." As a determination to put his Excellence to the proof, he sets out late, and after a Gallop of ten or a dozen miles, brings his horse up to the hounds in a *lather*, just as they are going to throw off; this naturally excites the surprise of every *Old-fashioned* Sportsman, but that the being

* Inscribed on a Stone in Euston Park Wall.

remarked may not rest upon a single chance, he rides rudely against one or two of the Company, seems totally ignorant of the accident, nor thinks it necessary to apologize; such behaviour gives an air of importance, renders him more conspicuous than the most formal and honourable introduction, and shews he is too friendly in the field to stand upon *ceremony*. The instant the Fox is found, if not before, he is sure to ride over and cripple some of the hounds, to dash at every unnecessary leap, to press his horse most through the deepest ground, and when the hounds come to a check, to *vociferate* some impertinent question to take off their attention; if fortunate enough to be in at the Death, he makes enquiry for the nearest Inn, and there calls for a quart of Ale for his Horse, and a Dram for himself; after this refreshment he mounts again, and rattles his Horse home with similar expedition to that of the morning. This is a tolerably just sketch of a *Holyday* Fox-hunter. The *high flyer* has a few slight variations; he endeavours to inculcate the idea, that riding *hard* *

* The ingenious Author of the Essay prefixed to a late and splendid Edition of SOMERVILLE's Chase remarks: That the heightened Expence of every article has much reduced the number of Packs of Fox-hounds, most of those now kept being supported by subscription, and the subscribers being chiefly composed of young men of Rank, too mercurial to remain in any one place, who are one day in St. James's Street, and the next morning at the side of a Fox-cover an hundred miles distant; and who are led there by the certainty of meeting a number of their Companions, not so much in the hazard of the day as for the *hazard* of the night; who understand very little of what constitutes the beauties of the Chase, and are perfectly indifferent, if they only go fast enough, whether a *red-herring* or a Fox be the object of pursuit. Mr. MEYNELL once endeavoured to stop a young man by telling him, ' he was a mile before the Hounds." " *Am I?*" said the Gentleman, " I really did not *know it*. Pray, Sir, can you give me the smallest Idea *where they are?*" This accident might very easily happen, since the above mentioned personages assemble only at the side of a Cover, at twelve o'clock at noon, for a burst of fifteen minutes, to try a few light weights and full blood horses. Fox-hunting has now become a match against time, and the *race* might as well be run without hounds as with them.

With the former Style of Fox-hunting, the *Old English Hunter*, which, taken for all in all, was unquestionably the best Native Horse of the Country, is now no more to be seen, for in the *Whirl* of a modern Sportsman's brain, he is scarcely fit for a *Curricle*.

Whether the New School of Fox-hunting be preferable, the Writer pretends not to deter-

and riding *bold*, are the leading qualifications to acquire Pre-eminence, and in fact that nothing but the Chase can ever engage a sensible man; to confirm his Servants in this opinion, the strict preparatory orders given on the preceding evening, are sure to put the whole house into confusion

mine; but, speaking as a Poet, if not as a Sportsman, he asserts, the varieties of the Chase are all gone by. How could any Writer as a Fox-hunter describe that Day-break he never sees? How could any Man yawning in bed at eleven at noon, give us the following?

> "Hail, gentle dawn! mild, blushing Goddess, hail!
> Rejoic'd I see thy purple mantle spread
> O'er half the skies, Gems pave thy radiant way,
> And Orient pearls from ev'ry shrub depend."

In the opinion of the *Old School* of Fox-hunters, the Chase has certainly now become a System of slow *coursing*; for having lost the *cry* of Hounds, without having acquired the *velocity* of Greyhounds, no compensation has been derived for all the grander beauties of Fox-hunting, and which was a Species of Chase *peculiar* to England *alone*. It is singular, that while the *Greyhound* has been improved in beauty, speed, and strength; while the art of *shooting flying*, by the improvement in Guns, has been nearly brought to a certainty, for from the labours of the two Mantons and the late Nock we may say—

> "Hac Fonte derivata Clades
> In Leporem Volucremque fluxit;"

the advances in hunting have been entirely retrograde; for while the Animal, whose Characteristics should be "good Nose and good Bottom," is so increased in his speed as nearly to run by *view*, and instead of that *Cry* which "is to make the Welkin ring," his velocity obliges him to run *mute;* while at the same time the *Race Horse* supplies the place of the *Old English Hunter*, and from this circumstance the price of a Horse, capable of carrying weight to keep up with these speedy Hounds, is advanced from *Forty* guineas to *Three Hundred:* may it not fairly be asked, whether all these costly changes are any Improvements in the System? or have we not by these Innovations forgotten what Hunting is? If *killing* Foxes be any proof, the Owner of the celebrated Horse Matchem rode *twenty* stone, and that he might not be left in the back ground, his Huntsman weighed *eighteen* and the Whipper-in *sixteen* stone. This *Hunting Trio* were certainly not *three feathers*, and they rode through as difficult a Country as any in England, which was near Newcastle-upon-Tyne; yet notwithstanding all these seeming drawbacks, few Packs of Hounds killed more Foxes, although the Foxes of that day ran as stout and fast as those of the present, and the Country was more wooded; but had the present high blooded Horses been then thought as essential to hunting as they are now, where in all *Europe* could have been found the Man who could so easily have supplied himself with them as the

in the morning; the Hunter is sent to the cover side, and from the hands of the Hair-dresser, he is consigned to the Saddle of his Hackney, upon which, with the celerity of a *Solebay* express, he reaches the spot; having surveyed the Company with due contempt, the Hack is exchanged for the Hunter; whilst the hounds are drawing, and every experienced Sportsman is in silent agitation; at the first challenge, he is galloping from one extremity of the cover to the other, and upon their finding, contrives to fix himself at the most likely spot for the Fox to break, where he *heads* him, conceiving the longer he remains in the Cover where he is found, the greater the satisfaction of hearing the hounds; should the Fox escape being mobbed to death, by him and others of the same stamp, and break away, he lays as close to the hounds as possible, but when he finds the horses of others upon a par or superior to his own, he resorts to *Hold hard; Hold hard!* with all the powers of voice; this is another proof of consequence. If he has been accidentally behind, he makes a point of coming up in the midst of a dirty or watery lane, and by almost smothering those he passes with dirt or water, he again becomes the object of general attraction. Whenever he happens to be in at the Death, he seizes upon the *Brush*, or a *Pad* at least, as a Trophy, and for the particular want of which, he has given the Huntsman or Whippers-in a previous hint, if not a previous gratuity. After the Chase he *bores* all his friends with its incredible length and innumerable difficulties, and how very much his Science and Intrepidity acquired universal Admiration.

In the *Essay* before alluded to, wherein the difference between the Fox-hunters of the present time, and those of former years, is canvassed, Major Topham has, with his usual Biographical Skill, (and his Life of

Owner of Matchem? In his time, a *Hunter* was one thing and a Race-horse another. In our days, they are one and the same; and the Qualification for our *Hunters' stakes* consists in walking a Race-horse in his Sheets, into the same field where Hounds are, and, in the phrase of the Turf, "letting him look at them," and from which he really becomes as much of the Hunter as the Man who rides him.

Mr. Elwes has been declared, in the opinion of one of the first Judges, the last Earl of Orford, the best collection of genuine Anecdote he ever knew,) introduced the following Character of Old Draper, which contains the Portraiture of a Man who was the Nimrod of his Day, and was really a Fox-hunter, for he dedicated the whole of a long life to it.

"In the old, but now ruinous, Mansion of *Berwick Hall*, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, once lived the well-known William Draper, Esq. who bred, fed, and hunted the staunchest Pack of Fox-hounds in Europe. Upon an Income of only 700*l.* per annum he brought up, creditably, *Eleven* Sons and Daughters; kept a Stable of excellent Hunters, a Kennel of true-bred Fox-hounds, besides a Carriage with Horses suitable, for the convenience of my Lady and her Daughters. He lived in the old honest Style of his County, killing every month a good Ox of his own feeding, and priding himself on maintaining a substantial Table, but with no *Foreign* Kickshaws. His general Apparel was a long dark Drab hunting Coat, a Belt round his Waist, and a strong Velvet Cap on his head. In his humour he was very facetious, always having some pleasant story, both in the field and in the Hall, so that his Company was much sought after by Persons of good Condition, and which was of great use to him in the subsequent advancements of his own Children. His *Stables* and *Kennels* were kept in such order, that Sportsmen observed them as Schools for Huntsmen and Grooms, who were glad to come there without Wages, merely to learn their Business. When they had obtained proper Instruction, he then recommended them to other Gentlemen, who wished for no better Character than *Squire Draper's* Recommendation. He was always up, during the Hunting Season, at *four* in the morning, mounted on one of his Nags at *five* o'clock, himself bringing forth his Hounds, who knew every Note of their Old Master's Voice. In the Field he rode with Judgment, avoiding what was unnecessary, and helping his Hounds when they were at fault. His Daughter Di, who was equally famous at riding, used to assist him, cheering the Hounds with her Voice. She died at York in

a good old age, and, what was wonderful to many Sportsmen who dared not follow her, she died with whole Bones in her Bed.

" After the fatigues of the Day, which were generally crowned with the *Brushes* of a brace of Foxes, he entertained those who would return with him, and which was sometimes Thirty miles distance, with old English Hospitality. Good *old October* was the liquor drank; and his first Fox-hunting Toast, was " *All the Brushes in Christendom.*" At the Age of *Eighty* years this Gentleman died, as he chiefly lived, for he died on Horseback. As he was going to give some Instructions to a Friend who was rearing up a Pack of Fox-hounds, he was seized with a Fit, and dropping from his old favourite Poney, he expired! There was no Man, rich or poor, in his neighbourhood, but what lamented his Death; and the *Foxes* were the only things that had occasion to be glad that *Squire* DRAPER *was no more!*"

Enthusiasm in Religion, Love, or Politics, has seldom exceeded that which Mr. CARTER shewed for Fox-hunting; this Gentleman possessed a respectable Estate near Witney, in Oxfordshire, and could boast the best Hounds and Horses in that part of the country. In his dress, manners, and conversation, the Huntsman and Whipper-in were the evident models of his imitation. Amidst the intercourse of Friendship, and in the endearments of domestic life, the language of the Chase was never forgotten, even his nearest Relations were esteemed only in proportion to their attachment to his darling amusement; those who were anxious for his affections, had no hopes of success, but by riding themselves into them over five-barred gates; in short, throughout the surrounding country, *Fox-hunting* CARTER was the epithet by which he was universally known and distinguished: when he was one day endeavouring to leap a Gate of unusual height, the leg of his favourite Hunter caught between the upper bars, threw him on the other side, and tumbling with all his weight upon him, fractured one of his legs in such a manner as to leave the sufferer only the dreadful alternative of amputation or death. Mr. C. was not long

deliberating upon the choice; recollecting that he never should be able to keep the saddle at a Fox-chase with a *wooden leg*, he swore that he came into the world with two legs, and with two he would go out of it. In this determination he persevered, and after languishing some time, if to a man of his resolution and violent temper, the term *languishing* can ever be applied, he departed this life as he would have ended a Fox-hunt, with the exulting shout of the Death halloo, having previously bequeathed his Estate, (except an annuity of two hundred pounds to his wife,) to his favourite nephew, for no other reason than because whilst a Boy he used to follow him through all the dangers and delights of the Chase; and excluding all his other numerous Relations, who were more careful of their limbs, and did not choose at the risk of their *Necks* to obtain a chance of enjoying his property.

In the account of Fox-hunters' funerals, where the diversion that charmed and engaged the mind in health, has occupied the closing scene of life, and given a peculiar colouring to the last ceremony, that of *Moody*, the Whipper-in for thirty years to Mr. Forrester's hounds in Shropshire, is curious. He was carried to the Church-yard by a number of Old Earth-stoppers, and attended by many sporting friends; directly after the Corpse, his favourite Horse (named by himself *Old Soul)* followed, carrying his last Fox's brush at the front of his Bridle, his Cap, Whip, Boots, Spurs, and Girdle, across the Saddle; and after the Burial service was read, he had, by *his own desire*, three clear rattling View Halloos given over the Grave.

The under-written Song, in Celebration of this Event, is from the Pen of William Pearce, Esq.; was composed by Shield, and sung with much Commendation by Incledon:

You all knew Tom Moody, the *Whipper-in*, well:
—The Bell just done tolling was honest Tom's knell:
A more able Sportsman ne'er follow'd a Hound
Through a Country, well-known to him, Fifty miles round:

No Hound ever *challeng'd* so deep in the Wood,
But TOM well knew the Sound, and cou'd tell if 't was *good:*—
And ALL, with attention wou'd eagerly mark,
When he cheer'd up the Pack with—" Hark! *Rattler!* hark! hark!
High!—Wind him! and cross him!
Now *Rattler* Boy!—Hark!"

Six crafty Earth-Stoppers, in Hunter's-Green drest,
Supported poor TOM to " an *Earth*," made for rest:
His Horse, which he stil'd his " *Old Soul*," next appear'd,
On whose forehead the *Brush* of his last Fox was rear'd;
Whip, Cap, Boots and Spurs, in a Trophy were bound;
And here and there follow'd an old straggling Hound.
Ah!—no more at his Halloo yon Vales will they trace!
Nor the * WREKIN resound his first *Scream* in the Chase!
With " High-over!—Now press him!
Tally ho!—Tally ho!"

TOM thus spoke his Friends, ere he gave up his Breath,—
" Since I see you 're resolv'd to be *in at the Death*,
" One favour bestow—'t is the last I shall crave;—
" Give a rattling *View Halloo*,—thrice over my grave:
" And unless at that Warning I lift up my head,
" My Boys! you may fairly conclude I am dead!"
—Honest TOM was obey'd, and the Shout rent the Sky,
For ev'ry Voice join'd in th' Enlivening!—cry.
" Tally ho! Hark forward!
Tally ho! Tally ho!"

To Mr. PEARCE I consider myself much obliged for another Song, which is founded upon the following curious Incident.

In the year 1785, Mr. BATE DUDLEY's Fox-hounds that hunted the Dengey Hundred Country, in Essex, had frequently a good Drag on the Banks of the *Crouch* River, without finding their Fox. One morning, as they were drawing the remote Church-yard of *Crickseth*, over-grown with thick blackthorn Bushes, a labouring Man called out to the Huntsman,

* The famous Mountain in Shropshire.

" You are too late to find *Reynolds* at home, he crept off when he heard the Hounds challenge about a quarter of an hour ago !"

Although, in consequence of this information, the Hounds chopped in different spots for some miles, a fall of Sleet prevented their hunting up to their Fox for that day; but about a fortnight afterwards he was found in an adjoining Copse, and after a very sharp run of more than two hours, he shaped his course to his favourite Church-yard. Upon the Hounds being there at a Check, a Bitch, named *Gaylass*, raised herself against an old *Buttress* of the Church, and gave Tongue; on which the Master of the Pack, declaring his confidence in the Staunchness of this favourite Hound, dismounted, and, with another of the Gentlemen, ascended the broken *Buttress* up to the *low roof* of the *Church*, which was thickly covered with *Ivy*, wherein they found Five or Six fresh Kennels. While viewing these extraordinary Retreats, some of the Sportsmen below assisted the eager spirit of the Hounds by lifting them up the Buttress, when three or four Couple were in an instant in full Cry on the Chancel Roof, and there, after a short contest, this extraordinary Fox was compelled to surrender his life without benefit of *Clergy!*

SCARCE the Hounds were in Cover when off—Reynard flew:
Not a Sportsman who view'd him a Syllable spoke.—
The Dogs remain'd threading the Thorny Brake through;
But at length in a *burst,* from the deep thicket broke!

The Fox knew his Country, and made all the play,—
Whilst many a Stubble and Meadow were cross'd;—
O'er Valleys and Woodlands he kept on his way;—
When lo! with the pack at his brush—he was lost!

To a Church Yard they rattled,—there came to a check:—
The Huntsman grew furious, and halloo'd " Hark back!"
On the Hounds all his Vengeance he swore he would wreak,
And he curs'd from his Soul " such a riotous Pack!"

" Twice before Reynard 'scap'd them in this Spot,—or near,—
" And now 'mongst the Tombs in disorder they spread!"
Still the Huntsman was certain no Fox would stop there,
As " None *took* to an *Earth* in that Place but the *dead!*"

The Doctor—whose Patients, reposing at rest,
  Fill'd one half of the Graves—nay, perhaps, twice that number!
For he, of Physicians, was one of the *best!*
  His Sleeping Draughts always ensur'd a *sound Slumber:*

He, the Doctor, rode up, while the Hounds were all riot—
  And archly exclaim'd—as his Eye the Graves ran o'er,
"I warn you all off! let the dead rest in quiet.—
  "This is sporting, my Friends, without leave on *my Manor!*"

While many a *Cast* at a distance was made,
  Old *Gaylass,* alone of the Pack, kept aloof:—
Near the Wall of the Chancel unceasing she bay'd—
  Where a close-clinging Ivy spread high to the roof.

"Reynard's here!" all proclaim'd, "that's as certain as fate;
  "In the Belfry perhaps!!!—leaving us in the lurch,
"There's one Fox we know, who'd be head of the State,
  "But this Spark aspires to the Top of the Church!"

That Reynard had harbour'd before in that place,
  Seem'd to mark the Lord's House *not* too strictly frequented;
That the People were not over-burthen'd with Grace,
  And their Souls without Sermons, or Psalms, were contented.

In respect to the Fox, at a moment so pressing,
  He might think, that although he had drawn many there,
Yet some might have throng'd to the Church for a blessing,
  And had follow'd the Parson for sake of a Pray'r.

No matter—a Sportsman who led in the Chase,
  Climb'd the Buttress, resolv'd a close search to bestow;
And tracking the Fox to his sly lurking place,—
  With the *View Halloo!* cheer'd his Companions below.

Three Couple of Hounds, famed for many a feat,
  Soon were lifted aloft—these of Courage well tried,
Scrambled up to the Fox in his final retreat,
  Where o'erpower'd by numbers he gallantly died!

Poor Reynard! this Legend records thy fate *hard.*—
  No praise to the rigorous deed can I give:—
Thy Sanctu'ry should have commanded regard;
  And thou, for its sake, been permitted to live!

Mr. Henry Stebbing, a farmer, at Goodleigh, in Devonshire, who had collected as many Pads of Foxes, of which he had been in at the Death, as covered the whole of his Stable door and Door posts, was at his own particular request buried with a *Pad in each hand*, and when interred in the parish Church of Stoke, he was attended by all the Huntsmen and Whippers-in belonging to the different Packs with which he had hunted, equipped in their proper hunting Habiliments*.

Not many years since an enthusiastic Sportsman ordered by *Will* that his favourite *Horse* should be killed and buried with him, that he might be well mounted at the *Resurrection.*

* The insertion of the following replies from two Huntsmen, may be excused, as they tend to shew the absolute possession which the business of the Chase had over every other action or idea.

The first was, the Duke of Richmond's Huntsman, whose hounds being hunting at the end of the Season 1783, and coming to a check, was asked the reason by his Master; "Why, my Lord, it must be owing to these damn'd stinking Violets, I think."

The second was of Lord Stawell's Huntsman, who having rode after his Hounds into the garden of More Park, near Farnham, where the Sward walks are kept remarkably neat, and where his Horse was doing mischief, was called to very sharply by the Gardener, who told him that *his* Master and Mistress never rode there: he was answered by the Huntsman (going off in a gallop), "That 's very strange, for I never saw finer Riding Ground in all my life."

S. Gilpin del. J. Scott sculp.

FOX.

Published May 1 1801, by Bunney & Gold 103 Shoe Lane, London.

Fox.

Hunting was one of the first employments of Man; it was a kind of natural right, and was free to all. Considered as an Exercise, it is the best contrived for strengthening the general habit. Dryden tells us:

The first *Physicians* by Debauch were made;
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the trade.
By Chase our long-liv'd Fathers earn'd their food,
Toil strung their Nerves, and purified the blood:
But we their Sons, a pamper'd Race of Men,
Are dwindled down to threescore years and ten.
Better to hunt in fields for Health unbought,
Than fee the Doctor for a nauseous draught:
The Wise for cure on *Exercise* depend,
God never made his Work for Man to mend.

The Season of the year, the time of the Day destined for, and the Motion necessary in this amusement, are all likewise adapted to the preserving and restoring health: the *mind* is recreated at the time the *body* is exerted, and there are few who do not perceive a spontaneous flow of spirits, agreeably agitated concerning the event of the Chase, of which that of the Fox is no where pursued with such ardour, nor the Hounds and Horses so confessedly superior, as in this Kingdom; yet even here, the Fox, by his strength and perseverance, frequently beats both. The artifices and dexterity employed by wild Animals to conceal themselves, or to avoid the pursuit of the Dogs, are most worthy of admiration, and perhaps in this art of Self-preservation, the Fox has exhibited more proofs than any other beast of Chase.

This lively and crafty animal is common in every part of Great

Britain. It inhabits all Europe, the cold and temperate parts of Asia, Barbary, but not the hotter parts of Africa, is found in South America, where its size is much less than in Spain, and also abounds in North America. New England is said to have been early stocked by a Gentleman, who imported them from England for the pleasure of the Chase, and that the present breed sprung from this circumstance; they are reckoned very destructive to Lambs, and are in that country proscribed at the rate of *two shillings* a head.

Foxes are subject to the influences of Climate as to their *colour*, in ours, they are of a yellowish red, or rather yellow brown, and on the forehead, shoulders, hind part of the neck, as far as the beginning of the Tail, and outside of the hind legs, it is a little mixed with white or ash colour; the Lips, Cheeks, and Throat, are white, and a stripe of the same colour runs along the under side of the legs; the breast and belly are ash and whitish grey; the tips of the Ears and Feet are black, the Tail very reddish yellow, mixed with a blackish tinge, and internally white with a blackish cast, the tip itself, milk white.

There are *three* varieties of Fox with us, differing in form but not in colour, except the *Cur* Fox, whose tip of the tail is black; they are distinguished by the names of the Greyhound Fox, which is the tallest and boldest, and is chiefly found in the mountainous parts of England and Scotland, and will attack a well grown sheep. The Mastiff Fox is less, but his limbs more strongly formed. The Cur Fox is the least, the most common, and is the most pernicious to Game, approaches nearer to the habitations of Mankind, lurks about the Outhouses of the Farmer, and destroys all the Poultry it can get at; it is remarkably playful when tamed, yet like all wild creatures half reclaimed, upon the least offence will bite those it is most familiar with. The *three* sorts of Foxes of this Country, (and it is asserted the whole Species) fly from the noise of Fire arms and the smell of Gunpowder. It has been before noticed, that the *Smoke of Brimstone* will drive them from their Earths.

The Fox has a broad head, a picked snout, a flat forehead, sharp erect ears, obliquely seated Eyes, but of a lively hazel colour, and by them expresses most significantly the different emotions of Love, Fear, or Anger, with which it is affected; the body is well covered with hair, and has a straight, bushy, and somewhat pointed Tail, which it seems greatly to admire, and frequently amuses itself by endeavouring to catch as it turns round, and in cold weather wraps it round his Nose. The Fox has a great resemblance to the Dog, especially in his *internal* parts; his Head, however, is larger in proportion to his body, his Ears are also shorter, his tail thicker, and the hair longer and more bushy, and his Eyes are more inclined. The Fox's scent is exquisite, so that he can wind either his *Food* or his *Foe*, at the distance of two or three hundred paces. The skin is furnished with a soft and warm Fur, used for Muffs, Linings, &c. but which seldom lies sleek to the skin; they abound so in the Alpine part of Switzerland, that at *Lausanne*, there are Furriers in possession of between two and three Thousand Fox skins, all taken in *one* Winter.

In every country, the Fox possesses the same cunning disposition*, displays the same eagerness after Prey, and commits the same ravages among Game, Birds, (but not those of the Hawk or other strong smelling kinds,) Poultry, and the lesser Quadrupeds. He is supposed to make considerable havoc amongst the Field mice, and is said, like the Cat, to play some time with, before he destroys them. He occasionally eats Frogs, Snails, black Beetles, and other Insects; several kinds of Berries and Fruits are also an acceptable food; if in the neighbourhood of the Sea, he will eat Crabs, Shrimps, Muscles, and other Shell fish; when pressed by necessity he will devour Carrion, but prefers Flesh in a *fresh state*, and of his *own killing*.

The Fox knows how to insure safety by providing himself with an

* In *Japan*, where the Fox is very common, the Natives believe him to be animated by the Devil, and their Historical and Sacred writings are full of strange accounts respecting him.

asylum, which he either does by dispossessing the *Badger*, which he is said to do, by depositing his Urine as an expedient to force the cleanly Badger from his dwelling, or digs the hole himself; in either case, it is so contrived as to afford the best security to the Inhabitants, by being situated under hard ground, the roots of trees, &c. and is besides furnished by the Fox with proper Outlets, through which he may escape from every quarter; here he retires from pressing dangers, and here brings up his young, so that the Fox is not a Wanderer, but lives in a settled domestic state; this difference, says Mr. Buffon, although it appears amongst Men, has greater effects, and supposes more powerful causes, among the *inferior* Animals. The idea of a settled place of Abode, indicates a singular attention to *Self;* the choice of situation, and of rendering that Abode commodious, and of concealing the Avenues to it, imply a superior degree of sentiment; the Fox is endowed with this quality, and manages it with advantage; he prefers the Covers *near dwellings*, where he listens to the cries of the Poultry*; in his Attacks upon them he chooses the time with judgment, and concealing his road, slips forward with caution, and seldom makes a fruitless expedition; if he can leap the fence, or get in underneath, he ravages the yard, puts all to Death, and his first care is then to secure what he has killed, and he retires softly with his prey, which he either hides, by digging holes and carefully covering it with earth, to secrete the booty and prevent dis-

* In painting the Confusion of a Farm yard, where a Fox had seized a favourite *Cock*, Chaucer with much humour says—

——————" After him they ran,
And eke with stavis, many another man
Ran call our dogge Talbot and eke Garlond;
And Malkin with her distaffe in her hond,
Ran Cowe and calfe and eke the very hogges.—
The Duckis cryed as Men would them quell†,
The Geese for fear flewin over the trees;
Out of the hives came the swarme of Bees," &c.

† Kill.

covery, or carries it off to his kennel, *if near;* in a few minutes he returns for another, which he conceals in the same manner, but in a different spot, and will thus carry off a whole flock of *poultry*, one by one, to those hiding places, where he thrusts them in with his Nose, and leaves them until hunger demands a supply; in this way he proceeds until the Sun rising, or some noise in the House, gives him notice that it is time to retire. With respect to the *wild* Animals, he hunts the Leverets in the plains; seizes the old Hares upon their seats; never misses those that are wounded; digs out the Rabbits in the Warrens; in which he shews singular address, for instead of entering the burrow and digging his way for several feet *under* ground, he follows their scent upon the *surface*, until he comes to the end where they lay, and then scratching up the Earth, immediately descends upon and secures them. The Fox also discovers the nests of Pheasants and Partridges; kills the Birds on their Nests, and then sucks the Eggs. Pliny however mentions a preservative on behalf of the Poultry, and which is derived from the Culprit himself. The old Women are recommended to give each of their Cocks, Hens, and Chickens, a small portion of the *dried Liver* of the Fox; moreover, that a Fox will not touch those Hens who are gallanted by a Cock, who wears a Collar of *Fox's skin* about *his neck*. Either of these Recipes must be infallible, supposing the *materials* to have been taken from the individual Offender.

The Fox is fond of *Honey*, and will attack the wild Bees for their stores, but not with impunity; the whole Swarm sally out, and fasten upon the Invader, and put him to flight with their numerous stings, he retires but for a few minutes, and by rolling himself upon the ground, rids himself of the Bees, by crushing such as stick to him, and thus by often returning to the charge, the Fox obliges them to abandon the hoard, when he devours both Wax and Honey.

In France and Italy, the Fox does great damage among the *Vineyards*, by feeding on the Grapes, of which he is immoderately fond, and with

which he gets very fat, and the *flesh* is at that Season said to be good. From the earliest to the present time, they were particularly noxious to Vine-yards. In the Holy Land, where they are, and ever have been extremely common, the Song of Solomon complains of their depredations; "Take us the *Foxes*, the little Foxes that spoil the Vines; for our Vines have tender Grapes." But whether they were the Species of which *Samson* made use, to destroy the Corn of the *Philistines*, is undecided; since *Schakals* (Jackals) are found to this day in great abundance about *Gaza*, it is much more probable from their gregarious nature, that he should have recourse to, and could catch three hundred of *them*, than of the *solitary* animal, the Fox.

Foxes go to *clicket* in the Winter, and Cubs are found the latter end of March; they produce but once a year, (except some accident befals their first litter,) and have from three to six young ones at a time; the Bitch whilst breeding, seldom lies far from the Earth, after littering, if she perceives her Retreat is discovered, she carries off her Cubs one by one to a more secure situation, (the Dog and Cat will also remove their young;) the young Foxes are brought forth *blind* like puppies, and are of the darkest brown colour; they grow *eighteen* months, and live thirteen or fourteen years.

The Fox sleeps sound and much during the *day*, and like the Dog, lies in a round form, and may be approached without wakening, but is in motion and seeking his prey the *whole night:* when he is only reposing himself, he stretches out his hind legs, and lies on his belly; in this position he spies the Birds, as they alight on the hedges or places near him, and is ready to spring upon such as are within his reach. He rarely lies exposed, except in clear, very warm weather, when he will sometimes lie basking upon a dry place, or stump of a tree, but he generally chooses the cover of some thick brake, where he is secure from being surprised. Crows, Mag-pies, and other birds, which consider the Fox as a common Enemy, have such an antipathy to him, that they often give notice of his retreat, by the

most clamorous notes. Jays and Blackbirds in particular, will incessantly repeat the watch cries, and when the Hounds are in chase of him, Crows and Magpies will follow him with their Screams, from tree to tree to a considerable distance, and not unfrequently when hounds are at a check, give a hint which way the Fox has taken.

The Smell of the Fox is proverbially offensive, and is supposed to proceed, as in many other Quadrupeds, from certain Glands, situated near the tail; yet there is an observation in the Systema Naturæ of LINNÆUS, that the Fox diffuses an *ambrosial odour* from the upper part of the base of its Tail, and Mr. *Schreber*, in his History of Quadrupeds, also remarks, " that the Smell of the Fox is strong and unpleasant, but on the Tail is a spot from which proceeds a violaceous Scent." The rank or general smell of the Fox so exactly resembles that of the *root of Crown Imperial*, as not to be distinguished.

The Fox has a yelping kind of bark, which consists of a quick succession of similar tones, at the end of which he generally raises his voice, like the cry of the *Peacock*. In Winter, and particularly during Frost and Snow, and when going to *clicket*, he yelps much, but in Summer he is almost entirely silent, and during this Season he casts his Hair. Like the Wolf, he allows himself to be killed with a bludgeon, without complaining, and he always defends himself to the last with great bravery; his bite is dangerous, and the severest blows will not make him quit his hold; he fights in silence until torn in pieces, and *Will. Crane*, who had witnessed the death of many hundreds, never recollects but *three* instances, where the Fox made any Outcry upon being seized by the Hounds.

As a further Proof of the Fox's determined Courage in supporting Pain, it is well known that when caught in a Trap, he will, after the Leg is broken, never cease his Exertions to regain his Liberty, and which he frequently effects by drawing out the Sinews or Tendons from the upper

part, and leaving his *Pad* and the lower part of the leg in the jaws of the Trap.—Somerville thus notices the fact.

————By th' indented steel
With gripe tenacious held, the Felon grins,
And struggles, but in vain: yet oft 'tis known,
When ev'ry art has fail'd, the captive Fox
Has shar'd the wounded joint, and with a Limb
Compounded for his Life.

Mr. Buffon has endeavoured to prove that the Dog and the Fox will *not* breed together, and for this purpose he kept two Males and a Female Fox for a considerable time, and tried to make the Male Foxes copulate with Bitches, and different sorts of Dogs with the Female Fox, which they uniformly refused, and from thence he concludes, that no mixture can take place between the two Species: but it should be remembered, that the Foxes were in a state of confinement, and of course many circumstances might concur to disgust them, and render the Experiment abortive. In confirmation of this, it need only be observed, that these same Foxes which Mr. Buffon kept, and which, when at liberty, darted on the Poultry with their usual eagerness, never attempted to touch a *single* fowl, after they were chained; and we are told further, "that a living Hen was generally fixed near them for a whole night, and although food was kept from them for many hours, yet in spite of hunger and opportunity, they never forgot that they were chained, and the Hen rested undisturbed." No one, without the risk of being laughed at, will maintain from this trial, that Foxes are *naturally averse* to Poultry. This is mentioned to shew, that Experiments of this kind, where Nature is thwarted in her process, or restrained in any of her Operations, are not always to be depended upon. That the Fox and the Dog will breed together, and that the Offspring will still continue fruitful, has been ascertained by some instances previously mentioned in this Volume. It is a practice in many places in the North of England, to tie up a Bitch that is in season, where she may be visited by a Fox; the fruits of the

Connexion are sufficiently obvious, by most if not all the Whelps, bearing a strong resemblance to the Fox, in their sharp nose, prick ears, long body, and short legs, and these *Hybrids* are much esteemed for their handiness in driving Cattle; they bite keenly, are extremely active and playful, and are very expert at destroying Weazels, Rats, and other Vermin.

Of the Fox's *Sagacity* the following bears ample testimony. The old Duke of GRAFTON had his hounds at Croydon, and occasionally had Foxes taken in Whittlebury Forest, and sent up in the Venison cart to London; the Foxes thus brought were carried the next hunting morning in a hamper behind the Duke's carriage, and turned down before the hounds. In the course of this plan, a Fox was taken from a Coppice in the Forest, and forwarded as usual. Some time after a Fox was caught in the same Coppice, whose size and appearance were so strikingly like *that* got at the same spot, that the Keepers suspected it was the Fox they had been in possession of before, and directed the man who took him to London to inquire, whether the Fox hunted on such a day was killed or escaped? The latter having been the case, the suspicion of the Keepers was strengthened. Some short time after, a Fox was again caught in the *same* Coppice, which those concerned in the taking were well assured was the Fox they had *bagged* twice before; to be, however, perfectly able to identify their old acquaintance, should another opportunity offer, previous to his *third* journey to town, he had one Ear slit, and some holes punched through the other. With these marks he was dispatched to London, was again hunted and escaped, and within a very few weeks was *retaken* in the same Coppice, when his marks justified the Keepers' conjectures, in spite of the seeming improbability of the fact. It is with some Concern that the conclusion of this singular account is added, which terminates in the death of poor Reynard, who was killed after a very severe Chase, bearing upon him the signals of his former escapes, and which ought to have entitled him to that lenity and privilege, which was formerly granted to a Stag who had beat his Royal Pursuers.

Of the *Escape* of Foxes from Hounds, the following Occurrence, which happened in 1793, in the neighbourhood of Imber, Wilts, is, perhaps, as singular as the annals of Hunting can record. A Fox being hard run, took shelter under the covering of a Well, and by the endeavours used to extricate him from thence, was precipitated to the bottom, a depth of *one hundred feet;* the bucket was let down; he laid hold of it, and was drawn up some way, when he again fell; the bucket being let down a second time, he secured his situation in it, and was drawn up safe, after which he was turned off and fairly beat the Hounds.

The Circumstance of a Bitch Fox, which was started near St. Ives in 1799, and after being severely pressed for three quarters of an hour, was observed to drop something from her mouth, and which proved to be a Cub of about a fortnight old, is strong Evidence of the Fox's attachment to their young; Dr. Goldsmith mentions a similar one that happened near *Chelmsford;* and the discovery of a Fox and her Cubs upon a Tree, proves also their attention to deposit them in a place of safety. In April 1784, the Compiler's hounds found at Bromfield-Hall wood; by some accident the Whipper-in was thrown out, and after following the track two or three miles, gave up the pursuit; in returning home, he came through the fields near the Cover where the Fox was found, a Terrier that was with him, whined and was very busy at the foot of an Oak pollard tree; this induced the man to dismount and examine if there was any hole at the bottom, supposing it might be the harbour of a Pole-cat, or some small Vermin; upon examination he could discern no hole, but the dog was still anxious to get up the tree, which was covered with twigs from the stem to the crown, and upon which was plainly to be seen the dirt left by something that had gone up and down the boughs; he lifted the Terrier as high as he could, and the Dog's eagerness increased; he then climbed the tree, putting up the Dog before him; the instant the Dog reached the top, the man heard him seize something, and to his great surprise found him fast chapped with a Bitch Fox, which he secured, and four Cubs; the height of the tree was *twenty-three feet,* and

from the top there was a hole about three feet down, in which the Fox had littered, so that the height from the ground to where the Cubs lay was *twenty feet;* there was no mode of the Fox getting to or from her young, but by the outside boughs, and the tree had no bend to render that path an easy one. It was considered by numbers of people who inspected the tree, to be a most extraordinary incident, and the Cubs were begged, and *three* of them reared up tame to commemorate it. One of them the late Mr. Leigh had, and which is well remembered at Wood's Hotel in Covent Garden, where he used frequently to run tame about the Coffee Room.

The Destruction and Preservation of Foxes, are points upon which there is a difference of Opinion; the Law holds out a reward for the death of the *Animal,* to be paid by the Churchwardens of every parish, whilst the Fox-hunters and their friends use all possible exertions to protect the breed, and increase their numbers. As a Memorial of attention to the Foxhunters, and of the hint conveyed to the Farmers of the money brought into circulation for hay, corn, &c. by popular Hunts, the following Letter from a Nobleman to his Agent in Leicestershire, is inserted.

"St. James's, Oct. 12, 1792.

"On the 2d instant, I returned you in a parcel by the Mail, the notices you sent me to sign. I hope you received them early enough to serve upon my Tenants in due time, without inconvenience to yourself. I must desire that all those Tenants who have shewn themselves *friends* to the several Fox-hunts in your neighbouring Counties, *viz.* Lord Spencer's, Duke of Rutland's, Mr. Meynell's, Lord Stamford's, &c. may have the offer and refusal of their farms upon easy and moderate terms; and on the other hand, that you will take care and make very particular enquiry into the conduct of those Tenants, who shall have shewn a contrary disposition, by *destroying* Foxes, or encouraging others so to do, or otherwise interrupting Gentlemen's diversion, and will transmit me their

names and places of abode, as it is my absolute determination, that such persons shall not be treated with in future by me, upon any terms or consideration whatever. I am convinced that Land owners, as well as Farmers and Labourers of every description, if they knew their own Interest, would perceive, that they owe much of their prosperity to those popular Hunts, by the great influx of money that is Annually brought into the county; I shall therefore use my utmost endeavours to induce all persons of my acquaintance, to adopt similar measures; and I am already happy to find, that three Gentlemen of very extensive landed property in Leicestershire, and on the borders of Northamptonshire, have positively sent within these few days, similar directions to their Stewards, which their Tenants will be apprized of before they retake their Farms at next Lady Day. My sole object is, having the good of the community at heart, as you and all my Tenants know that my sporting days have been over some time ago. You are at liberty to make my Determination upon this Subject as public as you shall think proper."

The unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, riding one day in his Park with the *Steward*, and seeing a large Flock of *Sheep* before him, asked to whom they belonged? Upon his Steward answering, "They belong to your Grace," he with quickness replied, "I wish to God they were all *Foxes*."

J. Scott sculp.

STAG.

Published May 1. 1801, by Bunny & Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, London.

Stag.

In former times, the Hunting of this Animal was often the cause of deadly feuds; such was the occasion of the fatal day of *Chevy-Chase*, which, though recorded only in a Ballad, may, from what we know of the manners of the times, be founded on truth; not that it was attended with all the circumstances the Author of that natural, but heroic composition hath given it; for on that day neither a *Percy* nor a *Douglas* fell: here the Poet * seems to have claimed his privilege, and mixed with this fray some of the events of the battle of *Otterbourne.* The Barons were jealous of any Encroachments on their respective bounds: King John disgusted his Barons by curbing them in their favourite Sports, and also his People, by ordering all Hedges near his Forests to be levelled, that his *Game* might feed with less fatigue. Hunting and War in those uncivilized ages, were the only employments of the Great, and the highland Chieftains † used to hunt with the magnificence of Eastern Monarchs, assembling some thousands of their Clans, who surrounded a great tract

* In descriptive Poetry of the earliest date, the Hunting of the Stag is frequently alluded to, particularly in the most important Action of the whole Iliad, the Death of Hector, the pursuit of whom by Achilles is thus translated by Mr. Pope:

> " As through the Forest, o'er the vale and lawn,
> The well-breath'd Beagle drives the flying Fawn;
> In vain he tries the Coverts of the brakes,
> Or deep beneath the trembling thicket shakes,
> Sure of the vapour in the tainted dews,
> The certain Hound his various Maze pursues."

† The Scots had ever been singularly magnificent in the Festivals which attended on the Chase. It is recorded of Colin Campbel (surnamed Jongallach or the Wonderful), who

of country, and drove the Deer to the Spot where the Chieftains were stationed, who shot them at their leisure. In still earlier days, and when the Conquest had settled the Norman line upon the Throne, this passion for the Chase involved every civil and religious right in a general ruin; the New Forest in Hampshire, formerly called *Ytene*, and the old name may perhaps be retained in that of the Neighbour-Stream, *Itchin*, (a SAXON Appellative, according to Mr. WARNER's Opinion, and extremely well applied to the South Western part of this County, which was anciently in a great measure covered with Wood,) is an instance of this oppression: happily these scenes of desolation are gradually contracting; Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce, have introduced animals more useful to the community, and have clothed the naked land with comfort and with plenty. At the present day, as an object of Chase to the Sportsman, the Stag requires but cursory mention *; those indeed who are fond of pomp and

lived about the latter end of the *Fourteenth* Century, that, on receiving a visit from the O'NEILES of Ireland, he burnt to the ground his house at INVERARY, that he might have a *Pretence* to treat his illustrious Guests with the sight of his *Field Equipage.*

In 1528, the Earl of ATHOL (then on a hunting party) entertained the Papal Legate in a large lofty Timber Edifice, built suddenly for the purpose, hung with Tapestry and Silk, and lighted with glass windows. Gardens and Ponds surrounded it; and every variety of Food was found within to profusion: yet, its Site was in a Desert, *twenty miles* from any inhabited place. The *Italian*, at his departure, after having expressed his surprise at the entertainment he had received in terms too gross to be repeated, found his amazement redoubled when he saw the pompous Palace he had just quitted consumed to ashes in an instant; nor did it lessen when he was told, "That it was the constant habitude of the HIGHLANDERS to set on fire in the *morning* the place which had lodged them the *night* before."

* One of the best descriptions of the ancient manner of Hart hunting is the following: it shews us that the *Huntsman*, (addicted to his Cups as his Brethren always were, and ever will be,) rose at early morn to track the Deer to his Layre, and then being sure of his Game, returned to the Lordlings; whom we must suppose, dined at our hour of breakfasting, and afterwards hied them to the chase.

I am the Hunt, which rathe and earely rise,
(My bottell filde with wine in any wise)
Two draughts I drinke, to stay my steps withall,
For each foote one, because I would not fall.

parade in hunting, will not accede to this opinion, but the only mode in which this Chase can recommend itself to the *real* Sportsman, is, when the Deer is looked for and found like other Game, which Hounds pursue; and it is not uncommon for an Out-lying *Fallow Deer*, tried for and unharboured in this way, to shew much sport with a pack of Harriers, especially where the country is inclosed.

Then take my Hound, in liam me behind,
The stately Hart in fryth or fell to find.
And whiles I seeke his slotte where he hath fedde,
The sweet byrdes sing, to cheare my drowsie head.
And when my Hound doth straine upon good vent,
I must confesse, the same doth me content.
But when I haue my couerts walkt about,
And harbred fast, the Hart for comming out:
Then I returne, to make a graue report,
Whereas I find th' assembly doth resort.
And lowe I crouch, before the Lordings all,
Out of my Horne, the fewmets let I fall,
And other signes, and tokens do I tell,
To make them hope, the Hart may like them well.
Then they command, that I the wine should taste,
So biddes mine Art: and so my throat I baste.
The dinner done, I go straightwayes againe,
Vnto my markes, and shew my Master plaine.
Then put my Hound, vpon the view to drawe,
And rowse the Hart out of his layre by lawe.
O gamsters all, a little by your leaue,
Can you such ioyes in trifling games conceaue?

In 1575, when Queen ELIZABETH was so magnificently entertained by her Favorite DUDLEY Earl of LEICESTER at *Kenilworth Castle*, HART Hunting was one of the Amusements she partook of, and which a Spectator thus describes.

The Hunting of the HART *of Fors.*

Munday was hot, and thearfore her Highness kept in a till a five a clok in the eevening: what time it pleazz'd her to ride foorth into the chace too hunt the hart of fors: which foound anon, and after sore chased by the hot pursuit of the hooundes, was fain of fine fors, at last to take soil. Thear to behold the swift fleeting of the deer afore with the stately carriage of his head in hiz swimmyng, spred (for the quantitee) lyke the sail of a ship: the hounds harloing

At present very few hounds (except those of the Royal Establishment *,) are kept for this amusement exclusively; and were the KING once to see a Fox *well found* and *killed handsomely*, he would in all proba-

after, az they had bin a number of skiphs too the spoyle of a karvell: the ton no lesse eager in purchaz of his pray, then waz the other earnest in savegard of hiz life: so az the earning of the hoounds in continuauns of their crie, the swiftness of the deer, the running of footmen, the galloping of horsez, the blasting of hornz, the halloing and hewing of the huntsmen, with the excellent echoz between whilez from the woods and waters in valleiz resounding; mooved pastime delectabl in so hye a degree, az for ony parson to take pleazure by moost sensez at onez, in mine opinion, thear can be none ony wey comparable to this; and speciall in this place, that of nature is foormed so fytt for the purpose; in feith Master Martin if ye coold with a wish, I woold ye had bin at it: wel the hart was kild, a goodly deer, but so ceast not the game yet.

The HART *pardoned.*

Wednsday, her Majesty rode intoo the Chase, to hunting again of the hart of fors. The deer, after his property, for refuge took the soyl; but so master'd by hote pursuit on al parts, that he was taken quick in the pool: the watermen held him up hard by the hed, while at her Highnes comaundment he lost his earz for a raundsum, and so had pardon for lyfe.

* The Expences of the STAG HOUNDS form a part of the regular Establishment of the Crown. At present, the Salaries are, To the *Master*, 2000*l.* per annum: to the *Huntsman*, exclusive of a residence at the Kennel, 123*l.* *Six Yeomen Prickers*, 104*l.* each. These find their own *Horses*, but are annually supplied with *Liveries*, *Horse cloths*, *Saddles*, and all Stable Appendages. The KING's Hounds commence hunting on *Old* Holy Rood day, and the days for hunting are, the following *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* until the first week in *May;* during the Holyday Weeks of Christmas and Easter, the Hounds hunt the *alternate* days, and the two *grand* days of the Season, are those of *Holy Rood* and *Easter Monday.*

The Masterships of both the BUCK-HOUNDS and HARRIERS are now abolished, the *former*, when held by the Earl of DENBIGH in 1772, had a Salary of 2000*l.* and the *latter* at the same period, possessed by Viscount BATEMAN, one of 2341*l.* per annum annexed to them. There were also *twelve* Huntsmen at 60*l.* a year each, and *Six* for the *Master* of the *Buck-hounds*, besides a Master Huntsman, who was allowed 100*l.* per annum for himself and his Horses. The Salary to the Mastership of the STAG-HOUNDS, was, at that time, only 800*l.* a year, and indeed the *Three* were more in the nature of *Sinecures*, than of a Sporting Establishment for actual *Field* Service.

The *Huntsmen* of the very early ages were requited far more amply. DOOMSDAY Book evinces, that WALERAN the *Huntsman*, possessed no less than *fifteen Manors* in Wiltshire,

bility give a decided preference in favour of Foxhounds; for what a marked difference is there, between conveying in a covered cart, an Animal nearly as big as the Horse that draws it, to a particular spot where he is liberated; and cheerly riding to the Cover side, with all the Ecstacy of Hope and Expectation.

——————— Delightful Scene!
Where all around is gay, Men, Horses, Dogs:
——————— See how they range
Dispersed, how busily this way and that
They cross, examining with curious nose
Each likely haunt. Hark! on the Drag I hear
Their doubtful notes, preluding to a cry
More nobly full, and swelled with every mouth.
——————— Hark! what loud shouts
Re-echo through the groves; He breaks away,
Shrill horns proclaim his flight. Each straggling hound
Strains o'er the lawn to reach the distant Pack.
'Tis triumph all and joy. SOMERVILLE.

The most impassioned Stag-hunter must confess, that no part of his Chase admits of such description; the only Variety he can fairly expect,

Eight in Dorsetshire, together with several in Hampshire; and his name occurs on the list of Tenants *in Capite* in other Counties. The same venerable Remain of Antiquity, records the extensive possessions of other *Huntsmen*, who bore the names of CROC, GODWIN, WILLIELMUS, &c.

The Ardor of the great Norman Lords for this Exercise, kept pace with that of their Monarchs; the Hunting Establishment of the Norman Nobility was incredibly great, many of them kept *Sixteen Hundred Dogs* for the Chase, and a proportionate number of *Horses*. The *Horses of England* were always valuable. A Baron, named *Amphitill Till*, agreed to pay to the exorbitant JOHN, for his Ransom, *Ten Horses*, each worth *Thirty Marks*, nearly equivalent to *three hundred pounds* of modern money. These *Nobles* also exerted the same tyrannic severity towards the unfortunate violators of the Game on their own Estates, which the KING practised against the Trespassers on his Demesnes.

The Expence of the ancient Royal Huntings was enormous, and their System was in many respects similar to what the *Princes* and great Land Proprietors in GERMANY adopt at the present day. The Game used to be driven into certain Areas, where, upon a natural or

depends upon the Wind and Temper of the Deer, who by being either sulky, or not in condition to maintain a contest with the hounds, (to whom he leaves a *burning scent* that gives them no trouble in the pursuit,) shortens or extends his Gallop; but there is none of the Enthusiasm of hunting which the Sportsman feels, when he is following an Animal upon whose own exertions of speed and craftiness his Life is staked, and where no stoppages, but the checks arising from the two sources above mentioned, intervene.

The Scent of Deer is so welcome to Hounds, that those of every description will most eagerly run it, and the only excellence of the Stag Hound, is, the being more readily brought to stop, when headed by the Huntsman or his Assistants, although in the midst of his keenest pursuit. The Earl of Derby used Foxhounds for this Chase in Surrey, and the consequence was, that they frequently defied all stoppages, beat the Horsemen, though mounted upon the first Blood Horses in the country, and baffled every effort to restrain their Speed and Spirit. The Stag-hound is large, and gallops with none of the neatness and fire of the Foxhound; the Deer is carried to the place of starting, for which an open country is chosen, where (if it be a satisfaction) the pleasure of beholding the Animal hunted, may be enjoyed at the distance of three miles ahead. This so forcibly struck a Lieutenant of the Navy, who was upon a Stag-hunting Party, that when the Stag, after a considerable run over the *Champaign*, at length got a few minutes out of sight, he coolly pulled out his watch, and remarked, he had lost sight of the Chase twenty minutes P. M.

artificial eminence, the King stood; such as passed near him he destroyed, and those which attempted their escape, were either torn down by the Dogs, or slain by the Attendants, stationed in the different Avenues for that purpose. Edward the Third in 1363 gave a Royal Hunt in the Forests of *Rogyngan*, *Clyne*, *Schirewode*, &c. to which he invited his Prisoners, the Kings of France and Scotland, the French Hostages, and the English Nobility, and which cost between *one and two hundred Marks* every day during its continuance. Nearly *three Centuries* before, such was the extensive scale of the Royal Sporting Establishment, that Edward the Confessor received *yearly* from the *single* Manor of *Barton*, near *Gloucester*, *three Thousand Loaves of Bread* for the maintenance of his Dogs.

In early times when the King lost a Stag, open proclamations were made in all Towns and Villages, near where the Deer was supposed to remain, that no person should kill, hunt, or chase him, that he might safely return to the Forest again, and the Foresters were ordered to harbour the said Hart, and by degrees to bring him back to the Forest, and *that* Deer was ever after called, a *Hart Royal proclaimed*. Some years since an old record remained in Nottingham Castle, stating, that in 1194, RICHARD the First chased a Hart from Sherwood Forest to Barnsdale, in Yorkshire, and there lost him. He made proclamation at Tunhill in Yorkshire, and divers other places in the neighbourhood of Barnsdale, that no person should chase, kill, or hunt, the said Deer, that he might return to his Lair in the Forest of Sherwood.

White-Hart-Silver, as it is called, was a heavy fine laid on some lands, near the Forest of Blackmore, Dorsetshire; the proprietor, T. DE LA LYNDE, a Dorsetshire Baron, in the time of HENRY III. having destroyed a White Hart, which had afforded that Prince much amusement, (probably had been proclaimed:) an acknowledgment of which has been paid into the Exchequer, so late as the Reign of ELIZABETH.

The Stag, from the elegance of his form, and lightness of his motions, is of all the Deer species the most beautiful. His colour is generally a reddish brown, with some black about his face, and a list of the same down the hind part of the neck, and between the shoulders; he grows to a large size; one killed in the county of Aberdeen weighed three hundred and eighteen pounds, exclusive of the entrails, head, and skin. Those in Bavaria far exceed this bulk*. HONDIUS, a German Geographer, relates, that on the twenty-second of August 1560, a Hart was hunted

* In 886, BASILIUS was attacked by a vast Stag; this enormous Beast lifted the Emperor from his Horse on one of his Horns by his Belt, and bruised his inside so much as to occasion his Death. An Equery with his Sabre released BASILIUS from his painful situation by cutting the Belt; and ZONARAS affirms, that this adroit servant was killed "for drawing his Sword upon the Emperor."

and taken, which weighed six hundred and twenty-five pounds. Upon the Duke of ATHOL's estate, where the Forests, or rather Chases, are very extensive, at certain times of the year, herds of five hundred are seen. Stags are likewise found thinly scattered on the Moors, bordering on Cornwall and Devonshire, and to the romantic Scenery of the Lake of Killarney in Ireland, they make a magnificent addition; but the cultivated state of this country, prevents the Stag's being much known in its native Wildness. The Forest of Wolmer, says Mr. WHITE, in his history of Selborne, had, at the beginning of the last century, *five hundred* head, which made a stately appearance. In 1789, an old Keeper, of the name of *Adams*, was living, whose ancestors and himself had enjoyed the Head-keepership of *Wolmer Forest*, for more than an hundred years, who assured him, that his father had often mentioned, that Queen ANNE, as she was journeying to Portsmouth, came out of the great road at *Lippock*, and reposing herself on a bank smoothed for that purpose, which still retains the name of *Queen's Bank*, and is about half a mile from *Wolmer Pond*, there saw with great complacency and satisfaction the whole Herd of Red Deer, brought by the Keepers along the Vale before her, consisting then of about five hundred head; a sight not unworthy the attention of the greatest Sovereign. The keeper added, that by means of the *Waltham blacks*, or (to use his own expression,) so soon as they began *blacking*, they were reduced to *fifty* head, and continued decreasing until the time of the old Duke of CUMBERLAND, who sent down the Stag-hounds and their attendants, who took in one Summer every Stag, and conveyed them in carts to *Windsor*. In the Winter following, the Hinds (after affording Chases which are still talked of as extraordinary efforts) were also caught, and carried off in the same manner. Mr. WHITE proceeds to observe, that although large herds of Deer do much harm to a neighbourhood, yet the injury to the Morals of the people, is of more moment than the loss of their Crops. The temptation is irresistible; for there is such an inherent spirit for hunting in human nature, as scarcely any inhibition can restrain. Hence, towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, all this country, says Mr. WHITE, was wild about Deer-steal-

ing*. Unless they were *hunters* as they affected to call themselves, no young person was allowed to be possessed of Manhood or Gallantry. The old race of Deer Stealers† are hardly extinct, for they yet recount over their *ale*, the exploits of their youth; such as watching the pregnant Hind to her Lair, and when the Calf was dropped, *paring* its feet with a pen-knife to the quick, to prevent its escape, until it was large and fat

* It is from a Dread of the Penalty attendant upon this Species of Robbery that we probably owe the Writings of our great *Dramatic* Bard; he had, by accident not uncommon to youth, fallen into bad company, amongst whom were some that practised *Deer-stealing*, and who engaged him more than once in robbing *Charlecote* Park, near Stratford, belonging to Sir Thomas Lucy; for this he was prosecuted, and, in order to be revenged, wrote a Ballad upon that Gentleman; and although this, perhaps the first Essay of Shakspeare's Poetry, be lost, it is said to have been so very severe, that it incensed the person who had already commenced a Criminal Prosecution against him to that degree, that he was obliged to leave his business and family in *Warwickshire*, and shelter himself in London, where his first expedient was, to wait at the Door of the Play-house, and hold the *Horses* of those who had no Servants, that they might be ready for them again after the Performance, for, in the time of Elizabeth, *Coaches* being uncommon, and *hired* Coaches not at all in use, those who were too proud, too idle, or too tender to walk, went on Horseback to any distant business or diversion. In this Office, his Care and Alacrity became so conspicuous, that he was always called for, and scarcely any other *Waiter* trusted with a Horse, whilst Will. Shaspeare could be had. This was the first dawn of better Fortune, he was received afterwards into the Company of *Players* then in being, it does not however appear but that the *Ghost* in his own *Hamlet* was the top of his performance. His admirable Wit, and the natural Bias of it to the Stage, soon distinguished him, if not as an extraordinary Actor, yet as a most excellent Writer. In his *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Justice Shallow is introduced in remembrance of his Warwickshire Prosecutor; Shakspeare has given him very near the same Coat of Arms, and makes the Welsh Parson descant very pleasantly upon them, which Dugdale, in his Antiquities of that County, describes for a Family there.

† Mr. Gilpin when speaking of the *New Forest*, in his remarks on *Forest Scenery*, says, "I once had some occasional Intercourse with a *Forest Borderer*, who had formerly been a noted *Deer-stealer*. He had often, like the Deer-stealer in the Play,

"———— struck a Doe,
And borne it cleanly by the Keeper's Nose."

Indeed he had been at the head of his Profession; and during a Reign of *five Years*, assured me he had killed, on an Average, not fewer than a *Hundred Bucks a year*. At length he was obliged to abscond; but composing his affairs, he abjured the Trade, and would speak of his

enough to be killed; the shooting at one of their Neighbours with a bullet in a Turnip field, by moonshine, mistaking him for a Deer; and the losing a Dog in the following extraordinary manner: Some fellows, suspecting that a calf new fallen was deposited in a certain spot of thick fern, went with a Lurcher to surprise it, when the parent Hind rushed out of the

former Arts without Reserve. He has more than once confessed the Sins of his Youth to me; from which an Idea may be formed of the Mystery of *Deer-stealing* in its highest Mode of Perfection. In his Excursions in the Forest, he carried with him a *Gun*, which unscrewed into three parts, and which he could easily conceal in the lining of his Coat. Thus armed, he would drink with the *Under-keepers* without suspicion; and when he knew them engaged, would securely take his stand in some distant part, and mark his Buck; when he had killed him, he would draw him aside into the Bushes, and spend the remaining part of the Day in a neighbouring Tree, that he might be sure no *Spies* were in the way; at Night he secreted his Plunder; he had boarded off a part of his Cottage, (forming a rough door into it, like the rest of the Partition, stuck full of false Nail-heads) with such Artifice, that the Keepers, on an Information, have searched his House again and again, and have gone off satisfied with his Innocence; though his secret Larder, perhaps, at that very time, contained a *brace of Bucks.* He had always a quick Market for his *Venison;* for the Country is as ready to purchase, as these Fellows are to procure it. It is a Forest Adage of Ancient Date, "*Non est inquirendum unde venit Venison.*"

"The many Advantages, continues Mr. G. which the *Borderers* on *Forests* enjoy, such as rearing Cattle and Hogs, obtaining Fuel at an easy rate, and procuring little patches of Land for the trouble of inclosing it, would add much, one would imagine, to the comfort of their Lives: but, in fact, it is otherwise; these Advantages procure them but half the Enjoyments of common Day-labourers. In general, they are an indolent Race, poor and wretched in the extreme; instead of having the *regular* Returns of a *Week's* labour to subsist on, too many of them depend on the precarious supply of *Forest Pilfering*. Their *ostensible* Business is usually to cut *Furze*, and carry it to the neighbouring Brick-kilns; for which purpose they keep a Team, or two or three Forest Horses; while their *collateral* Support is *Deer-stealing*, *Poaching*, and purloining *Timber:* in this last Occupation they are said to have been so expert, that, in a Night's time, they would have cut down, carried off, and lodged safely in the Hands of some *Receiver*, One of the largest Oaks of the Forest; but the Depredations which have been made in *Timber* along all the Skirts of the Forest have rendered this Species of Theft, at present, but an unprofitable Employment. In *Poaching* and *Deer-stealing*, they often find their best Account; in all the Arts of which many of them are well practised: from their earliest Youth they learn to set the *Trap* and the *Gin,* for *Hares* and *Pheasants;* to ensnare *Deer* by hanging *Hooks*, baited with *Apples*, from the Boughs of Trees; and (as they become bolder Proficients) to watch the *Herd* with Fire-arms, and single out a fat Buck, as he passes the place of their Concealment."

brake, and taking a Spring with her feet all close together, she pitched upon the Neck of the Dog, and broke it.

Stags are now mostly kept in Parks with Fallow Deer; Dr. Johnson (undoubtedly a mistake) describes them as not exceeding the common Deer, in size, and that their flesh is of equal flavour; from a Stag that had been committing depredations upon the Farmers corn during a whole summer, and which was accidentally hunted and killed, after a long run, a Haunch weighing *forty-six* pounds, was allowed by very competent Judges to be the highest flavoured and fattest Venison they had ever tasted. The Stag's age is partly known by the Horns, which he begins to shed about the end of February, and the new Horns are complete and polished in July or August; at *six* years the Antlers amount to six or seven on each side, their number is uncertain, nor can the years be precisely ascertained beyond that period, as the New Horns come like those *last* shed. The Eye of the Stag is peculiarly beautiful, soft, and sparkling, and is, for these attributes, frequently alluded to in Eastern Poetry; he hears quickly, and his sense of smelling is highly perfect; his powers of leaping are often astonishingly exerted during the Chase, and in the New Forest is a celebrated spot called the Deer Leap, where a Stag was once shot, and in the agony of death, collecting his strength, gave a bound which so surprised those that saw it, that it is commemorated by two Posts, fixed at the extremity of the leap; the space between them is something more than *eighteen* yards. The Stag's rutting season is in August, and continues about three weeks, when he becomes a dangerous animal; he then frequents rivers or pools of water to cool his ardor; he swims with great power and facility, and to this Element he always retreats, when hard pressed by the hounds. The Hind, at the expiration of eight months and a few days, produces seldom more than *one* young, which she resolutely protects from every enemy, and carefully conceals from the Stag, one of the worst. During the whole Summer the Fawn never quits the Dam; and in Winter, the Stags and Hinds of all ages keep together in herds, which are more or less numerous, according to the

mildness or rigour of the season. They separate in the Spring, the Hinds retire to bring forth; while none but the young ones remain together. Stags are gregarious, delight to graze in company, and are separated but by danger or necessity*.

Of the Stag's Courage, when his personal safety requires it, the Combat promoted by William Duke of CUMBERLAND, many years since, in an Area where a Stag was inclosed with a hunting Tiger, and which made so resolute a Defence, that the Tiger was at length obliged to give up, is a faithful Record. It was in Ascot Race week, and this novelty attracted an additional concourse of people. On a Lawn by the road side, a space was fenced in with very strong *toiling*, *fifteen feet* high, into which an old Stag was turned, and shortly after the Tiger was led in hood-winked by two blacks that had the care of him, and his Eyes and himself at once set at liberty. The instant he saw the Deer he crouched down on his belly, and creeping like a house cat at a mouse, watched an opportunity of safely seizing his prey. The Stag, however, warily turned as he turned, and this strange Antagonist still found himself opposed by his formidable brow antlers. In vain the Tiger attempted to turn his flanks, the Stag had too much generalship, and this cautious warfare lasted until it became tedious, when his Royal Highness enquired, if by irritating the Tiger, the catastrophe of the combat might not be hastened? he was told it might be dangerous, but it was desired to be

* Formerly the STAG was used upon the Continent, as an engine for punishing Offenders. In the *sixteenth* Century, a Man was seen to pass through the neighbourhood of FRIEDBERG, chained to the back of a *Stag;* he was distinctly heard to cry for assistance, saying he had been three days in that horrid situation, the *Stag* having brought him all the way from *Saxony*. Some time after the Man and the Beast were both found, almost torn to pieces, near the City of SOLMS. This dreadful punishment seems to have been lately revived, for in June 1795 upon the Frontiers of *Kiow*, upon the *Dnieper*, in RUSSIA, a Man was seen fast tied upon the back of a STAG, which was going at full speed. It was to no purpose that the Spectators attempted to stop, or pursue the Animal; it was soon out of sight, and about *Eight* days after the *Wood-cutters* found them both dead in a Wood near *Miedzyrzvez* in POLAND; the Man was so much Mangled, as to render any knowledge of his person impossible. It was, however, conjectured, that he had been the victim of some great Lord.

done; the keepers went to the Tiger, and did as they were ordered, when immediately, instead of attacking the Deer, with a furious and elastic bound he sprang at, and cleared the *toiling* that enclosed him; great indeed was the confusion amongst the affrighted multitude, every one imagining him or herself the destined victim to the Tiger's rage, who regardless of their fears, or their persons, crossed the road, and rushed into the opposite wood. It happened a herd of Fallow Deer were feeding not far from the scene of action, on the haunch of one of them he instantly fastened, and brought it to the ground. His keepers, to whom he was perfectly familiarized, for some time hesitated to go near him; at length they ventured, cut the Deer's throat, and separating the haunch he had seized, which he never left from his hold a moment, hoodwinked, and led him away with it in his mouth.

Of the Stag's Longevity, much has been asserted, which later observations have refuted, and upon the received Maxim that animals live *seven* times the number of years that bring them to perfection, and this requiring *six* to arrive at its maturity, the Stag's age may be fixed at nearly forty years.

The Stag is said to be fond of the Shepherd's Pipe, which is sometimes employed to allure him to his destruction. He listens with tranquillity and seeming delight. WALLER alludes to this partiality of the animal for Music, in his Ode to Lady Isabella; and PLAYFORD's Introduction to Music, has this passage: "Travelling some years since, I met on the road near Royston, a herd of about twenty Stags, following a Bagpipe and Violin, which while the Music played went forward, when it ceased, they all stood still, and in this manner they were brought out of Yorkshire to Hampton Court." Of *Fallow Deer* travelling on the road from one Park to another, although at the distance of *nine* miles, those from Turville Park, near Henley, afforded a Specimen: this was not indeed effected through the medium of *sweet sounds*, but by incessantly keeping the Deer walking for three days and nights in the Park from

whence they were driven; this want of rest rendered them so tame, that they gave no trouble upon the road in their removal, but went quietly along, like a flock of Sheep, though the herd consisted of *three hundred* head.

As Fallow Deer are, for the above anecdote, mentioned, it may also here be observed, that no country produces the *Fallow deer* in quantities equal to England*; and in every other country except our own, they are in a state of Nature, unconfined by Man. The uses of these animals are most similar, that of the Skin of the Buck and Doe is sufficiently known

* We have two varieties of the Fallow-Deer, which are both said to be of Foreign origin: the beautiful *spotted* kind, supposed to have been brought from BENGAL; and the *deep-brown* sort, which were introduced by King JAMES the First out of NORWAY; whence, having observed their Hardiness in bearing the Cold of that severe Climate, he brought some of them into SCOTLAND, and from thence transported them into his Chase of ENFIELD and Forest of EPPING. Since that time they have multiplied exceedingly in many parts of the Kingdom, which is now become famous for *Venison* of superior Fatness and Flavour to that of any other Country. A considerable Trade is carried on by those who deal in this *Article only*, as well as by the London *Fishmongers* and *Pastrycooks*.

The *Fallow-Deer* is easily tamed, feeds upon a variety of things which the *Stag* refuses. They procreate in the second year, the Doe goes with young *eight* months, seldom producing more than *one* at a time. They arrive at perfection at the age of *three* years, and live until about *Twenty*.

Mr. WHITE in his History of *Selborne* notices a curious formation in the head of this Animal; it is furnished, says Mr. W. with two Spiracula or breathing places, besides the Nostrils; probably analogous to the *Paneta lachrymalia* in the Human Head. When *Deer* are thirsty they plunge their Noses, like some *Horses*, very deep under Water, while in the Act of Drinking, and continue them in that Situation for a considerable time: but to obviate any Inconveniency, they can open *two Vents*, one at the Inner corner of each Eye, having a communication wlth the Nose. Here seems to be an extraordinary provision of Nature worthy our Attention, for it looks as if these Creatures would not be suffocated, though both their *Mouths* and *Nostrils* were stopped. This Formation of the Head may be of singular Service to Beasts of *Chase*, by affording them free Respiration; and no doubt these additional Nostrils are thrown open when they are hard run. Mr. RAY observed, that at *Malta* the Owners slit up the Nostrils of such *Asses* as were hard worked; for they, being naturally strait or small, did not admit *Air* sufficient to serve them when they travelled or laboured in that hot Climate; and we know that Grooms, and Gentlemen of the Turf, think *large Nostrils* necessary, and a Perfection in *Hunters* and *Race Horses*.

to every one, and the Horns of the Stag are of great utility in Mechanics, being compact, hard, and weighty; they (as well as the horns of the rest of the Deer kind,) make excellent handles for Couteaus, knives, and several other implements. They abound in the Salt, which is the basis of the Spirit of *Hartshorn;* and the remains (after the Salts are extracted,) being calcined, become a valuable astringent in Fluxes, and is known by the name of *burnt* Hartshorn. Besides these uses in Mechanics and Medicine, there is an instance of a Countess of *Chester* who kept milch *Hinds*, and made *Cheese* of their Milk, some of which she presented to Archbishop *Baldwin*, in his journey through *Wales*, in the year 1188.

The Stag is one of the five Wild Beasts of Venery, that are called *Beasts of Forest.*

Mr. Pennant remarked that the *Antelope* was provided with similar Apertures, that on holding an Orange to one, the Creature made as much use of these Orifices as of his Nostrils, applying them to the Fruit, and seeming to smell it through them.

With some Variation, the Fallow-Deer is found in almost every Country of Europe. Those of *Spain* are as large as Stags, but darker; their Necks are also more slender; and their tails, which are longer than those of ours, are black above, and white beneath.

The Roe-buck was formerly an inhabitant of England, (it is now met with in Scotland) and not unfrequently seen on the Wastes, near Hexham in Northumberland: as the breed became gradually more scarce, it was sought for with additional eagerness, and after enduring the united Attacks of the *Dog* and *Gun* for a few seasons, it at length dwindled into one solitary Animal, which about *sixty* years since was destroyed by Mr. Whitfield of Whitfield in that County. Mr. Bewick mentions a *Roe-Buck*, which after being hunted out of Scotland, through *Cumberland*, and various parts of the North of England, at last took refuge in the woody recesses bordering upon the banks of the Tyne, between Prudhoe Castle and Wylam. It was repeatedly seen and hunted, but no Dogs were equal to its speed: it frequently swam the river; and either by swiftness or artifice, eluded all its pursuers. It happened, during the Rigour of a severe Winter, that being pursued, it crossed the River upon the Ice with some difficulty; and being much strained by its violent Exertions, was taken alive. It was kept for some weeks in the House, and was then again turned out; but all its Cunning and Activity were gone; it seemed to have forgotten the places of its former retreat; and after running some time, it lay down in the midst of a Brook, where it was killed by the Dogs. The Flesh of the Roe-Buck is fine, and at the age of *eighteen* months is in its highest state of Perfection.

Forests.

A Forest (according to Manwood's definition of it) is a certain territory or circuit of Woody grounds and pastures, known in its bounds and privilege, *for the peaceable being and abiding of Wild Beasts and Fowls of* Forest, *Chase and Warren*, to be under the *King's protection for his princely delight;* replenished by beasts of Venery or Chase, and great coverts of *Vert*, for succour of the said Beasts. Forests are of so great Antiquity in England, that (except the New Forest in Hampshire and Hampton Court,) it is said there are no records or history that mention their Origin. The *four* principal Forests are *New*, *Sherwood*, *Dean*, and *Windsor* Forests. New Forest, so called from its being newly added to those previously possessed by the Crown, was afforested by William the Conqueror; of which action *Walter Mapes*, an Historian of the very next age, writes: "The Conqueror took away much Land from God and Men, converted its use to Wild Beasts and the sport of Dogs, demolishing thirty-six mother-churches, and driving away the Inhabitants of many Villages and Towns, measuring together fifty miles in compass." This act of tyranny and depopulation must have been sufficiently displeasing when it took place; but we may perhaps be allowed to indulge our scepticism as to the Correctness of this information. It may however be true to an extent sufficient to convince us of the imperious administration of power which oppressed and disturbed the Community at this period of our Government, and to strengthen our regard for that Constitution, which, by its prudent and well-applied arrangements, has so wisely controlled the mandates of Regal Authority in our own times.

The Government of the *New* Forest differs but little at present from what it was originally, except that the Abolition of Forest Law has limited the power of its Officers. The chief Officer is the Lord Warden. The person at present holding this appointment is the Duke of Glou-

CESTER; under him are two distinct appointments of Officers, the one to preserve the *Venison* of the Forest, and the other to preserve its *Vert;* the former term in the language of Forest Law comprehends every species of Game; the latter signifies every thing that bears a green leaf within a Forest that may cover a Deer, but especially great and thick Coverts.

The Officers superintending the Game are, first, the two Rangers; but this office, as well as that of Bow-bearer and a few others, have been long in disuse, or are delegated to the Keepers, of whom there are *fifteen*, who preside over the same number of walks, into which the Forest is divided. The executive part of the Keeper's* office devolves on the

* The following Commission for the Appointment of a *Keeper*, which there is reason to believe genuine, was given by EDWARD the CONFESSOR to RANDOLPH PEPERKING, and is inserted as a Specimen of the Poetry of the *Eleventh* Century:

"Ich Edward Koning
Have given of my Forest the Kepinge
Of the hundred of Chelmer and Dancing,
To *Randolph Peperking* and to his kyndling:
With Heorte and Hinde, Doe, and Bocke,
Hare and Fox, Cat and Brocke,
Wild-fowell with his flocke,
Patrick, Fesant-hen, and Fesant-cocke:
With green, and wild ssob and stocke.
To kepen and to yemen by all her might,
Both by day, and eke by night:
And Hounds for to hold
Good and swift and bolde:
Four Greahounds and six bracches,
For Hare and Foxe, and wild Cattes.
And therefore Ich made him my booke:
Witnesse the Bishop Wolston
And boke-ylered many one,
And Swein of Essex our Brother
And teken him many other,
And our Stiward Howelin
That by sought me for him."

Under, or Groom-keepers, as they are called, whose duty it is to feed the Deer in Winter, browse them in summer, execute the King's warrant* for Venison, present offences in the Forest Court, and prevent the destruction of Game. The Under-keeper also *drives the Forest;* that is, he annually impounds all the Cattle that pasture in his walk, and sees them examined and properly marked. With regard to the *Woods* of the Forest, which were originally considered only as they respected the Game, the first Officer under the Lord Warden is the *Woodward*, under whom are twelve *Regarders*, and to these chiefly is deputed the executive part of his office. Besides these Officers, who are in effect the officers of the Crown, as they are appointed by the Lord Warden, there are four others, called *Verderers*, who are commonly Gentlemen of property and interest in the neighbourhood, and are elected like Knights of the Shire, by the *Freeholders* of the County. These Officers, since the *Justiciary in Eyre* has been a *sinecure*, are the only Judges of the Forest Courts.

The Verderer is an officer without salary; but by ancient custom he was entitled to *course*, and take what Deer he pleased in his way to the Forest Court; but this privilege is now compounded by an annual Fee of a Buck and a Doe. Besides these ancient officers of the Forest, there is one of later constitution since Timber became valuable as a material. He is called the *Purveyor*, and is appointed by the Commissioner of the

* Form of the Warrant.

By Virtue of a Warrant from His Majesty.

THESE are to will, and require you to Kill, or cause to be Killed within your Charge, One Fat Doe of this Season, and deliver the Same for the Use of
And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given this Day of 18 , in the Year of his Majesty's Reign.

For the Ranger or Keeper of

The Emoluments deriving from *Salary* and *Perquisites*, the latter arising chiefly from *Deer*, *Browze-woods*, *Rabbits*, and *Swine*, amounted to in 1789 from 100*l.* to 170*l.* a year. From the abolishing by Law of the *Browzing*, and the Destruction of the *Rabbits*, some of their Incomes have been considerably diminished, however some Compensation most probably will be made.

Dock Yard at Portsmouth. His business is to assign Timber for the use of the Navy.

The Quantity of Timber actually delivered for *Naval* purposes, from the year 1761 to 1786, was 23,000 loads of Oak, and 7003 loads of *Beech*, as appears by the Commissioners Reports in 1789. The *Annual* Average therefore must be about 885 loads of *Oak**, and 270 loads of *Beech*. In the same Report it is also stated, that the number of *Deer* killed *annually* is about *Seventy-six brace* of Bucks and *Seventeen* brace of Does; a few of which are sent to his Majesty's Larder, and the great Officers of the

* The *Oaks* of the New Forest are mentioned by Mr. GILPIN as having a Character peculiar to themselves. They seldom rise into lofty Stems as *Oaks* usually do in richer Soils; but their Branches, which are more adapted to what the Ship-Builders call *Knees* and *Elbows*, are commonly twisted into the most picturesque Forms. This peculiarity is supposed to arise from the Roots having to pierce through a rocky Stratum, or hard gravelly bed; which obliging them to take a *Zig Zag* course, occasions their Branches to assume a kind of correspondent Direction. Many of these Oaks are very ancient, and of great Bulk. In *Langley Wood*, belonging to the Bishop of SALISBURY, an Oak was felled in the year 1758, which had *Three hundred Rings* of Annual Growth, and whose Trunk was *Thirty-six feet* in Circumference just above the Ground: it did not, however, exceed *Twenty feet* in Height, but was full *six feet* in Diameter at the top, and perfectly sound. Its massive Branches, consisting principally of *Knees* and *Crooks* fit for *Naval* purposes, extended nearly *Forty feet* each way. This Tree was felled in an unusual manner for the Preservation of its *Crooks*, which were cut off one by one whilst the Tree was standing, and were lowered by *Tackling* to prevent their being injured. The two largest Arms were sawn off at such distances from the Trunk, as to form the most capital *First Rate* Knees. Scaffolds were then erected; and two Pit Saws being brazed together, the Body was first cut across half through at the *Bottom*, and then sawn down the *Middle*, between the two stumps of Arms that had been left: at the end of one stood a perpendicular Bough, larger than most Timber Trees; to prevent this being injured, a Bed of some hundreds of *Faggots* was placed to break its Fall. This *Half* was so weighty, that it crushed a new Timber Carriage to pieces the instant it came upon it. The *King's* Carriage was then sent purposely from *Portsmouth* to assist in conveying it to the Dock-Yard: it was drawn by *Twelve* Horses, occasionally aided by *Eight* others, the shortest way to the Sea side, and was by Sea conveyed to Portsmouth. This Tree was in the first place sold for *Forty pounds*, it was next purchased by a Mr. WHITE of *Anville*, for *One Hundred pounds*, and he is supposed to have cleared by it at least One Hundred more; as the Contents in which were *Thirty-two Loads* at *half a Crown per foot*, (no Unusual Price for *Naval Crooks*) amounted to *Two Hundred pounds*. The *Faggots* arising from the Branches were more than sufficient to defray incidental Expences.

Crown; the remainder are distributed in *Fees* to the Forest Officers, and to the Proprietors of neighbouring Estates, by way of Compensation for the Damage sustained by them from the *Deer* trespassing on their Lands.

Respecting this Forest an Act was passed in 1800 from which it is presumed considerable Benefits may be derived. *Browzing* or feeding the *Deer* with the young Branches of the Trees (under colour of which great Abuses were committed) is entirely put a stop to: immediate and effectual means shall be taken to destroy the *Rabbits* (the greatest of all Enemies to the growth of Woods) with which at present the Forest is, in many parts of it, over-run. The Limits of the Forest are ascertained with Accuracy, and disputed Boundaries are settled. The *Forest Courts* are now regularly held by the *Verderers*, who preside in them, and are vested with new and extended Authorities, under the Act for preventing *Waste* as well as *Encroachments.* The Encroachments made on the Forest are generally on its *Outskirts*, or contiguous to some *Hamlet*, where a *Hut* can be raised, and a Patch of Ground inclosed for a *Garden*, without any, or but little Observation. These Inclosures are frequently thrown down by the *Under Keepers;* but to remove a House, of which *Possession* has been taken, requires a *legal Process;* and the Trespasser is therefore extremely assiduous in rearing his Cottage and getting into it. "I have known, observes Mr. Gilpin, (when speaking of the *New Forest*, in his Remarks on Forest Scenery,) all the Materials of one of these Habitations brought together, the House built—covered in—the Goods removed—a Fire kindled—and the Family *in Possession*, in the course of a Moon-light Night." Many of these little Tenements have been so long occupied, and have passed through so many Families, that they are now effectually secured as *Private Property*.

The Forest of *Sherwood*, so renowned in story as the Scene of those exploits ascribed to *Robin Hood* and his Companions, is a royal demesne, and since the reign of Edward I. it has been always granted by the Sovereign to some one of the nobility and gentry, as a mark of special

favour. It is governed by a Warden, his Lieutenant, and a Steward, a Bow-bearer, and a Ranger, four Verderers, twelve Regarders, four Agisters, and twelve Keepers in the main Forest, under the chief Forester, who holds it *in Fee*, with liberty to destroy and kill at pleasure, reserving a hundred Does in the whole walk. There are also, as members of the Forest, several Woodwards for every *Township*, within the Forest, and *one* for every principal Wood.

Dean Forest is now thinned of its Timber by frequency of felling, and narrowed in its boundary by increase of cultivation, though a few solitary Deer still continue to run wild in its Recesses.

In its present State, the *Forest* is divided into six Walks; and its Government vested in a Lord Warden, who is Constable of the Castle of St. Briavel's, (Earl of BERKELEY); six Deputy Wardens; four Verderers, chosen by the Freeholders; a Conservator; seven Woodwards; a *chief Forester in Fee** and Bow Bearer; eight Foresters in Fee; a Gaveller; and a Steward of the Swanimote. These Officers are empowered to hold a Court of Attachment every Forty Days; a Court of Swanimote, thrice every Year; and another Court called the Justice Seat, once in three Years. These Courts are held at the King's Lodge or *Speech House*, situated nearly in the Centre of the Forest. The general appearance of this Forest is beautifully picturesque, interspersed with deep Valleys and rising Grounds. The Oak, Beech, and Birch Trees, the Hawthorns and Underwood, adorn the Prospects with rich and various Foliage; and the Scenery is in many parts animated by copious Springs, whose *Ochreous* Colours point out the richness of the *Iron Ore* over which they flow. Some

* The Office of Chief Forester in Fee is held by the WYNDHAM Family, in Right of Inheritance. He has no Salary, but claims to be entitled to the *left Shoulder* of all Bucks and Does killed within the Forest; also to Ten fat Bucks, and Ten fat Does, *Annually*, to be thence taken and killed, according to his own Will; with unlimited right of *Hunting*, *Hawking*, and *Fishing*, within the Forest. As *Bow Bearer*, he is to attend the KING, with a Bow and Arrow, and six stout Bowmen, clothed in Green, whenever his Majesty hunts within the Forest.

new Roads have lately been opened, in pursuance of an Act passed in the *Thirty-sixth* of his present Majesty. The Forest abounds with *Orchards*, and the *Cyder* made of its almost peculiar Produce, *the Styer Apple*, is very delicious, and bears a high Price.

Windsor Forest is plentifully stocked with Deer and Game of every description; it was appropriated to Hunting, and the preservation of Royal Game, by William the Conqueror; the laws and regulations established by him for that purpose, are, in most respects, still observed.

There are in England sixty-nine *Forests*, thirteen *Chases*, and upwards of seven hundred and fifty *Parks;* about the year 1530 there were *one hundred* Parks in the two Counties of *Kent* and *Essex*.

How a Forest *is made.*

Certain Commissioners are appointed under the Great Seal of England, who view the ground intended for a *Forest*, and fence it round with Meres and Bounds; which being returned into the Chancery, the King causes it to be proclaimed throughout the County where the land lies, that it is a *Forest*, and to be governed by the laws of the *Forest*, and prohibits all persons from hunting there without his leave; he then appoints Officers for the preservation of the Vert and Venison, and it then becomes a Forest on Record. *Manw.* c. 2.

None can make a Forest except the King; but *he* cannot make it on the *Lands of a subject without his consent.*

Boundaries of a Forest.

As Parks are inclosed with wall, paling, or other appropriate fence, so Forests are inclosed *by meres and bounds;* such as rivers, highways, hills; which are an inclosure in law, and without which it cannot be a

Forest. 4 *Inst.* 317. What shall be the meres and bounds is prescribed by 16 and 17 *Car.* 2. c. 16.

The boundaries of a Forest are parcel of a Forest, and therefore if any person kill or hunt any of the KING's Deer in any highway, river, or other inclusive limit of a Forest, the offence is *the same* as if committed within the Forest. 4 *Inst.* 318.

And there are two kinds of boundary; the one *inclusive* as to Jurisdiction, such as highways, &c. the other *exclusive* in that respect, as churches, churchyards, mills, houses, trees, &c. which bound the Forest, but are not within the jurisdiction. *Ibid.*

But a Manor, Land, Wood, &c. within the meres of a Forest, may, by the KING's charter, be exempted out of the regard of the Forest. *Manw.* 133.

Yet it shall not be exempted by prescription; for meres are established by the Stat. 6 *Edw.* 1. and there can be no prescription since. *Jon.* 271.

Purlieu of a Forest.

ALL that ground near a Forest, which being added to the ancient Forests by King HENRY II. RICHARD I. and King JOHN, was afterwards disafforested and severed by the *Charta de Foresta*, and the perambulations and grants thereon by HENRY III.; so that it becomes *pur lieu*, i. e. pure and free from the laws and ordinances of the Forest. *Man. For. Laws*, par. 2. c. 20.

The Owner of grounds within a *purlieu* may sell timber, convert pasture into arable, &c. inclose them with any kind of inclosure, erect edifices, and dispose of them as if they had never been afforested; and a purlieu-man (*viz.* one having 40*s.* a year freehold within the purlieu,) may

as lawfully hunt to all intents, within the purlieu, as any other man may in his own grounds; and may take the Deer, &c. killed to his own use. *Manw.* 371. 4 *Inst.* 303, 4. But in the case of Sir RICHARD WESTON, it was said, that there was no purlieu in law to hunt; that it cannot be by prescription, and there is nothing in the Statutes as to hunting; therefore Purlieu-men may only *keep out* the Deer, but cannot *kill* them, though they be in *their own ground.* 1 *Jones's Rep.* 278. See *Moor* 706. 987.

Properties of a **Forest.**

NOT only Game, &c. are incident to a Forest, but it has also many special properties. First: A Forest truly and strictly taken cannot be in the hands of any but the KING, but if the KING grant a Forest to a Subject, and granteth further, that upon request made in Chancery, the Grantee and his heirs shall have Justices of the Forest, then the Subject hath a Forest in law. 4 *Inst.* 314, *Cro. Jac.* 155. The second property of a Forest is its Courts, and the Third is the Officers belonging to it.

Courts of a **Forest.**

THE most especial Court of a Forest is the Swainemote, which is derived from *mote* which signifies a Court, and *swaine*, signifying a Freeman; and therefore imports a Court of Freeholders within a Forest. This Court is not less incident to a Forest than a Court of *Pie-powder* to a Fair; and if it fail, there is nothing remaining of a Forest, but it becomes in the nature of a Chase. In this Court the Verderers are the Judges, and though the Warden, or his Deputy or Lieutenant, occasionally sit in Court, yet they are not the Judges there. By the St. *Char. de Foresta.* 8. this Court shall be holden only thrice a year, *viz.* fifteen days before Michaelmas, about the Feast of Saint Martin in winter, and in the beginning of fifteen days before the Feast of Saint John the Baptist; and all the Officers of the Forest, and Freeholders within the Forest, ought to appear there. *Manw.* c. 21. This Court may enquire of Offences,

and convict also, but cannot give judgment, which must be given at the Justice-seat. 4 *Inst.* 289.

The Court of Attachment, or Wardmote in Forests, is kept every forty days, at which the Foresters bring in the attachment *de viridi et venatione*, and the presentments thereof, and the Verderers receive and enroll them; but this Court inquire, not convict.

The Court of Regard, or *Survey of Dogs*, is holden likewise every *third* year, for expeditation or lawing of Dogs, by cutting off to the skin three claws of the fore-feet, to prevent their running at or killing Deer. No other Dogs than *Mastiffs* are to be thus expeditated, for none other were permitted to be kept within the *Precincts* of the Forests, it being supposed that the keeping of these, and these only, was necessary for the defence of a Man's house. 4 *Inst.* 308.

The principal court of the Forest is the court of the *Chief Justice in Eyre*, or *Justice Seat*, which is a court of Record, and hath authority to hear and determine all trespasses, pleas, and causes of the Forest, &c. within the Forest, as well concerning Vert and Venison, as other causes whatsoever; and this Court cannot be held oftener than every *third* year. The Justice seat is held before the Chief Justice or his Deputies, whom he is empowered to constitute by St. *Hen.* 8. c. 25. and who by that statute are vested with the same powers as the Justice himself. As before other Justices in Eyre, it must be summoned forty days at least before the sitting thereof; and one writ of Summons is to be directed to the Sheriff of the County, and another Writ, *Custodi forestæ, Domini regis vel ejus locum tenenti*, &c.; which Writ of Summons consists of two parts, *First*, to summon all the Officers of the Forest, and that they bring with them all Records, &c. *Secondly*, all persons who claim any liberties or franchises within the Forest, and to shew how they claim the same. It may also proceed to try presentments in the inferior courts of

the Forest, and to give judgment upon conviction of the Swainemote; and the Chief Justice may therefore after presentment made, or indictment found, *but not before*, issue his Warrant to the Officers of the Forest to apprehend the offenders. Stats. 1 *Ed.* 3. c. 8. 7 *R.* 2. c. 4. This Court, being a court of Record, may fine and imprison for offences *within* the Forest; and therefore if there be erroneous judgment at the Justice-seat, the Record may be removed by Writ of Error into the court of King's Bench.

Officers of the Forest.

Justice in Eyre. The chief Officer of the Forest is the Justice in Eyre. All associated with him are called Justices of the Forest.

The Chief Warden. The Chief Warden of the Forest is a great officer next to the Justices of the Forest, to bail and discharge offenders, but he is no Judicial officer.

Verderer. In every Forest there are usually four Verderers, so named, *a viridi*, or *vert*. The Verderer is a Judicial officer of the Forest, chosen by force of the King's Writ in full County, and sworn to maintain the Laws of the Forest, and to view, receive, and inroll the attachments and presentments of all Trespasses within the Forest of *Vert* and Venison. *Manw.* 403.

Regarder. The Regarder is a ministerial officer of the Forest, sworn to make regard there as usual, to view and enquire of all the officers within the Forest of Vert or Venison, and of concealments, or defaults of the Foresters, or other officers of the Forest. *Manw.* 409.

Forester. The Forester is an officer sworn to preserve the *Vert* and Venison within his walk, to guard the Vert and Venison there, not to con-

ceal, but to attach all offenders, and to present the offences and attachments in the next Court of Attachments, or Swainemote. *Manw.* 428; and to take care of the lawing of Dogs. *Jon.* 288.

Woodward. A Subject, who has land within a Forest, according to usage, ought to have a Woodward, and if he does not appear at the Justice-seat, the Wood shall be seized into the King's hands, till he make fine and replevy it; and if he do not replevy it within a year, it shall remain in the King's hands for ever. *Jon.* 266.

Agistor. An Agistor's office is to attend upon the King's Woods and Lands in a *Forest*, receive and take in Cattle, &c. by agistment, that is to depasture within the Forest, or to feed upon the pannage, &c.; and this officer is constituted by *Letters Patent.* 4 *Inst.* 293.

Ranger. A Ranger of a Forest is one whose business it is to rechase the wild Beasts from the *purlieus* of the Forest, and to present offences within the Forest; and though he is not properly an officer in the Forest, yet he is a considerable officer of, and belonging to it.

Beadle. The Beadle is a Forest officer, that warns all the Courts of the Forest, and executes process, makes all Proclamations, &c. 4 *Inst.* 313.

Keeper. There are also Keepers or Bailiffs of Walks, in Forests and Chases, who are subordinate to the Verderers, &c.; these officers cannot be sworn on any inquests, or juries out of the Forest.

Beasts of the Forest.

There are five Beasts which are properly Beasts of Forest, or Venery, *viz.* the Hart, Hind, Hare, Boar, and Wolf.

The Hart is so named when in his sixth year; being called in the first year, *Hind-calf*, or *Calf;* in the second, a *Knobler;* in the third, a *Brocket*, or *Spayard;* in the fourth, a *Staggart;* in the fifth, a *Stag;* in the sixth, a *Hart;* after being chased by the KING or QUEEN, if he escapes, he is a *Hart-royal.*

The Hind in the first year is called *Calf;* in the second, a *Hearse*, or *Brocket's Sister;* in the third, an *Hind.*

The Hare is a *Leveret* in the first year, a *Hare* in the second, and *a great Hare* in the third.

The Boar in the first year is *a Pig of the Sounder;* in the second, *an Hog;* in the third, *an Hog Steer;* in the fourth, a *Boar;* at which age, if not before, he leaves the *Sounder.*

Park.

A PARK is an enclosed territory which has a privilege for Beasts of Chase by Prescription, or by the KING's Grant. 1. *Inst.* 233. *Manwood* defines a Park to be a privileged place for Beasts of Venery, and other wild Beasts of the Forest and Chase, and differing from a Chase or Warren in that it must be *enclosed;* for if it lies open, it is a good cause of seizure into the KING's hands, as a forfeiture; besides, the Owner cannot have an action against such as hunt in his Park, if it *lie open.*

To a Park, three things are required; 1. A Grant thereof. 2. Inclosures by pale, wall, or hedge. 3. Beasts of a Park, such as the Buck, Doe, &c. And where all the Deer are destroyed, it shall be no more accounted a Park; for a Park consists of Vert, Venison, and Inclosure, and if it is determined in *any* of them, it is a *total* disparking. *Cro. Car.* 59, 60.

The first Park in England was that of Woodstock in Oxfordshire, made by HENRY I.; it was walled round with stone, and was seven miles in circumference. The Royal example was first followed by HENRY Earl of Warwick, to preserve his Deer and other Animals for hunting; after this the practice of Park-making became general among persons of Opulence*.

* Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in a very accurate manner, tried the *Annual* Expenditure in the Article of *Deer* in his Park at *Revesby*, containing 340 Acres of Land, and 300 head of Deer, from Michaelmas 1801 to Michaelmas 1802; setting against it, the estimated Rent of the Land, Taxes, Labour, Servants Wages, Cost of maintaining the Pales, and temporary Fences, &c. after *three* years trial, he confesses himself surprised at the result that he was (reckoning the

Venison killed, at the Price which it would sell for to the London Dealers) regularly a gainer by holding it in his hand. The profits for the year before mentioned being £. 568 4 $9\frac{1}{2}$

	£.	s.	d.
The profits for the year before mentioned being	568	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct Rent and Expences . .	516	5	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Clear gain	51	18	11

N. B. The Venison buyers in Town give from twelve to sixteen guineas for *Grass*, and eighteen guineas a brace for *stall-fed* Bucks. The price of the best *Haunches* in 1804 was four guineas: *Necks* from sixteen to twenty-five shillings each; *Shoulders*, one shilling per pound, and the weight from seven to nine pounds. Averaging the Necks at *one Guinea* and the Shoulders at *Seven Shillings*, and allowing *Five Shillings* to be made of the *Breasts*, the amount is £. 22 13 0, leaving a profit upon Eighteen Guineas of £. 3 15 0 supposing it all sold, none spoiled and left on hand by heat of weather, &c. and the delivery of the Deer to be free of Expence.

Chase.

A Chase is the same liberty as a park, save that it is *not* enclosed, and also that a man may have a Chase in another man's grounds as well as his own, by prescription. Every Forest is a *Chase, et quiddam amplius;* but any *Chase* is not a Forest. A Chase has no courts as a Forest has, and offenders therein shall not be punished by the Laws of the Forest, but by the Common Law, or Statutes. *Manw.* 52.

The Beasts of Chase are, the Buck, Doe, Fox, Martern, and Roe. The Buck attains that appellation in his sixth year, being progressively a *Fawn*, a *Pricket*, a *Sorel*, a *Sore*, a *Buck* of the first head, and, lastly, a *great Buck*. The Doe is the first year a *Fawn*, secondly, a *Pricket's Sister*, or a *Teg*, and the third year a *Doe*. The first year a Fox is called a *Cub*, the next a *Fox*, and after an *Old Fox*. The Martern is so called in his second year; in the first he is termed a *Martern Cub*. A *Kid* is the name which the Roe bears the first year, the second a *Girl*, the third a *Hemuse*, the fourth a *Roebuck* of the first head, and, lastly, a *fair Roebuck*.

Free Warren.

A Franchise, or place privileged by prescription or grant from the King, for keeping of Beasts and Fowls of the Warren, which seem to be only Hares, Conies, Partridges, and Pheasants. This Franchise is almost fallen into disregard, since the new Statutes for preserving the Game; the name of *Warren* being now chiefly applied to grounds set apart for breeding Hares and Rabbits.

By 11 *Hen.* 7. c. 17. It is enacted, "That it shall not be lawful to any person, of what condition he be, to take or cause to be taken, any

Pheasants or Partridges by net, snares, or other engine, *out of his warren, upon the freehold of any other person*, without the assent, agreement, and special licence of *the Owner* or Possessor of the same, upon forfeiture of ten pounds."

A person having a grant of Free warren possesses a *sole and exclusive right* of taking and destroying Game within its limits. If a person have a Free warren in another's Lands, the *Owner* of such Land cannot permit a *qualified* person to kill game thereon; the Consent of the *Owner of such Free warren* must be obtained, or the person taking or killing Game will be a Trespasser, and will be punishable as such.

Lord Dacre *v.* Tebb. *Black. Rep.* 1151. Trespass for Hunting in a *free warren.* On Not Guilty pleaded and tried by a special Jury, the Defendant was found guilty of breaking and entering Plaintiff's free warren, and chasing and hunting one Hare; damages six-pence; not guilty as to the residue. It was moved for the Plaintiff that he should have full costs, on the ground, that the Stats. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. (which restrict costs in Trespass, where the damages are under forty shillings, unless the freehold or title to the land came in question,) did not extend to this action; in which there could be no question relating to the *land*, but merely to the *free warren.* For the Defendant it was alleged that title to the land might be so involved with the title to the free warren, that both might come in question.—*By the Court.* In an action merely for breaking free warren, it is impossible that the title of the Soil can ever come in question; for though both may concur in one person, yet the title to the free warren is always collateral to that of the land; for a man may have a free warren in *another man's* land. Besides, the hare so hunted was the *personal property of the owner of the free warren;* and if any injury be done to personal property, that will take it out of the Statute, and intitle the Plaintiff to full costs. And the Rule was made absolute for taxing full costs.

At the Summer Assizes at Abingdon, 1802, a Cause was tried, Westbrook, Gent. of the Parish of *Bray*, (situate in *Windsor-Forest,)* was *Plaintiff*, and a Game-keeper of his Majesty's the Defendant. The Action was brought to try the *right* of the Defendant, as one of the King's Keepers, to *kill game* within the *enclosed grounds* of the Plaintiff, situate in, and surrounded by, the *Wastes*, *Commons*, and within the boundaries of the said Forest. When, without adverting to the Laws relative to Forests *only*, (with which the question was totally unconnected,) the Court held it good, that the King, possessing a Free Warren over the whole, possessed likewise the Privilege of appointing a *Keeper* to kill Game upon *any* and within *every* part of the said Free Warren, without the least exception as to *enclosed Lands* the property of *others*. The Jury instantly found for the *Defendant*, by which the Right is fully confirmed.

He who hath a Free warren may bring Trespass *against any but the Owner of the Soil* for hunting there. 2 *Ro.* 111. 550. 2 *Salk.* 637.

A person may have a Warren in *another's* land, for one may alien the land and reserve the Franchise; but none can make a Warren, and appropriate those creatures that are *Feræ Naturæ*, without License from the King, or where a Warren is claimed by prescription. 8 *Rep.* 108. 11 *Rep.* 87.

No one can make a Warren in his *own* Land without the King's License, because he cannot appropriate to himself *Feræ Naturæ*, which are *nullius in bonis*. 11 *Co.* c. 87. 2 *Inst.* 199.

A Warren may lie open, and there is no necessity of enclosing it, as there is of a Park. 4 *Inst.* 318.

A Warren is a privilege distinct from the land, and by a Lease of the land without more, does not pass. *Dyer* 30.

In the Case Atkinson *v.* Kent, Home Circuit, July 26th, 1803, it was determined that *the Right* of *Free Warren* would not pass under the Word *Appurtenances*, but must be granted specifically, and by Name;

and Lord *Ellenborough* said, that although a Grant of the Manor should appear by the Deeds, yet as the *Free Warren* was a Royal Franchise, *non liquet* but the Granters had reserved that to themselves.

It may be granted or claimed within a free Chase of the KING. 4 *Inst.* 298. 12 *Co.* 22.

So it may be claimed in the Forest of the KING. 2 *Cro.* 155. *Jones* 280. 296.

And though it may not have been used for many years, the prescription shall not be destroyed. 2 *Cro.* 155.

But a man cannot prescribe for a Warren in the lands of a stranger, which are not within his seignory. 2 *Rol.* 265. c. 52.

And if the KING grants B. a Warren within his Manor, he shall have it only in the demesnes, not in the land of the freeholders. *Cro. Eliz.* 463.

Adjudged Cases.

THE Grantees of a Forest or Chase may fell the Wood, without notice to the Forester. *Cro. Jac.* 155.

Warrens and Sheep-walks in the KING'S Forests may be prescribed for, and they are not forfeited by non-user. *Ibid.*

Inclosure cannot be made in Forests or Chases, unless with low hedges, which may not disturb the Game. *Ibid.*

Any thing which will be a *nuisance* by Law, if done out of the Forest, if it be done in it, will be a *nuisance to the Forest.*

As if any one erects cottages therein without license, though it be for the poor of the parish. *Jones* 269. If he encloses a Lane within a Forest. *Ibid.* If he burn heath, furze, &c. within the Forest. *Ibid.* 276.

So if Beasts damage the Wood of B. within a Forest, though B. ought to maintain the Fence; for the Owner of the Beast ought to request B. to make up the Fence; and if he does not, he ought to do it himself, and shall have an action upon the case for it against B. *Jon.* 277.

But by a License from the Justices in *Eyre*, an enclosure may be made, a cottage erected and arrented *in perpetuum*, if the license be *sedente curia*, otherwise it may be re-seized. *Ibid.*

If a Forest be parcel of a Manor, by a grant of the Manor *with its appurtenances*, to a Subject, the Forest does not pass. *R. Pal.* 60. 92.

There may be a prescription for Common in a Forest at all times of the year; though it was formerly the opinion of our Judges that the fence-months should be excepted. 3 *Lev.* 127.

A Forest may be *disafforested* and laid open; but right of Common shall remain. *Poph.* 93.

If Trespassers in a Forest kill a Man who opposes them, although they bore no malice to the person killed, it is *murder;* because they were upon an unlawful act, and therefore malice is implied. *Rol. Abr.* 548. And if murder be committed by such Trespassers, *all are principals. Kel.* 87.

If the King grant a Forest to a Subject without the words, *to have Courts and Officers of the Forest*, it shall be only a Chase in the hands of a Subject. *Cro. Car.* 155.

The Laws relating to **Deer**, *&c.*

A Nobleman, at the King's commandment, passing by the Forest, may kill one or two *Deer*, by view of the Forester, &c. *Chart de Forest.* 9 *H.* 3. St. 2. c. 11.

No unqualified person shall use engines to take *Deer*, &c. on pain of a year's imprisonment. 13 *R.* 2. St. 1. c. 13.

Penalty of ten pounds for keeping *Deer-hays* or *Buck-stalls*, or stalking at Deer, &c. without having a Park, &c. or a License from the Owner. 19 *Hen.* 7. c. 11.

Breaking into any enclosed Park, and hunting or killing any Deer, &c. shall incur three months imprisonment, on conviction, and treble damages,

&c. *5 Eliz.* c. 21. s. 3. *3 Ja.* 1. c. 13. *7 Ja.* 1. c. 13. Not to extend to any Park or Ground enclosed without license, from the Crown. *5 Eliz.* c. 21. s. 4.

The penalty of unlawfully hunting Deer, &c. ten pounds, or treble damages, at the election of the party grieved, &c. 7 *Ja.* 1. c. 13. 16 *Car.* 1. c. 4.

Unlawfully hunting or killing any *Deer*, &c. in any Park or other Ground where Deer have usually been kept, &c. shall forfeit twenty pounds. 13 *Car.* 2. St. 1. c. 10.

Persons convicted before a Justice of the Peace of *hunting Deer*, &c. if afterwards convicted of *hunting only*, shall forfeit twenty pounds; and if such Person take, kill, or wound any Deer, he shall forfeit thirty pounds, to be levied by distress; and for want thereof, a year's imprisonment and pillory. 3 and 4 *Will. & Mary*, c. 10. *Prosecution on this act may be within three years from the time of the offence*, 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 22. s. 13.

Persons having Deer in enclosed grounds may resist offenders in the same manner, and be equally indemnified for so doing, as if such fact had been committed within any Chase or Park whatsoever. IDEM.

Persons convicted on this Statute to be bound in fifty pounds to be of good behaviour, &c. *5 Geo.* 1. c. 15. s. 4.

Keeper, &c. of any Forest, Park, &c. convicted of killing any Deer, &c. without the owner's consent, to forfeit fifty pounds for each Deer, to be levied by distress; and for want thereof, three years imprisonment and pillory. *5 Geo.* 1. c. 15. s. 5.

Persons convicted of pulling down the pales, &c. of any park, &c. liable to the penalties of 3 and 4 *W. & M.* c. 10. for killing any one Deer. *5 Geo.* 1. c. 15. s. 6.

Persons convicted of entering into any park, &c. and killing or wounding any deer without consent of the owner, or aiding, &c. shall be transported for seven years. *5 Geo.* 1. c. 28. This Act shall not repeal any former laws against Deer-stealers.

Persons disguised, and in arms, appearing in any forest, park, paddock, &c. and killing *red or fallow deer*, *&c.* deemed Felons without benefit of Clergy. 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 22. s. 1.* 31 *Geo.* 2. c. 42. s. 2.

Justices may issue Warrants to search for stolen Venison in such manner as for stolen Goods. 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 22. s. 11.

Venison or Skin of Deer found in custody of suspected persons, and not accounted for, &c. subject to the penalties of 3 and 4 *Will. & Ma.* c. 10. for killing a Deer. 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 22. s. 17.

Persons convicted a *second* time of hunting and taking away Deer out of *unenclosed* Forests or Chases, to be transported. 10 *Geo.* 2. c. 32. s. 7. 31 *Geo.* 2. c. 42. s. 6.

Persons armed coming into a Forest with an intention to steal Deer, and beating and wounding the Keepers, to be transported. 10 *Geo.* 2. c. 32. s. 9. 31 *Geo.* 2. c. 42. s. 6.

Destroying *goss*, *furze*, and *fern*, in Forests and Chases, being the covert for Deer, subjects the offender to a penalty from forty shillings to five pounds; to be levied by distress, and if no distress, the offender to be committed to the county Gaol, for a time not greater than three months, nor less than one. 28 *Geo.* 2. c. 19.

Deer Stealers.

THE Statutes above cited relating to this class of offenders, (except the Stat. 5 *Geo.* 1. c. 28.) are at least superseded, if not repealed, by Stat. 16 *Geo.* 3. c. 30. which is now generally pursued for the punishment of Deer Stealers. By this Statute, if any persons shall hunt or take in a snare, or kill, or wound any Red or Fallow Deer, in any Forest, Chase, &c. whether enclosed or not; or in any enclosed Park, Paddock, &c. or be aiding in such offence, they shall *forfeit twenty pounds for the first offence;*

* Usually called the *Waltham Black Act*, from its having been made in consequence of depredations committed in Epping Forest, near *Waltham*, by persons with their *faces blacked.*

and also thirty pounds for each Deer wounded, killed, or taken. A Game-keeper offending to forfeit double. For a second offence, offenders shall be transported for seven years, § 1. Justices to transmit convictions to the Sessions, § 2. Justices may grant warrants to search for heads, skins, &c. of stolen Deer, and for toils, snares, &c. and persons having such in their possession, to forfeit from thirty pounds to ten pounds, at the discretion of the Justices, § § 4, 5, 6. Persons unlawfully setting Nets or Snares, to forfeit for the first offence from ten pounds to five pounds, and for every other offence, from twenty pounds to ten pounds, § 7. Persons pulling down pales or fences of any Forest, Chase, Park, Paddock, Wood, &c. subject to the penalties annexed to the first offence for killing Deer, § 8. Dogs, Guns, and Engines, may be seized by Park-keepers, and persons resisting shall be transported for seven years, § 9. Penalties may be levied by distress, in default of which offenders to be committed for twelve months, § 11, &c. No *certiorari* to be allowed, unless the party convicted become bound to the prosecutor in one hundred pounds, to pay him all costs and damages, and to the Justice in sixty pounds, to prosecute the *certiorari* with effect, § 19, 20; and see Sect. 23, by which it seems that convictions are not removeable by *certiorari* on mere points of informality, in case the facts alleged are sufficient to support the conviction. Appeal given to the Sessions, § 21, &c. Prosecutions limited to twelve months from the time of the offence committed, § 25.

At Hertford Summer Assizes 1783, *Davies* was indicted on the Statute 9 Geo. 1. c. 22. which makes the offence of going armed and disguised, and killing or stealing Deer, *felony*. But the learned Judge (Mr. J. Gould) recollecting that an act of parliament had recently past which reduced the offence charged in the indictment to a *misdemeanour*, he thought it improper to proceed to try the prisoner on the present charge for felony, until he had submitted to the Judges the following question.

Whether the Stat. 9 Geo. 1. c. 22. so far as it respects the offence charged in the Indictment, unaccompanied by the circumstance of being

armed and disguised, is not virtually repealed by the Stat. 16 Geo. 3. c. 30. which inflicts a milder punishment on the same offence?

On the first day of Michaelmas Term 1783, the twelve Judges held a conference upon this subject at Lord Mansfield's chambers in Serjeant's-Inn, and they were unanimously of opinion, that the Stat. of 16 Geo. 3. c. 30. amounted to a repeal of the *felony* of simply killing Deer in a park enclosed, as it punishes the first offence with a *pecuniary forfeiture* of twenty pounds, and makes the SECOND *offence felony*.

In consequence of this decision a very recent act of parliament has passed, again restoring to the class of felonies many offences formerly made so by the 9 Geo. 1. c. 22. but which, by the construction put upon the Stat. 16 Geo. 3. c. 30. in *Davies's* case before referred to, were reduced to *misdemeanour* by the latter Statute punishable in the first instance by a pecuniary forfeiture.

The act in question is the 42 Geo. 3. c. 107. entitled, "An Act more effectually to prevent the *stealing of Deer*." The first section of which makes hunting, &c. or taking in toil, or killing, wounding, or destroying Deer in *enclosed* ground, *felony*, and transportation for seven years.

Second section makes hunting, &c. in open ground a *misdemeanour*, and penalty of fifty pounds for first offence. If the offender be a keeper, or person entrusted with the care of Deer, to pay double the penalty. Sect. 4. makes the second offence felony and transportation for seven years. And Sect. 6. *repeals* so much of the 16 Geo. 3. as is contained in c. 30. s. 1. but leaves in force the general provision of that act as to the apprehension, mode of recovering penalties, time of prosecution, so far as they are respectively applicable. There are likewise other clauses in the Statute which are still in force touching these offenders. One against the wilful destruction of Pales or Walls enclosing Deer. Also by Sect. 9. of the same Statute, which makes the carrying arms where Deer

are kept with intent to hunt, &c. or resisting keepers, &c. *felony*, and transportation for seven years.

Hunting Deer, etc. in a Forest.

Who may do it, and who not.

NONE can hunt within a Forest without the KING's warrant or authority.

Every one who has a license from the KING or a Subject to hunt within his Forest, Chase, Park, &c. may do it. *Manwood's Forest Laws.* Though the License be only by parol. *Idem.* 289.

So if he is entitled to have a Deer, &c. as a Fee incident to his office, for that is a License in Law. *Manw.* 285.

But no one can hunt within a Forest without the KING's authority, though it be within his own Land or Manor in the Forest. *Manw.* 275, 6.

Every one who receives within a Forest a *malefactor* in the Forest or Venison of the KING, knowing him to be so, will be a *principal* Trespasser. 4 *Inst.* 317.

An Archbishop, Bishop, Earl, or Baron, cannot hunt there, except on his journies through the Forest, when commanded to attend the KING, and then *in view* of the Forester; but if the Forester is absent, he must cause an horn to be sounded for him. *Manw.* 276. And this notice to the Forester was given, that it might not appear as if he intended to *steal* the Game.

It is evident, that this Privilege was afterwards construed into a permission for the personages afore-mentioned to hunt in the Royal chases; but the words of the Charter are not to that amount. The propensity of the Clergy to indulge in the secular pastimes, and especially those of Hunting and Hawking, is frequently reprobated by the Poets and Moralists of the former times. CHAUCER, in his Canterbury Tales,

makes the Monk much better skilled in *riding* and *hunting* than in Divinity. The same Poet, in the Ploughman's Tale, accuses the Monks of pride, because they rode on *Coursers* like Knights, having their Hawks and Hounds with them; he severely reproaches the Priests, alleging that many of them thought more upon hunting with their Dogs, and blowing the Horn, than of the Service they owed to God. The prevalence of these Excesses occasioned the Edict established in the *thirteenth* year of RICHARD II. which prohibits any *Priest* or other *Clerk*, not possessed of a Benefice to the yearly amount of *Ten pounds*, from keeping a Greyhound, or any other dog for the purpose of hunting; neither might they use ferrets, hayes, nets, hare-pipes, cords, or other engines, to take or destroy the Deer, Hares, or Rabbits, under the penalty of *one year's* imprisonment. The dignified Clergy were not affected by this Statute, but retained their ancient privileges. By the game laws of CNUT the Dane, they were permitted to hunt in the Forests belonging to the Crown; and these prerogatives were not abrogated by the Normans. HENRY the Second, displeased at the power and ambition of the Ecclesiastics, endeavoured to render these grants of no effect, not by publicly annulling them, but by putting in force the *Canon law*, which strictly forbade the Clergy to spend their time in Hunting and Hawking.

The Bishops and Abbots of the middle Ages hunted with great state, having a large train of retainers and servants; and some of them are recorded for their Skill in this fashionable pursuit. WALTER, Bishop of Rochester, in 1147, was an excellent *Hunter*, and so fond of the sport, that at the age of *fourscore* he made Hunting his sole employment, to the total neglect of the duties of his office. REGINALD BRIAN, who in 1352, was translated to the Bishopric of *Worcester*, in a MS. Epistle of his now extant, desires the Bishop of *St. David's*, to whom the Letter is addressed, to send him, according to his promise, *six couples* of the best hunting Dogs he had ever seen. These, he tells him, he had daily and anxiously expected, and that his heart languished for their arrival. "Let them come then, oh Reverend Father! without delay; let my woods re-echo

with the music of their Cry, and the cheerful notes of the Horn; and let the Walls of my Palace be decorated with the Trophies of the Chase." In the succeeding century, an Abbot of Leicester surpassed all the Sportsmen of the time in the art of *Hare-hunting**; insomuch that the KING himself, Prince EDWARD his son, and most of the Grandees in the Realm, allowed him annual Pensions, as a return for the Instructions he gave them in this species of Hunting. That his Kennel might be always well supplied, he requested the KING (RICHARD the Second) to grant him a Market or Fair for the sole purpose of *buying* and *selling Hare-hounds* and other *Dogs*, and which request, as he *passionately* desired, the Monarch complied with.

Nor were these Clerical Sportsmen content with consuming their *leisure time* in amusements of this nature: they even contrived to blend them with their official functions. It was the practice, in some Churches, for the *Deans*, when entering on their important office, to assist in the Ceremonies, robed in a *Surplice*, girded with a *Sword*, furnished with a *Scrip*, having golden *Spurs* on their feet, and a *Hawk* upon their fist. In the *Visitations* and progresses which they made at particular periods through their *Dioceses*, such numbers of Hounds, Horses, Huntsmen, and Falconers, swelled their Retinue, that the *Religious Houses* in which they were pleased to quarter themselves, were frequently much distressed to provide for so large a company. About the year 1200, the Prior and Canons of *Bridlinton* in Yorkshire, presented a formal complaint to POPE INNOCENT the Third, against the Archdeacon of *Richmond;* who, when he made his Visitations, brought so many Horses, Hawks, and Attendants, with him, that the Complainants declared, his motley Suite destroyed more Provisions in *one hour*, than their Community consumed in a long time. The POPE, in answer to this Petition, dispatched a *Bull* directed

* Whitlock, in his Memorials, says, "that JUXON, the Bishop of London, in 1635, was much delighted with Hunting; and kept a Pack of good Hounds, and had them so well ordered and hunted, and, chiefly, by *his own skill* and *direction*, that they exceeded all other hounds in England."

to the Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, and Officiates of York, forbidding such shameful and oppressive visits in future. And even when these Dignitaries were travelling from place to place, and employed upon public affairs, they usually had both *Hounds* and *Hawks* in their train. Fitzstephen assures us, that Thomas Becket, being sent as Ambassador from Henry II. to the Court of France, assumed the state of a secular Potentate, and took with him Dogs and Hawks of various sorts, such as were used by Kings and Princes.

The Clergy of Rank, at all times, had the privilege of hunting in their own Parks and Enclosures; and therefore, that they might not be prevented from following this favourite pastime, they took care to have such receptacles for Game belonging to their Priories. At the time of the Reformation, the See of Norwich, only, was in the possession of no less than *Thirteen Parks*, well stocked with Deer and other animals for the Chase; and about the year 1350, William Bateman, then Bishop, clearly evinced the Ecclesiastical power by compelling the Lord Morley (a great favourite of Edward III.) to submit, in spite of the royal intercession, to a most humiliating Penance for trespassing on the *Episcopal Park*. Bare-headed and bare-footed, the dejected Baron went in repentant process through the streets of Norwich with a lighted Taper, which, kneeling, he offered at the Bishop's Throne.

An Officer, who is entitled to a Deer for his Fee, &c. must have a Warrant; and if the Forester, &c. refuse or omit to deliver it, he may hunt by himself and his servants, but not *before* serving the Warrant upon the Forester. *Manw.* 284.

If any one, having the King's License or Warrant, does not pursue his license, it will be a Trespass, *ab initio*. As if the license be, for killing a *Buck*, &c. he cannot kill another Deer. *Manw.* 277. 280. 288. If it be only for *killing*, he cannot afterwards carry it away. *Manw.* 277. 9.

If the license be to a Knight, &c. *for hunting*, without more, he cannot hunt with his Servants or other Company; for it is matter of pleasure only. *Manw.* 278. Nor can he assign his license to another. *Ibid.*

By whom a License may be given.

No one can hunt, &c. within a Forest, unless he has a license from the proper person; for a license from the Forester, Keeper, &c. does not avail. But the License must be from the KING himself. *Manw.* 280. 1.

Or by prescription, which supposes a grant from the KING; as when an Officer has a Buck, &c. as his Fee.

So Justices in *Eyre* may respectively give license to hunt, &c. within his own Manor, or land in the Forest. *Manw.* 281.

So a man who by a charter, or grant from the KING, has authority within a particular part of the Forest, may give license to another within such precinct. *Ibid.*

So, if a Subject has a Forest, he may license another to hunt in it. *Ibid.*

Of the Conviction.

IF a *Glover* having a Deer's Skin found in his possession, say he bought it of A.; A. not giving a good account of himself may be convicted; for the Statute might be easily evaded, if the Deer-stealer could discharge himself by a Sale. Reg. v. Jennings. 1 *Salk.* 383. *The fifth Section* of Stat. 16 *Geo.* 3. c. 30. (which repeals the act 4 *W. & M.* with other acts concerning Deer-stealing, and makes other provisions respecting that offence,) expressly includes this case, and requires the Skin to be traced from hand to hand to the *first* possessor.

A particular form of conviction for Deer-stealing is prescribed by Stat. 16 *Geo.* 3. c. 30.

If conviction is removed by *certiorari* and confirmed, the prosecutor has his election to take execution by a *levari*, or to apply to the Justice. 1 *Str.* 263.

In the case of Rex v. Dore, 12 Geo. 2. Andr. Rep. 301. it was adjudged, that a man may be convicted on his *Confession* to a Witness who deposes it before a Justice. And it was decided in this Case, that he may be convicted on his Confession, although it does not appear that he confessed killing the *same Deer* which is mentioned in the *Information*. *Sed. Que.* for this seems to amount to saying that he may be convicted of the Fact, for which there is *no* Information.

If the Defendant is convicted on the evidence of the Informer, it is bad, because the same person is both informer and witness, and is entitled to a part of the Penalty. Rex v. Tilly. *Str.* 316.

By Stat. 16 *Geo.* 3. c. 30. Justice shall transmit conviction to Quarter Sessions, and such conviction so filed, or a copy thereof, shall be sufficient evidence.

If the party cannot be convicted, Justice may summon every person through whose hands any part of the Deer has passed, and whoever cannot give account, forfeits from thirty to ten pounds.

After conviction confirmed, and the Rule of Court delivered to the Justice, he may proceed as if *procedendo* granted.

In a conviction for stealing Deer in the King's Forest, it is not necessary to shew in what capacity he was seized. 7 *Mod.* 78.

Adjudged Cases.

An Indictment for breaking and entering a Park, and for hunting or killing fallow Deer, concluding *contra formam statuti*, is good, although the Statute mentions only hunting and killing the Deer, but says nothing as to breaking the Park. Rex v. Foot. 1 *Show.* 455.

Levari facias lies for the penalty on a conviction on Deer-stealing. Reg. v. Ford. 2 *Raym.* 768.

How the Executor ought to proceed where the Informer dies before execution. *Ibid.*

If a Statute enact "that if any person or persons shall course, hunt, take in toil, kill, or wound any Deer, or shall be *aiding* and *assisting* therein, that then every person so offending shall forfeit so much;" a person who *aids* and *assists* another, by persuading him to hunt and kill the Deer, by lending him a Dog and a Horse for that purpose, is a *principal offender*, although he is not actually *present* at the time the offence is committed. The QUEEN against Whistler. 11 *Mod.* 25.

On an Information in the County of Sussex, several persons were convicted for killing, and being aiding and assisting to killing Deer, and a warrant was made to levy the penalty by distress, which warrant by a clause in it was to be returned. The warrant was delivered to the Defendant, who levied the money, but made *no return* of the warrant. *And it was held*, that a Constable may be indicted for, "unlawfully, obstinately and contemptuously neglecting and refusing" to make a return of what he has done under a warrant of distress, directed to him, on a conviction on a penal Statute. The QUEEN against Wiat. 11 *Mod.* 54.

Deer may be distrained for Rent. Davies v. Powell. 7 *Mod.* 249.

In an Information for hunting Deer in a Forest, it is sufficient to state generally, that it was without consent of the Keeper. Reg. v. Smith. 7 *Mod.* 78.

If a person kill another by shooting at a Deer, &c. in a third person's Park, in the doing whereof he is a Trespasser, he is guilty of Manslaughter. 1 *Hawk.* Pl. C. 177.

If a Deer be hunted in a Forest, and afterwards by hunting is driven out of the Forest, and the *Forester* follows the Chase, and the Owner of the ground where driven kills the Deer, yet the *Forester* may enter into the lands and retake the Deer; for *property* in the Deer is in this case *by pursuit.* 2 *Leon.* 201.

By the Common Law, Deer, *feræ naturæ*, and roving at large, are not the subject of Larceny. 1 *Hawk.* Pl. C. 215.

It has been determined that the Statute 16 *Geo.* 3. c. 30. amounts to a virtual repeal of the 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 22. as to the simple offence of killing Deer in Park enclosed. Rex v. Davies. *Cases in Crown Law,* 391.

Deer in a Park shall go to the Heir, and not to the Executor. 1 *Inst.* 8.

OBSERVATIONS

ON

THE ORIGIN, PRINCIPLES, AND POLICY

OF

The Game Laws.

THE GAME LAWS were introduced amongst us at an Era when property was not governed, either in the use or in the possession, by those enlightened maxims of justice which at present secure it. The aristocratic orders of that period consulted their own amusement and pleasure, without any very scrupulous regard to the rights, or very provident care for the comforts of the least opulent, but not least valuable classes of the community. They were strong, and they were not willing to weaken the foundation of their power, by a relaxation of their privileges. Their pride made them averse from sharing with the commonalty an amusement, which, by a small stretch of power, they might appropriate to themselves. The exercise of Hunting, and the pursuit of the various sorts of Game, partaking somewhat of that spirit of enterprize in which they delighted, were recreations of all others congenial to their taste; it is not therefore wonderful that they should contrive to debar the lower orders from their participation.

It is admitted by Sir W. BLACKSTONE, treating on this subject, that "BY THE LAW OF NATURE, *every man*, from the prince to the peasant, has *an equal right* of pursuing and taking to his own use, all such creatures as are *feræ naturæ*." *Bl. Com.* vol. 2. p. 411. This truth is

granted as incontestible. "But," he adds, "it follows from the very end and constitution of society, that *this natural right*, as well as *many others* belonging to man as an individual, may be restrained by *positive* laws, enacted for reasons of State, or for the supposed benefit of the Community." When the public welfare in any instance obviously demands that the natural right of an individual should be controlled in its exercise by regulations established by law, the justice of such regulations is indisputable, but surely nothing but *reasons* of manifest *good policy*, and the *actual* benefit of the State, can justify such restrictions. If they may be abridged or withheld, as the learned Writer here affirms they may, for reasons *of state* and the *supposed* benefit of the Community, we hold them by a tenure of very uncertain duration Nothing can be more vague than the Terms on which we must submit, if not to their absolute surrender, at least to an indefinite encroachment upon them.

It may be worth while separately to investigate the solidity of the reasons assigned by Sir W. BLACKSTONE, as introductive of the Game Laws› previously to the examination of the basis of his doctrine respecting them· "Many reasons," says he, "have occurred for making these constitutions: as, 1. For the encouragement of Agriculture and Improvement of lands, by giving every man an exclusive dominion over his own Soil." It is said, in the passage immediately preceding, that the municipal laws, in virtue of their authority to restrain our natural rights, "have invested the prerogative of hunting and taking such Animals, as are usually the object of pursuit, in *the Sovereign of the state* ONLY, *and such as he shall authorize.*" How the restriction of a natural right to kill such animals ON HIS OWN GROUNDS, or permissively on those of another; how the forbidding a freeholder, of less than one hundred pounds a year, to kill a partridge UPON HIS OWN ESTATE, *gives every man an exclusive dominion overh is own soil*, is not easily comprehended. It is certainly not so obviously beneficial in this way as *to promote the encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of lands.*

2. " For Preservation of the several species of these animals, which would soon be extirpated by a general liberty. 3. For the prevention of idleness and dissipation in Husbandmen, Artificers, and others of lower rank, which would be the unavoidable consequence of *universal* licence." These reasons destroy each other. It is evident to reflection, that without any restrictive law upon the subject, the evil would have cured itself. It is admitted, that Game would soon be *extirpated* by a general licence; of course all idleness and dissipation arising from this cause must end with the cause itself, and would require no Law for its prevention.

The last reason assigned, and which is said to be a reason oftener meant than avowed by the makers of Forest or Game Laws, is " the prevention of popular insurrections and resistance to Government, by disarming the bulk of the people:" that they were actuated by this motive is an opinion which the history of the temper and manners of the times will hardly allow us to admit. Hawks were at this time chiefly used to kill birds; military weapons do not seem to have been much used in the pursuit of Game. It is observable too, that in the preamble of the Stat. 13 *Ric.* 2. the first Qualification Statute which we meet with relating to Game, it is expressly said, that " forasmuch as divers Artificers, &c. keep greyhounds and other dogs," and enacts that no person, unless qualified as there required, shall from thenceforth " keep any greyhound, hound, or other dog to hunt, nor shall they use ferrets, hays, nets, harepipes, nor cords, nor other engines to take or destroy Deer." We have here no mention of any instruments likely to be very serviceable in the hands of Sedition; nor were the Government in those days so extremely tender of the Liberties of the people, as to take this indirect method of disarming them, and of relieving itself from the apprehensions of revolt. The habits, whatever they were, acquired in the pursuit of Game, could not much contribute to initiate the Peasantry in the rudiments of *military* Science.

As the doctrine of the learned Commentator concerning Game, and

the maxims which he has laid down respecting it, differ very considerably from the general spirit of his reasoning respecting Property, and the modes of acquiring it, we shall proceed to examine its Validity. The position advanced, and very emphatically enforced in such parts of his work as lead him to the discussion of the subject, is, that *the sole right of taking and destroying Game belongs exclusively to the King*. "It is true," says he, "that by the acquiescence of the Crown, the frequent grants of *free warren* in ancient times, and the introduction of new penalties, *this exclusive prerogative* of the KING is little known or considered: every man that is exempted from these modern penalties looking upon himself as at liberty to do what he pleases with the Game; whereas *the contrary is strictly true*, that no man, however well *qualified* he may vulgarly be esteemed, has a right to encroach on the Royal prerogative, unless he can shew a particular grant of free warren, or a prescription, which presumes a grant, or some authority under an act of Parliament." "The truth of the matter is, that these Game Laws do indeed *qualify* nobody, *except* in the instance of *a Gamekeeper*, to kill Game; but only to save the trouble and formal process of an action by the person injured, who perhaps too might remit the Offence, the Statutes inflict *additional* penalties, to be recovered either in a regular or summary way, by any of the King's Subjects, from certain persons of *inferior rank*, who may be found offending in this particular; but it does not follow that persons excused from these additional penalties, are therefore *authorized* to kill Game. The circumstance of having one hundred pounds *per annum*, and the rest, are not properly *qualifications*, but *exemptions**." The conclusions deducible from this reasoning are, 1. That no person (except a Gamekeeper) whatever be his rank or estate, (unless he have a grant of *free warren,)* is authorized to kill Game. 2. That every such person so killing Game is an offender against the common law, and is punishable as such, his estate and degree relieving him only against the *additional* penalties levied on offenders of *inferior rank*. 3. That no Lord of a Manor (not having a grant of *free*

* Bl. Com. v. 2. p. 417, 418.

warren,) of whatever condition of life, or whatever the Extent of his landed or personal property, can lawfully kill Game, he having no authority so to do by the common or Statute Law; and having no other right over or respecting Game, on his Manor or elsewhere, than that conferred on him by 5 *Ann.* c. 14. which empowers Lords and Ladies of Manors *to appoint Gamekeepers to kill* game for their use. 4. That there is no such thing as a *qualification* to kill Game.

These inferences being so manifestly comprehended in this learned Writer's positions, and being at the same time of such extreme importance, deserved, certainly, that the *legal* foundations on which these positions rest, should have been most clearly and most conspicuously shewn. On a subject of such extensive interest, and on which principles are advanced so opposite to all received opinions, one should have expected that the reasoning would have received, if not all the Illustration which History and Law could furnish, at least so much of attestation from *constitutional* records, and of support from *legal decisions*, as might silence our doubts and enforce our acquiescence; but this doctrine offers itself to our minds without warrant or authority; it comes upon us in all the nakedness of individual Assertion. We shall proceed then to inquire, in the first place, whether it is corroborated either by the Statute or Common Law; and secondly, whether it is at all reconcileable to assertions elsewhere advanced by the learned Writer himself.

In the Statute of 13 *Rich.* 2. c. 13. before cited, the first *qualification* act respecting Game, we find it enacted, " that no manner of Artificer, Labourer, or any other Layman, which hath not lands or tenements to the value of *ten shillings* by the year, nor any Priest nor other Clerk, if he be not advanced to the value of *ten pounds* by the year, shall have or keep from henceforth any greyhound, hound, or other dog to hunt, nor shall use ferrets, hays, nets, &c. to take or destroy Deer, Hares, nor Conies, nor other Gentlemens Game, upon pain of one year's imprisonment." By the term *Gentlemens game*, must be understood the game

which *Gentlemen*, as distinguished from the classes of persons described in the Statute, were usually accustomed to hunt, and this general usage we may well presume they enjoyed without any interruption; indeed, it is impliedly admitted by the Statute itself; it being a known rule in the Exposition of Acts of Parliament, that a Statute which begins with a prohibition to *inferior* persons, does not extend to persons of *superior* degree. No complaint besides is made in the preamble of this Statute of any Encroachment on the King's Prerogative, nor is this any where alluded to as an offence to be suppressed; it is not on any such ground that the evil complained of is prohibited. When a Statute expressly limits its enactments to particular descriptions of persons therein named; when, like the present act, it says, no person *that hath not a revenue to a certain amount* shall kill Game; it may fairly be collected that any one whom the description does not include, *and who hath a revenue to that amount*, is a person who may continue the usage, or commit the act forbidden *only* to those to whom the Statute extends. The act of 13 *Ric.* 2. may therefore be considered as a recognition of a right to hunt and kill game in all persons to whom it does not *expressly extend;* and who, in the enjoyment of such right, do not come within the evil meant to be remedied.

The next Statute upon this subject is the 11 *Hen.* 7. c. 17. The preamble of which is as follows: "Forasmuch as divers persons having little substance to live upon, use many times as well by nets, snares, or other engines, to take and destroy pheasants and partridges upon the lordships, manors, lands and tenements, of divers Owners or Possessioners of the same, without licence, consent, or agreement of the same owners or possessioners, by the which the same owners and possessioners lesse not only their pleasure and disport that they their friends and servants shall have about hawking, hunting, and taking the same, but also they lesse the profit, and avail, that by that occasion should grow to their household, to the great hurt of all Lords and Gentlemen, and other having any great livelihood within this realm. Wherefore, &c."

We cannot but remark, that it is here the direct purpose of the Statute to secure to the Lord of the Manor, and the Owners and Possessors of Estates, their *natural right* to follow and destroy Game, and to punish the intrusion of needy and dissolute persons, by whom the pheasants and partridges on their grounds were ensnared. It is manifest that the lawfulness of the general usage of the different Lords and Landholders, to pursue and destroy Game, had never been called in question; and that it was universally considered as a common law right, the Validity of which no one disputed. We find too that the possessors and owners of Estates might authorize persons of whatever condition, to pursue and destroy pheasants and partridges on their respective domains; for the permission required by the Statute is not that of *the King*, as supposing an invasion of his *exclusive prerogative*, but, "*the licence, consent, and agreement of the same Owners and Possessioners*," whose lands are intruded upon, and whose Game is taken or destroyed. These are the persons to whom *alone* the injury is supposed to arise, and to that injury is the remedy of the Statute applied. It must be remarked too, that the penalties of this Statute do not attach to inferior persons taking or killing pheasants or partridges *generally*, but only to the taking or killing them *on the ground of another*.

It would be superfluous to cite all the Statutes relating to Game, to prove that the right to pursue and destroy it was at no time, by the Constitutional Law of this kingdom, held to be *solely and exclusively* in the Sovereign. It was clearly a *general* right, and did subsist as such in *fact* and *usage*, until, upon principles of public expediency, it was judged fit to regulate and limit the enjoyment of it.

Previously to the Enactment of any restrictive Statutes respecting it, it stood upon the basis of the common law. Game are considered as *feræ naturæ*, and of these (as we before remarked) the learned Commentator has himself affirmed, "that, *by the law of nature*, every man, from the Prince to the Peasant, *has an equal right* of pursuing and taking them

to his own use." Now, with deference to so great a Writer, I affirm, that every *natural right* is protected and confirmed by the *common law*, and makes a part of it. To allow that this is a *natural* and *common right*, and at the same time to affirm "that no *person whatever, but he who has a derivative right, is, by the* COMMON LAW, entitled to take or kill any beast of chase, or other game whatsoever," is utterly repugnant and contradictory. If to kill game be a *natural right*, (as it is declared to be,) and *equally common* to all the King's subjects, it follows that it cannot be the *sole* and *exclusive prerogative* of the King; if, on the other hand, it is the *sole* and *exclusive prerogative* of the Crown, then it cannot be in its origin a *natural* and *common right*. Lord COKE says*, "the common law is sometimes called right, *common right*, and common justice." Thus *common law* and *common right* are convertible terms; and Sir William BLACKSTONE's positions controvert each other.

When this Writer asserts, that the "Game laws do indeed *qualify* nobody—that they are merely excused from the *additional* penalties inflicted on persons of *inferior rank*—that though excused from these penalties, they are not therefore *authorized* to kill game—and that the circumstance of having one hundred pounds *per annum*, and the rest, are not properly *qualifications*, but *exemptions*;" these are propositions which, carrying in my mind the Constructions usually put upon Laws, I confess myself at some loss to comprehend.

I am ready to allow most explicitly, "that the Game laws do not *qualify any one*;" but I as strongly deny, that therefore no one may lawfully kill game. The Game Laws do not qualify any one, because every one is made morally capable by the *law of nature*, and has a common and equitable right antecedent to the enactment of those laws. It is a right conferred by nature; the game laws *qualify this right;* that they do not *qualify the person* may therefore be true, and yet the person may

* 1 Inst. 142.

be nevertheless legally empowered; because his right is derived from a different origin. When it is said that these Statutes merely inflict *additional* penalties on persons of *inferior rank*, we are not told the fine or punishment by Statute or common law, to which persons of higher degree were *previously* obnoxious, and to which these penalties were superadded.

That " the circumstance of having one hundred pounds *per annum*, and the rest, are not properly *qualifications, but exemptions*," is a doctrine so wholly unprecedented, and so wholly out of the line of hereditary opinion on the subject of the Game Laws, that were it not from the deservedly high authority from which it falls, I should hardly consider it as worth discussion. Let us consult the Statute itself. In the purview of 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. it is said, that " whereas divers disorderly persons, laying aside their lawful trades and employments, do betake themselves to the stealing, taking, and killing of conies, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other game, intended to be preserved by former Laws, with guns, dogs, &c. to the great damage of this realm, and prejudice of noblemen, gentlemen, and lords of manors, and others, owners of warrens; for remedy whereof, be it enacted, &c."

Now it is clear to the plain common sense of every man, that if the King has the *sole* and *exclusive* prerogative to take and kill Game, this prerogative is alike infringed by persons destroying game, whatever be their condition or degree, and *he alone* must be the person injured by such an unauthorized act; but here we find the stealing, taking, and killing of game, by disorderly persons, declared to be not to the injury of *the King*, as invading his *peculiar* privilege, but to the prejudice of *Noblemen*, *Gentlemen*, and Lords of Manors, and others, Owners of Warrens. But what *prejudice* could arise to *Noblemen* or *Gentlemen* if such persons had not any *right* to take or kill game? If they themselves could not lawfully enjoy it, but stood merely in the condition of persons *exempted* from *additional* penalties inflicted on such disorderly persons as

are the immediate objects of the Act, how with any sort of truth or propriety could it be affirmed of them, that they were the persons whose property or whose privileges were violated or infringed? If we are to consult the motives of the Legislature and the policy of the Statute, those motives and that policy unquestionably were, to preserve the Game to the persons described in the preamble of the Statute, and to superadd such *limitation* to the general right to kill game as are therein particularly stated.

The arguments with which the learned Commentator enforces the doctrine we are combating, are such as require no deep Logician to detect their fallacy. That the sole right of taking and destroying game belongs exclusively to the KING, appears, we are told, from this, that "he may grant to his subjects an exclusive right of taking them, *which he could not do unless such a right was first inherent in himself.*" But it cannot escape remark, that the learned Writer omits to distinguish between the *grant of an original right*, and the *qualifying* by certain restrictions a right *previously possessed*. The right of *electing Members of Parliament* is limited in the exercise to particular classes of property; but what should we say if any one attempted to prove that the KING possessed the sole right of choosing the Members of the Senate, on the ground that *he grants to his Subjects an exclusive right of electing them*, which he could not do unless such right was first inherent in himself? As well might we argue that the Sovereign has an exclusive right to make snuffers, because he grants his Subject *a patent.*

The rights which are conferred on mankind by the *civil community* into which they are born, may be fairly modified by such terms and limitations as the interest and social welfare of that Community may ordain: but no right which Nature has bestowed ought to be circumscribed in its enjoyment, merely by the Will of those who rule. We are told, indeed, "that in these prohibitions, (arising out of the game laws,) there is no *natural* injustice, as some have weakly enough supposed; since,

as PUFFENDORFF observes, the Law does not hereby take from any man his present property, or what was already his own, but barely abridges him of one means of acquiring a future property, that of occupancy; which indeed the LAW OF NATURE *would allow him*, but of which *the laws of Society* have *in most instances* very *justly* and *reasonably* deprived him*." Even the concurrent testimony of such justly valued authorities as BLACKSTONE and PUFFENDORFF, cannot reconcile to our reason a principle so directly adverse to every axiom on which the equal liberty of Man is founded. The laws of Society can in no instance *justly* and *reasonably* deprive Mankind of any one right which *Nature would allow them*. This position annulled, all our natural liberties are annihilated. At once to value those liberties as sacred, and to hold such a position as orthodox, is utterly impossible. I confess that I always suspect a fallacy in that reasoning, from whatever quarter, or from however renowned an authority it comes, which tends to shake the basis of the *natural*, or what is the same thing, the *just* and *moral* freedom of Man. The consequences involved in the above doctrine are too important to escape the observation of reflective minds. It is not within the nature or scope of this work to enlarge further upon it.

No admirer of a manly, liberal, well-regulated system of public freedom, will be forward to assert, that the laws for the preservation of *Game* do not require to be very thoroughly revised. They certainly depart more widely from the line of genuine political justice, and expose the humble unqualified classes of the community more to the hazard of punishment, and the oppression of power, than any rational Advocate of *moral* equality can consistently approve. They are greatly imperfect, in as much as their penalties are infinitely too severe. That the punishment of Death should in any case be inflicted on an act which in itself violates no rule of Religion, Justice, or Morality, is a reflection from which the mind revolts with pain and horror. Where is the wrong to Individuals

* Bl. Com. v. 2. p. 412.

that demands such an atonement? Where is the injury to Society which requires such an example? That the Act of destroying Game is not *malum in se* is evident, for if it were, the Legislature could not license it. Not only the want of true wisdom, but the want of common justice in these Statutes, requires the most earnest and attentive consideration in those who administer in the Government of the State. Every amendment, however minute, in the defective part of its legislative system, is an immense acquisition of strength to our Constitution. It takes a weapon from the armoury of its Enemies, and knits still more closely the union of its friends. Unwise laws are the *worst foes* of a State. The public Statutes should perpetuate and keep alive the great principles of practical Freedom.

Strictly speaking, all animals alike are originally *feræ;* it was the utility of certain classes of Animals, and their peculiar aptitude to the service of Man, that first led him to subdue them to his use. Management and habit have made them docile; their being fed at the hand of Man, and modelled by him to the offices appropriated to their various powers, has rendered them domestic; always in the employment, and as we may say in the presence of Man, they become tractable and familiar, before they have time to acquire that wildness, whether arising from fear or ferocity, which characterizes the fowls of the forest, and the beasts of the desert. We know too that animals which we denominate *feræ naturæ* are susceptive of the mildest qualities, and may be trained to the utmost gentleness.

With respect to the *policy* of the Game Laws, attempts have been made, and not unsuccessfully, to dispose our minds towards a judgment somewhat invidious on this subject. It has been represented as trenching on that spirit of equal justice which ought to embrace all classes, and to inhere in all public Laws. That this spirit ought so to prevail I do very willingly concede; but there is sometimes too much of refinement even in the truest turn of thinking. In all laws which are, at once, to control

and to benefit great masses of Men, infinitely diversified in their destination, rank, pursuits, and mode of life, regard must ever be had to the real condition of human nature, and to the living state and actual construction of *civil society*. We must not be too artificial and abstract. A sound Statesman will look to existing circumstances; he will consider the prevailing manners; he will adapt and apply his system to these as well as he is able. This system so adapted and applied must be viewed as a *whole;* it is unfair to decide upon it abstractedly, because parts which so combined may be subservient to the grand general scheme, may appear exceptionable when detached, and singly considered.

If the Game Laws may be regarded as somewhat favouring the propensities of the *upper* ranks, their policy may not be in this respect greatly erroneous. There is a selfishness in insisting, that no laws ought to accommodate themselves to those propensities. The very Station of such persons excludes them in great measure from such diversions as make part of the recreation of the *lower* classes. That the same partial spirit which may be deemed to distinguish the game laws, should pervade and quicken our whole legal system, is not a thing to be wished, and is far from being here contended; but when, as in the present instance, the resulting consequences are not evil, to call towards them that feverish spirit of discontent, which tends to extinguish the social character of Man in civil Community, is neither liberal nor wise. If these laws answered only this one end, the inducing persons of Rank and Property to reside more on their Estates, by securing them a local Amusement, suited to their inclination and taste, this alone ought to weigh much in conciliating our approbation towards them. A sensible modern Writer, remarking on a district in Yorkshire, where the landed proprietors chiefly reside on their Estates, observes, that "the good effects of this are every where visible in the improvement of Agriculture, in the repair of the Roads, in the administration of Justice, and in the good order, comfort, and general happiness of the People." Whatever tends to counterpoise the attractions which, in the progress of opulence and refinement, the

Metropolis of a great Kingdom every where presents, ought not on slight grounds to be discouraged. The true strength and greatness of a State are in proportion to the Virtue of its Subjects; the Empire of Virtue is extended by whatever weans the inclination from pursuits by which the mind is contaminated and debased. The Sports of the Field contribute to this effect, and more particularly among those whom such pursuits are most likely to solicit with effect, and to these therefore they are with reason more exclusively reserved.

Those who reprobate the Game Laws as violating the equal right of every man to enjoy the common unappropriated bounty of Nature, have, perhaps, not sufficiently reflected on the subject. A more attentive consideration will dispose them to withdraw the objection raised against them on this ground. With respect to the distinction between animals *feræ naturæ*, and animals reclaimed or domesticated, it has been well observed by a very judicious Writer, that "in a highly cultivated, well peopled Country, no Animal can properly be considered as wild: all are supported by the property and labour of those who cultivate the Soil. Some, from their peculiar instincts, are, indeed, less capable than others of being entirely appropriated, and therefore like lands uninclosed, are held as a joint property. But he who has *no land*, and consequently contributes nothing to their Maintenance, is no more entitled to any use of them, than the inhabitant of one parish is to a right of commonage on the waste lands of another; and he who chooses to reside in a Town, and to keep his property *in Money*, has no more a pretence to seize to his own use a *hare*, or a *partridge*, than a *sheep* or a *goose*, from him who has chosen to vest his property *in land*. In the former, as in the latter case, he ought to tempt the owner to sell what is wanted."

It is, perhaps, among that description of persons well known by the name of *Poachers*, that the greater number of those are trained to rapine, who infest every rural neighbourhood with their petty thefts, and whose dexterity almost bids defiance to precaution. Accustomed, in the ensnar-

ing of Game, to the secrecy of fraud, and committing their depredations amidst the silence of Night, those horrors, and that consequent dread which frequently deters from the commission of great Offences, gradually lose their effect. Solitude and darkness which have wherewithal to appal the human mind in its first deviations into guilt, are divested of their terror in those pilfering pursuits; and the consequence is sufficiently well known to all, who, in the capacity of Magistrates, are called to sit in judgment on the delinquency of public Offenders. It is to this initiation they ascribe their subsequent enormities. When Guilt, however venal, becomes by repetition familiar to the mind, it is not in the power of the ignorant and uneducated to restrain its Excesses; they cannot arrest their career of iniquity; they cannot chalk out the line of wrong *beyond which* they will not pass. Confining their first nocturnal excursions to the snaring of Hares and netting of Partridges, whenever they have a less booty than usual, they are tempted to compensate the deficiency by petty Plunder of some other kind, and the long-pile, the stack, the fold, the henroost, all in turn, pay tribute to the prowling Vagabond, who fills as he can that void in his " capacious bag," which has been left by his want of success as a *Poacher*.

The great evil is, that a Culprit of this class, feeling no compunction in the *early* stage of his guilt, proceeds carelessly to a state of the most complete degeneracy. Game is a species of property, of which he has so indistinct a conception, that he scarcely thinks he has committed a moral injustice in the various stratagems, by which he has contrived to obtain it; he sees not that the claim of a Stranger is better than his own; he knows not whence that absolute right in another to that which he has taken, is derived; his Companions to whom he recounts his manœuvres are more likely to applaud his Cunning than to reprove his Crime. Thus the remorse of Conscience being but slight and feeble in the outset, the Wretch is encouraged by degrees to trample on the Laws with greater boldness, and at last suffers as a Felon.

When the Legislature shall turn its attention to the revision of our Penal Statutes, those which respect the preservation of Game will doubtless receive that share of correction which they so much need. At present the civil penalties which they impose are inordinately severe and oppressive. That they should originally have crept into our Code, as they did, at a period when the rights of the Subject being neither greatly regarded, nor well understood, were without much ceremony fettered with restrictions, is not surprising; but that they should be suffered to reproach our Statute Book in an Age when Freedom, refined by Science, boasts the enlargement of her Empire; when the political and moral rights of all orders of Men are submitted to the test of Reason and the touchstone of Philosophy, and a PATRIOT SOVEREIGN sanctions those rights by his support, and protects them by his power: that at such a period the spirit of hardship and injustice should display itself so conspicuously in this part of our penal system, reflects a dishonour on our Constitution, from which its considerate Admirers must most ardently wish it relieved.

That clause in the *Mutiny Act* deserves peculiar notice, which enacts, that if any *Soldier* unlawfully destroy a Hare, Pheasant, &c. he shall forfeit five pounds; and that every *Officer* commanding in chief, where such offence has been committed *by any Soldier*, shall forfeit twenty shillings, and on neglecting to pay the same within *two* days, shall be declared to *have forfeited his commission, and his commission shall be null and void.* To visit the Sin of one man upon another, is to declare open war against all those axioms of Equity and Justice which Eternal Wisdom has given as the guide of human conduct; it is to carry more than the rigour of military discipline into the spirit of judicial dispensations. Of all the Citizens of a free State, those who are most peculiarly its Defenders, those who may be said to have every nerve in action and at stretch for its Protection, ought not surely to have their defaults chastised with marked Austerity. The principle which this Statute contains is foul, iniquitous, inadequate; it ought to be weeded out, let it have grown up how it may. Such principles are the curse of every penal code; the corruption of every civil system; with all

their other merits and perfections, there are but too many of them in our own; generated as they must have been by the careless haste of Imbecility, let them be removed by the steady reflectiveness of Wisdom. Then shall the basis of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, like the foundation of GOD, remain sure, immoveable, amidst the floods which come, the rains which descend, and the winds that blow and beat upon it. Then shall it "stand acknowledged while the world shall stand," as the edifice of Justice, and the fortress of Freedom.

THE

QUALIFICATIONS

FOR

Killing Game.

AS the ancient Laws relating to Game are still in force, it is deemed necessary to state, as concisely as possible, the provisions contained in them.

The first Qualification relating to Game was rendered necessary by the Stat. 13 *R.* 2. c. 1. s. 13. by which it is enacted, that no Layman not having lands or tenements of forty shillings a year, nor Clergyman, if he be not advanced to ten pounds a year, shall have or keep any Greyhound, Hound, or other Dog to *hunt;* nor shall use ferrets, hays, nets, hare-pipes, nor cords, nor other engines, to take or destroy *Hares* nor *Conies*, nor other Gentlemens Game, on pain of a year's imprisonment. And see Stat. 16 *Geo.* 3. c. 30.

The next Qualification by Estate or Degree to kill Game was by Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. c. 27. s. 3. by which it is enacted, that every person who shall keep any Greyhound for the coursing of *Deer* or *Hare*, or setting Dog, or Net, to take *Pheasants* or *Partridges*, (except he be seised, in his own right, or the right of his wife, of ten pounds a year estate of inheritance, or thirty pounds a year of a life estate, or goods to the

value of two hundred pounds, or be the son of a Knight, or a Lord, or the Son and Heir apparent of an Esquire*,) and be thereof convicted, he shall be committed to gaol for three months, or pay twenty shillings to the use of the poor, and become bound with two sureties not to offend again in like manner.

The next Qualification relates to *Deer* and *Conies* only, in Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. c. 13. by which it is enacted, that if any person not having hereditaments of forty pounds a year, or not worth in goods two hundred pounds, shall use any Gun or Bow to kill any *Deer* or *Conies*, or shall keep any buckstall, nets, or coney-dogs, (except he have grounds enclosed and used for the keeping of Deer or Conies, the increasing of which said Conies shall amount to the value of forty shillings a year, or Keepers or Warreners in their Parks, Warrens, or Grounds,) in such case any person *having Lands or Hereditaments of one hundred pounds a year in fee, or for life*, may take from such person, to his own use for ever, such guns, bows, buckstalls, nets, and coney-dogs.

* The Addition of *Esquire* or *Gentleman*, to a Man's name, was rare, before 1413. One KINGSTON was made a *Gentleman* by RICHARD II. Dr. FULLER remarks, that, in 1413, JOHN GOLOPE was the first person who assumed the Title of an *Esquire*, and that until the end of HENRY the *Sixth*'s Reign such distinctions were not used except in Law proceedings. Yet ORDERICUS VITALIS, so early as 1124, speaks of the Earl of MELLENT, who endeavouring to escape from the Troops of HENRY BEAUCLERC and being seized by a Countryman, bribed him to set him free and to shave him " in the guise of an *Esquire*" ' instar Armigeri,' by which he eluded his pursuers.

Freeholders were A. D. 1429 directed to choose two of the fittest and most discreet Knights resident in their County, or if none such could be found, notable *Esquires*, Gentlemen by Birth, and qualified to be made Knights, but no Yeoman, or person of inferior Rank. An important change was at the same time made as to the *Qualifications* of *Voters* for Knights of Shires. These were now obliged to prove themselves worth *Forty Shillings* per annum. Before this, *every* Freeholder might vote, and the vast concourse at Elections occasioned Riots and Murthers. *Twenty pounds* would in modern days be barely an equivalent for our Ancestors *Forty shillings*. In 1439 the Qualification for a Country Justice of the Peace was settled by Statute at *Twenty pounds* per annum. And in 1467 the Salary of THOMAS LITTELTON, Judge of the COMMON PLEAS, amounted to £136. 13. 4. modern money, besides about £17. 7. 0. for his Fur-gown, Robes, &c.

The next Qualification relates to *Pheasants* and *Partridges* only, and is as follows; Every Free Warrener, Lord of a Manor, or Freeholder, seized in his own or his wife's right of forty pounds a year of inheritance, or lives estate of eighty pounds, or worth in goods four hundred pounds, may take pheasants and partridges, (in the day time only) in *his own* free warren, manor, or freehold, between *Michaelmas* and *Christmas* yearly. Stat. 7 *Jac.* 1. c. 11. s. 7.

The last general Qualification by Estate or Degree to kill game, and which is now chiefly to be regarded, is by Statute 22 and 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. whereby every person not having Lands or Tenements, or some other estate of Inheritance, in his own or his wife's right, of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds, or for term of life, or having lease or leases of ninety-nine years, or for any longer term, of the clear yearly value of one hundred and fifty pounds, (other than the Son and Heir apparent of an Esquire, or (of) other person of *higher degree*, and the Owners and Keepers of Forests, Parks, Chases, or Warrens, being stocked with *Deer* or *Conies* for their necessary use, in respect of the said Parks, Forests, Chases, or Warrens,) is declared to be a person, by the laws of this realm, not allowed to have or keep for himself, or any other person, any guns, bows, grey-hounds, setting-dogs, ferrets, coney-dogs, lurchers, hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes, gins, snares, or other engines, for the taking and killing of *Conies*, *Hares*, *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, or *other Game*, but shall be prohibited to have, keep or use the same.

CERTIFICATE.

EVERY person in Great Britain, who shall use any dog, gun, net, or other engine, for the taking or destruction of Game, (except a Game-keeper acting under a deputation duly registered,) shall every year, previously to his using the same, deliver his name and place of abode to the Clerk of the Peace of the County where he shall reside, and take out an annual *Certificate* or *License* on a Stamp of Three Guineas. But these

Certificates not to authorize unqualified persons to kill Game. Stat. 25 *Geo.* 3. c. 50. 31 *Geo.* 3. c. 21. Using dogs, guns, or engines, for taking or killing Game, without a Certificate, twenty pounds. Refusing to produce Certificate, or to tell his true name and place of abode to a certificated person, fifty pounds. Stat. 25 *Geo.* 3. c. 50. N. B. A *Gamekeeper*, if required, should produce not only his *Certificate*, but also his *Deputation;* for the Party desiring it is not bound to take his *word* that he is a *Gamekeeper*.

Every *Certificate* to bear Date the Day it was issued, and to continue in force until the *first Day of July* then following, on Penalty of twenty pounds.

After the *first of July* in every Year, any Person that shall use any Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, or any other Dog, or any Gun, Net, or Engine, for taking or killing of Game without a *Certificate*, is liable to the Penalty of twenty pounds.

Adjudged Cases.

It has been determined that the clause in the Stat. 22 and 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. relative to *Qualification by Freehold Estate*, terminates with the words *per annum ;* and that a *life estate*, being of an inferior quality, ought to be coupled with leasehold, whereof one hundred and fifty pounds a year is necessary to constitute a qualification. A Clergyman's benefice is a life Estate. Lowndes *v.* Lewis. *Caldecott's Cases*, 188.

A person having an estate of one *hundred and three pounds* a year, mortgaged a part of it to the value of *fourteen* pounds a year, which being copyhold, was surrendered to the Mortgagee, who was thereupon admitted Tenant, but never entered on the premises, the Mortgager continuing in possession and paying interest. It was held that the Mort-

gager, under these circumstances, was *not a qualified* person. Wetherall *v*. Hall. *Caldecott's Cases*, 230.

In the case of Jones *v*. Smart, after much argument it was decided, that a Diploma conferring the Degree of Doctor of Physic, granted by either of the Universities in SCOTLAND, does not give a qualification to kill Game under Stat. 22 & 23 *Car*. 2. c. 25. and that an *Esquire*, or other person of higher degree, *as such*, is *not* qualified under that act, though *the son of an Esquire*, or *the son* of other person of higher degree, *is qualified*. 1 *Term Rep*. 44.

It is remarkable, that on this construction *a son* who holds a qualification in right of his *father*, may be deprived of it by succeeding to his father in the *estate*, if under the required value; and *the son*, during his father's life, may for the same reason be *qualified* in *right* of an *unqualified* father. *Lofft's Gilb. Evid*. 1125.

A Doctor of Physic of the ENGLISH Universities is not qualified as such. 1 *Term Rep*. 44.

The King *v*. Utley. This was an information before a Justice of the Peace, and a conviction of the Defendant thereon, because he was neither qualified by property, under 22 & 23 *Car*. 2. nor the eldest son of an Esquire, *or* OF other person of higher degree, nor within the exemptions of the act. Counsel moved to quash the information for the insertion of the word OF. He said, the precedent in *Burn*, from which this conviction was copied, was faulty and not warranted by Law, for the construction put on the words of the Statute, by inserting the word OF, would prevent an Esquire, or a Knight, or the person superior to an Esquire, from being qualified by degree. BULLER, J. said, it appeared to him, that the Legislature had taken it for granted, that *an Esquire*, or *other person of higher degree*, would of course have sufficient estate to qualify him. Conviction confirmed. 1 *T. R*. 45

An *unqualified* person going out with one who *is qualified*, and not using Dogs of his own, or a Gun, cannot be convicted merely on the evidence of his being *in* a shooting or coursing party. Rex *v.* Newman. *Hil.* 13. *Geo.* 3.

At a late Assize, however, in an Action for killing Game, (Coursing,) the Defendant not being qualified, Mr. Serjeant WILLIAMS, on the part of the Plaintiffs, insisted, (and Sir S. LAWRENCE confirmed the doctrine,) that although a *qualified* person may take his Servant or Servants, for the purpose of assisting *him* to kill Game, he cannot qualify *them* to kill it, nor with his *presence* protect an *unqualified* person (not his Servant) who goes for the purpose of Coursing; but if such person takes an active part, and joins in the Diversion, in the same manner with a qualified person, he is as much liable to the Penalties as if no such qualified person was present. His Lordship said, the usual *Practice* was *contrary*, but that Practice would not alter the LAW.

On a question of the Qualification of the Defendant for killing Game, the convicting Magistrates may ground their opinion of his not being qualified on the fact of the Defendant's having, on a former day, *sworn* (under the *Income Act)* to an Estate *under one hundred* pounds a year. Rex *v.* Clarke. 8 *Term Rep.* 220.

The Lord of a Manor, who is worth one hundred and twenty pounds a year, the *demesnes* of which are granted to another for life, is not thereby qualified to kill Game, within the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25.; for the words *having an Estate*, &c. signify an Estate *in possession*. Mallock *v.* Eastley. 7 *Mod.* 482. *Per* ABNEY, *Justice.* This very point was expressly determined in the King's Bench upon a very great debate some years ago, where a young Gentleman in *Essex*, who had ninety pounds a year in possession, and one hundred and fifty pounds *in reversion*, expectant on the death of his mother, was yet held not to be qualified. *Ib.*

An Estate of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds *per ann.* holden by the defendant in his own right, under a lease for ninety-nine years, to Trustees, if the Defendant and others should so long live, is a sufficient qualification to kill Game under the Stat. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. s. 3. Earl Ferrers *v.* Henton. 8 *Term Rep.* 506.

Booth v. *Pinnock*, Esquire. This was an action on the Game Laws, brought against Mr. Pinnock, under the direction of the Right Hon. Lord Berkeley. The defendant had shot a Hare on his Lordship's grounds, which was proved. But inasmuch as the Defendant was a Gentleman of Fortune, Lord Kenyon thought they ought to go further, and shew he was not qualified.

Mr. Erskine, for the Defendant, said, he was instructed to state, that the Defendant was summoned to appear before a Magistrate; that the Noble Lord was personally present; that upon that occasion, Mr. Pinnock produced a settlement that was made on his wife, *who was within six weeks of being of age*, by which it appeared that she was tenant for life, without impeachment of waste, of an estate of upwards of one thousand pounds a year. When that marriage settlement was produced, the Magistrate asked Lord Berkeley if he would wait. "No," said his Lordship, "go on, and convict." And after the Defendant was convicted of the penalty, the Plaintiff brought this action.

Lord Kenyon, after being made acquainted with the contents of the marriage settlement, was clearly of opinion the Defendant was qualified.

A person, though qualified, cannot come upon another man's ground to kill Game, without being liable to an action of Trespass. 2 *Bac. Abr.* 613.

And an unqualified person for trespassing shall pay full costs; but if

he is qualified to kill Game, and the damage shall be found under forty shillings, he shall in such case pay no more costs than damages. *Ib.*

For a qualification to keep a Gun, or a Dog, &c. is only to hunt in a man's own ground. *Comb.* 420, 421. *Lord Raym.* 150.

With respect to a received notion among many of the Citizens of *London*, that they have a right to hunt, hawk, and shoot in *Middlesex*, &c.* arising from their Charter, it must be observed, that in about seven years after King CHARLES the Second had confirmed to the citizens all their

* Fitzstephen says, they have liberty of hunting in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, all Chilton, and in Kent, to the Waters of Grey.—Stephanides Disc. London. This account differs from the clause in the Royal Charter granted to them by HENRY I. which runs thus:—" The Citizens of London may have *Chases* and *hunt* as well and as fully as their Ancestors have had; that is to say, in the *Chiltre*, in Middlesex, and Surry." These Exercises were not much followed by the Citizens of London at the Close of the Sixteenth Century, not for want of taste for the Amusement, says STOWE, but for leisure to pursue it. STRYPE, however, so late as the reign of GEORGE I. reckons among the modern diversions of the Londoners, " Riding on horseback and hunting with my Lord Mayor's hounds, when the *Common-hunt* goes out."

This *Common hunt* of the Citizens (a Person bearing that Appellation is still one of the Lord Mayor's Establishment) is ridiculed in an old Ballad, published in D'URFEY's Pills to purge Melancholy, vol. iv. page 42, from which the three following Stanzas are selected:

Next once a year into Essex a hunting they go;
To see 'em pass along, O 'tis a most pretty show:
Through *Cheapside* and *Fenchurch-street*, and so to Aldgate-pump,
Each man with's Spurs in's Horse's side, and his Back-sword cross his Rump.

My Lord he takes a Staff in hand, to beat the bushes o'er;
I must confess it was a work, he ne'er had done before.
A Creature bounceth from a Bush, which made them all to laugh;
My Lord he cried, a *Hare*, a *Hare*, but it proved an *Essex Calf.*

And when they had done their Sport, they came to London where they dwell,
Their faces all so torn and scratch'd, their Wives scarce knew them well;
For 'twas a very great mercy, so many 'scap'd alive,
For of *twenty* Saddles carried out, they brought home again but *Five.*

liberties and privileges, the qualification act was made, enacting "that all and every person not having, &c. are declared to be unqualified persons." And that in the said act *there is no reservation or exception in favour of the Citizens of London.* Indeed, there was a Statute made, 2 *W. & M.* c. 8. to reverse a judgment given in the Court of King's Bench against the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of London; and by that Statute all the privileges which had been forfeited were re-granted and confirmed; but the privileges of hunting being taken away by the qualification act, the regrant and confirmation can only extend to the privileges the Citizens had a legal right to *at that time.*

Game.

(STATUTES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF.)

BY the *annual mutiny Act*, s. 49. If any *Officer or Soldier* shall, without leave of the Lord of the Manor, under his hand and seal, take, kill, or destroy any hare, coney, pheasant, partridge, *or any other sort of fowls, poultry, or fish*, or *his Majesty's game*, and be thereof convicted before a Justice, on the oath of *one* Witness, every Officer so offending shall forfeit five pounds to the poor of the place; and every Officer commanding in chief upon the place shall forfeit twenty shillings for every such offence committed by any Soldier under his command; and if such Officer, after demand by the Constable or Overseer, shall not pay the penalties within two days, he shall forfeit his commission.

By 4 & 5 *W. & M.* c. 23. s. 3. every *Constable*, *Headborough*, and *Tythingman*, being authorized by *one* Justice of the Peace, is empowered to enter into and search the houses of suspected persons *not qualified*, and in case any Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Pigeon, Fish, Fowl, *or other Game*, shall be found, the Offender shall be carried before a Justice of Peace; and if such person do not give a good account how he came by such Game, or shall not in convenient time, to be named by the Justice, produce the party of whom he bought the same, or procure some credible person to depose upon oath a sale thereof, he shall be convicted by the

said Justice of such offence, and shall forfeit for every Hare, Partridge, Fish, *or other Game*, any sum not under five shillings, nor more than twenty shillings; one moiety to be paid to the Informer, and the other to the poor of the parish where the offence is committed, to be levied by distress under warrant of the Justice, and for want of distress, the offender shall be committed to the house of correction for a time not exceeding *one month*, nor less than *ten days*, there to be whipt and kept to hard labour.

By *sect.* 3. If any person so produced shall not give sufficient evidence of his innocence, he shall be convicted in the same manner as the person first charged, and so from person to person until the first offender shall be discovered.

By same Stat. s. 10. after taking notice that great mischiefs do ensue by inferior tradesmen, apprentices, and other *dissolute* persons neglecting their trades and employments, who follow hunting, fishing, and other game, to the ruin of themselves and damage of their neighbours, it is enacted, that if any *inferior* tradesman, *apprentice*, or other *dissolute* person, shall hunt, hawk, fish, or fowl, (unless in company with the master of such apprentice duly qualified,) such person may be sued for their wilful trespass on coming on any person's ground, and if found guilty, the plaintiff shall not only recover his damages thereby sustained, but his full costs of suit.

By the Stat. 5 *Ann.* c. 14. (which confirms all the former Statutes in esse, and is made perpetual by the St. 9 *Ann.* c. 25.) if any person, not qualified, shall keep or use any greyhound, setting-dog, hays, lurcher, tunnels, or any other engine to kill and destroy the game, and be convicted by *one or two* Witnesses before a Justice of Peace where the offence was committed, he shall forfeit five pounds, half to the informer and half to the poor of the parish, to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, by warrant of such Justice, or if no goods, to be sent to

the house of correction for three months, and for any subsequent offence for four months.

And any Justice, or Lord within his Manor, may take away such dogs, nets, or other engines, which shall be in the power or custody of any person not qualified, and may keep the same to his own use, without being accountable to any person for the same, s. 4.

N. B. See the further Statutes relating to Game under their respective heads.

Selling Game.

Qualified or unqualified persons *selling or exposing to sale* any Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, *or other Game*, on pain of the forfeiture of five pounds, or three months imprisonment.

If Game is found in the shop, house, or possession, of any Poulterer, Salesman, Fishmonger, Cook, or Pastrycook, not qualified to kill, this shall be deemed an exposing to sale. Statute 5 *Ann.* c. 14. 9 *Ann.* c. 25. s. 2. 28 *Geo.* 2. c. 12.

Higglers, Chapmen, Carriers, Inn-keepers, Alehouse-keepers, Victuallers, having in their custody any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath-game, or Grouse, (except sent by some person qualified to kill *Game*,) shall forfeit for every Hare and Fowl five pounds, to be levied by distress, and sale of their goods, being proved by one witness before one Justice; and for want of distress, shall be committed to the house of correction for three months; one moiety of the forfeiture to the Informer, and the other to the Poor.

Persons destroying, buying, or selling Game, informing against others buying or selling Game, or offering so to do, to be indemnified. Stat. 5 *Ann.* c. 14. s. 3.

See 1 *Jac.* c. 27. The Penalty for *killing* Game of any sort.

By 8 *Geo.* 1. c. 19. it is enacted, that where an offence shall be committed against any law for preserving the Game, and the Offender

liable to pay a pecuniary penalty, upon a conviction before a Justice, any person may sue for it by an action of Debt.

ADJUDGED CASES.

Two persons using a Greyhound together to destroy Game, cannot be convicted in separate penalties under Stat. 5 *Ann.* c. 14. for it is only one offence, and the Magistrates should only convict them in one penalty. Rex *v.* Bleasdale. 4 *Term Rep.* 809.

In an *action, qui tam**, on the Game Laws, it is sufficient to say, that a person is *not qualified* generally, without shewing that he had not one hundred pounds a year, or any other estate which makes a qualification. In a conviction it is otherwise. Bluet *qui tam*, & v. Needs. 2 *Comyn's Rep.* 522.

All Penalties on the Game Laws, sued for in *Westminster Hall*, shall go to the Informer, and no part to the poor of the parish.

In an information on the Game Laws, charging the Defendant with keeping and using a Dog, and also a Gun on the same Day, he can only be convicted in one penalty. Rex v. Lovett. 7 *Term Rep.* 152.

It is no objection to an information on the Game Laws, that it is not *qui tam*. *Ibid.*

If the evidence be given on the same day that the Defendant appeared and pleaded, it will be intended that the evidence was given in his presence. *Ibid.*

The Statute 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* c. 23. makes an *inferior tradesman* liable to full costs in an action for hunting on another's ground, notwithstanding his being *qualified by an estate*. Bennet v. Talbois. 1 *Lord Raym.* 150.

Who are or who are not *inferior tradesmen* within the meaning of this Statute, does not appear to have been decided; an attempt was once

* Where *Qui tam* is mentioned, the Penalty is given half to the Informer, and the other half to the Poor of the Parish, and when the *Qui tam* is taken away, the whole penalty is given to the Informer.

made to determine it in the case of *Buxton* v. *Mingay*, 2 *Wills.* 70. but the court was equally divided; the better opinion seems to be, that the question should, when it occurs, be left to a Jury.

A Huntsman going out, and hunting without his Master, is not a *dissolute person* within this statute. *Blacks. Rep.* 900.

Rabbits killed in a private Warren are not *Game* within this act. 1 *Lord Raym.* 150.

Game is the property of the person in whose ground it is hunted and killed; but if it is started on one man's ground, and killed in another's, it is the property of the Hunter. Sutton v. Moody. 1 *Lord Raym.* 251.

If Game is started in a Forest or Warren and killed in another's soil, the property is not altered. *Ibid.*

Declaration that the Defendant used a Gun, *being an Engine to kill and destroy the Game*, is good *after verdict.* Avery v. Noole. 2 *Cowp.* 825. Quere, if good upon a *special demurrer.* *Ibid.*

A Lord of a Hundred or Wapentake, cannot grant a Deputation to kill Game. The Earl of Ailesbury v. Pattison. 1 *Doug.* 28.

In an action of Debt to recover the penalties under the Game Laws, the Plaintiff can go but for one penalty on the same Statute. Motton v. Cheesely. *Esp. Rep. N. P.* 123.

A person *not qualified* is liable to the penalty for having Game in his *possession.* *Ibid.*

In the *Queen v. George*, 6 *Mod.* 57. It was agreed that the clause in the Statute, 4 & 5 *W. & M.* c. 23. s. 3. *viz.* "that in case any Hare, Partridge, &c. shall upon search or otherwise be found, the offender, &c." shall be understood, *upon proof made*, that *it was found upon him;* otherwise that there could be no conviction.

A penal information on 5 *Ann.* c. 14. charging that "the Defendant kept a Gun, contrary to the Statute, being an instrument to destroy Game," is not maintainable, although the conviction state that the Defendant confessed the charge. Rex v. Gardner. 7 *Mod.* 279.

In the Case of K. and King, Parker C. J. said, that walking about

with an intent to kill Game, is evidence of *using* the instrument for that purpose.

On an indictment for killing Game it lies on the other side to shew he is qualified. 2 *Kel.* 582.

On the 12th of May 1782, the following question of Law was determined in the Court of Common Pleas, *viz.* One Gentleman brought an action against another, for trespassing upon the waste of his Manor, by remaining there after notice to quit. Upon the trial it was insisted that the Waste was not that kind of property, as to be so strictly sacred from a trespass as the Manor; but it was over-ruled by the Court.

Any person may justify *going upon* the lands of another, in pursuit of ravenous beasts, as *foxes*, *badgers*, &c. but cannot justify *breaking the ground*, or *digging* for them; for the taking of them is a public benefit. *Cro. Jac.* 321.

So it will not justify any excessive or unreasonable damage to the land of another, for the justification is only as to the *following*, and should be done with as little damage as possible. And therefore if to trespass for such cause, the Defendant justifies as *following a fox* or such beast, and in fact has committed *unnecessary* mischief, the Plaintiff shall make a new assignment of the excessive and unnecessary mischief. 1 *Term Rep.* 334.

For preventing wilful and malicious trespasses. It is enacted by 8 & 9 *Will.* 3. c. 11. that in all actions of trespass, in any of the Courts of Record at *Westminster*, wherein at the trial of the cause it shall appear, and be certified by the Judge under his hand, on the back of the record, *that the trespass upon which any Defendant shall be found guilty was wilful and malicious*, the plaintiff shall recover not only his damages, but his full costs of suit.

Under this Statute, therefore, if the Owner of the Land expressly forewarns another not to come thereon, he will in an action of trespass subsequent thereto be entitled to full costs, notwithstanding the damages recovered be under forty shillings.

At the Summer Assizes held at Bury, 1804, two Causes were decided before Mr. Justice HEATH and Special Juries, in which Lord ROUS was Plaintiff, and Sir HENRY SMYTH, Bart. and WILLIAM GILL, Esq. two Gentlemen of considerable Property in *Essex*, were Defendants, for a Trespass upon the lands of his Lordship, after the Parties had received from him a *written refusal* to a note requesting permission to shoot, and after a *verbal notice* had been given them by his Lordship's Gamekeeper to leave the Premises. The JUDGE, after animadverting upon the improper conduct of these Gentlemen, informed the Jury that he should certify upon the Record that the Trespasses were *wilful* and *malicious*, which would entitle the Plaintiff to his *Costs*, in consequence of which the Juries gave *nominal* damages only. This Decision will correct a very mistaken notion, that no Trespass can be deemed *wilful* or *malicious*, unless a formal *written notice* be *previously* delivered; and proves, that the mere entering another person's Land, without consent, constitutes a Trespass, and will entitle the *Plaintiff* to a VERDICT, although no *Damage* be actually sustained.

CONVICTION.

In Convictions on these Statutes, much greater nicety is required than in a declaration, in order that the Court may see that the offence is within the *jurisdiction* of the Justice, and that he has *pursued his authority*. *Cowp.* 827.

In *a declaration*, "that the Defendant used a Gun, being an engine for the destruction of the Game," is sufficient after verdict, though it may be bad on special demurrer. *Id.* 825.

But *a conviction* in the same terms is void, unless it adds, that the Defendant used it for the destruction of the Game. *Doug.* 683. *in notis.*

In an *action qui tam*, on the Game Laws, it is sufficient to say that a person is not *qualified* generally, without shewing that he had not one hundred pounds a year, or any other which makes a qualification. 2 *Com. Rep.* 522. But on *Convictions* it is necessary that all the qualifications

should be negatively set out in the information; and it must be averred that the Defendant had not the particular qualifications mentioned in the Statute 22 & 23 *C.* 2. c. 25. because it must be made out before the Justice that he had no such qualification as the law requires; and therefore the Justice ought to return that he had *no manner* of qualification before he can convict the Defendant. *Vide* 1 *Burr.* 148. 2 *Lord Raym.* 1415. *Dougl.* 345.

In a Conviction on Stat. 5 *Ann.* c. 14. for killing Game, the *evidence* need not negative every specific qualification. 1 *Term Rep.* 125.

In a Conviction on Sect. 4. of the Stat. 5 *Ann.* c. 14. evidence that "the Defendant kept and used a Gun to kill and destroy the Game," was held sufficient. 2 *Term Rep.* 18. But see 7 *Term Rep.* 152. and 8 *T. R.* 222.

Proof that the Defendant "did keep and use a Gun to kill and destroy the Game," is sufficient evidence to support a Conviction on the Game Laws, though the witness add his reasons for believing it, "that the Gun was fired by the Defendant, who was walking about a piece of ground at H. with that apparent intent." Rex v. Davis. 6 *T. R.* 177.

A person was convicted before a Justice of the Peace upon the Statute for keeping a Gun, not having one hundred pounds *per annum*, and the Conviction being removed into the King's Bench, was quashed for not saying *when* the Defendant had not one hundred pounds a year; for it might be, he had such an estate at the time when he kept the Gun, and the *offence* and *time* ought to be certainly alleged. 3 *Mod.* 280. *Salk.* 369. 378.

To convict an offender there must be an information on oath, and summons to appear. 2 *Barn. B. R.* 34. 77. 101. The *Informer* must be *sworn* and *examined* in the *presence* of the *Defendant*, and it is *not sufficient* if his deposition, previously made, is read over in the Defendant's presence. 1 *T. R.* 125. Or he may be convicted on *his own confession* before a Justice. *Stra.* 546.

In the Case Gardner v. Hanson, Home Circuit, July 29, 1803, it appeared that the plaintiff was a farmer, residing at Great Bromley; and

the defendant was his neighbour, and Lord of the Manor. The action was brought to recover the value of two greyhounds, which the defendant had seized and converted to his own use. To this declaration the Defendant had pleaded specially that he seized the dogs and detained them only until the *plaintiff* should prove himself *qualified by law* to use them. The proof first given by the plaintiff was of the taking of the two dogs by the defendant's gamekeeper. To justify this the warrant was produced, by virtue of which they were taken. This warrant was signed by two Justices, and granted on the oath of KILLIBACH, the defendant's gamekeeper, who swore that the plaintiff kept two greyhounds, and that he was *not qualified by law to use them.* The Justices therefore ordered them to be seized. This warrant the Justices granted *without any summons to the party, or giving him any opportunity of proving his qualification.* The plaintiff now proved that he was in possession of 150 acres of land, of the value of one guinea an acre, besides cottages on it, to the further value of 25*l.* per year. This estimation was endeavoured to be reduced by the defendant, by shewing that it had been surveyed and valued at 15*s.* per acre; but the surveyor who made a survey for the parish stated, that it was only done by way of equalising the rate, and that Mr. HANSON's land was at the same time rated at 15*s.* an acre, although he must know that it was of greater intrinsic value, and the plaintiff's land was adjoining to the defendant's. It was next attempted to be shewn, that the land was mortgaged for 500*l.* The *discharge* of this incumbrance being also shewn—

The learned Judge said, the *plaintiff* was certainly entitled to a *verdict;* but he added, the conduct of the two Justices granting the warrant was very extraordinary. It seemed upon the oath of a common fellow of a gamekeeper, who took upon himself to swear, that by law a person was not qualified to keep sporting dogs, they, *without any further inquiry*, or without *any summons* calling upon the *party to shew his qualification*, issued a warrant to seize the dogs.—*Verdict for plaintiff*—Damage 40*l.*

The Informer cannot be a Witness. *Lord Raym.* 1545. *Andr.* 240.

A Conviction for killing Game, stating that the Defendant *being a dissolute person*, hunted and killed so many Hares, is not sufficient, for it must shew that he was not qualified. Rex v. George. 6 *Mod.* 40.

A penal information on 5 *Anne*, c. 14. charging that "the Defendant kept a Gun contrary to the Statute, being an engine to destroy Game," is not maintainable, although the conviction state that the Defendant confessed the charge. Rex v. Gardner. 7 *Mod.* 279.

A person cannot be convicted on 4 & 5 *Anne*, c. 14. in more than one penalty on the same day. Reg. v. Matthews. 10 *Mod.* 27.

On an Appeal from a Conviction for killing Game on 13 Geo. 3. c. 80. the Quarter Sessions may either order Payment of the Penalty, or Imprisonment; therefore, a Recognizance of a Surety, taken for trying the Appeal, and paying the Penalty with Costs, in case of Affirmance, is bad. The King v. Bellamy. 3 Anst. Rep. 898.

Strictly qui tam v. *Ilrige.* Mr. Bond supported a motion, which he made for a new trial, by stating, that Ilrige, the Defendant, had been pursued in two separate actions for one and the same offence. *Strictly*, who was informer *tam pro Rege quam pro seipso*, had brought a complaint against the Defendant of having shot at and killed Game, and also another for having Dogs, with an intention to kill Game, without having duly taken out a license for the purpose, as required by law. As the offence, which was only one, had been split into two, and two verdicts obtained thereon, the Learned Counsel submitted it to the Court, if one of the verdicts ought not to be set aside.

Lord Kenyon and the other three Judges were of opinion, that although the Defendant might have his Dogs for the purpose of committing no other offence than the one proven, yet in the eye of the law, the killing of the Game was distinguishable from having the Dogs, which, of itself, constituted a separate offence, and as such was certainly punishable. The motion was accordingly refused. *M. T.* 35 *Geo.* 3.

OPINIONS

OF

MR. FAZAKERLY

ON POINTS RESPECTING

The Game Laws.

Q. CAN any person be convicted on the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. who is found setting Snares, but catches no Hare or Coney, or who uses any Casting-nets, Angle, or Engine in any river, &c. provided no fish are taken, or caught by such person?

A. I think the using or setting any Snare, to catch any Hare or Coney, is an offence within this Act, though no Hare or Coney be actually taken, for which the Offender may be convicted; but if the Snares set be *for Hares*, I rather advise a conviction on 5 *Ann.* c. 14. because the punishment by that Law is so much greater and more extensive than the former, that comprehending all sorts of Engines to kill either Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath Game, or Grouse, and inflicting a penalty of five pounds for the offence, and making the keeping or using any such Engines, with intent to kill Game, penal.

As to the other part about Fishing, I confess I am not clear about

that, the Statute being penned ambiguously in that point, though I rather think that the using any Net, &c. without taking Fish, is punishable; yet I never will advise a Magistrate to act but in clear cases. I incline (in prudence only,) against a Conviction on that Statute, unless some Fish is taken; however, as the Statute 4 & 5 *Ann.* c. 23. inflicts a penalty on *unqualified* persons, who *keep or use* any Nets, or other Instruments for taking Fish, I think any such unqualified person *using* any Net, &c. may be convicted on that clause, though *no Fish* is taken. The fishing with Nets, &c. being a plain evidence that they are kept and used for the destruction of Fish, though the attempt in that instance happens to fail.

Q. Can any unqualified person be convicted on 4 & 5 *W.* and *Mary*, c. 23. if proof is made before one Justice, by oath of one or more credible witnesses, that such person had Fish, &c. in his possession, or had Hare-pipes or Snares in his possession, provided the said Fish or Engines were not found upon such person by the Constable upon his search, or otherwise, as mentioned in the Statute?

A. It has been determined on this Statute, that the power of Search given to an Officer is only as an auxiliary remedy to the discovery and punishment of offences therein mentioned; and that to bring persons within the penalty of the law, it is not necessary that the discovery to ground a conviction upon should be made upon any search whatsoever. Therefore if it appears to one Justice, upon the oath of a credible witness, or by the confession of the party, that the person accused had any Fish, &c. or instrument for the destruction of Fish, &c. in his custody or possession, he may be convicted, though the discovery was not made in pursuance of any search whatsoever. But I must observe, that if any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge, Moor, Heath Game, or Grouse, is found or proved to be in the possession or custody of any unqualified person, the best Statute to proceed upon for that offence is the 9 *Ann.* c. 25. as for exposing a Hare, &c. to sale, for which a penalty of five pounds is annexed.

Q. May an unqualified person be convicted on the Stat. *5 M.* c. 14. who keeps several Hays and Greyhounds, but does not use them; and if so, must such be found in his house, or is it sufficient if it is found in his possession and in his custody; and is he liable to pay five pounds for each Hay or Greyhound, as it is not said for each; and may a person be convicted for keeping a Gun or Snares, the same not being mentioned in the Statute?

A. Any unqualified person who keeps a Gun or Snare, for the destruction of Game, may be convicted in the penalty of five pounds, provided it appears on the evidence that such instruments were *kept or used* for that purpose; for though they are both instruments particularly for that end, yet a man may keep them in his house very innocently, without incurring the penalty of the law. A Gun may be for defence, or to kill crows or other vermin; a Snare may be kept for another person, or may be peaceably locked up in a drawer, without any illegal design; and therefore, unless it appears by some circumstance, that they were kept for the destruction of Game, as by going out a sporting, lurking about the fields at unseasonable hours, as Poachers usually do, or such other circumstances, I cannot advise a conviction; and the same rule ought to be observed with respect to the Greyhounds, and Hays, and other things specified in that Statute; and it is enough that a Hay is found upon a man's person, though not in his house, if the Justice is satisfied of his intent of having it; but I think he ought to convict him only in *one penalty* of five pounds, though he keeps or uses *more* than one Greyhound or Snare *at a time;* but the keeping or using them at *different* times will authorise *distinct penalties.*

Q. Can a person be convicted for using Greyhounds or Lurchers, if he beats for a Hare in a sporting manner, but does not stir one, or who moves and courses a Hare, but does not kill, or who sets a Hay, but does not catch her, or only catches Conies; and if she is coursed and killed by Greyhounds, or is caught in a Hay, may every person be convicted who is assisting in beating for such Hare, or in setting such Hay, or

driving her into it; and of how many offences may the owner be convicted, who uses three Greyhounds and three Hays, and kills therewith three Hares in one day? May he be convicted of keeping three Greyhounds, and also for using three Greyhounds to kill and destroy the Game, and also for having three Hares in his possession, or is the whole but one offence?

A. I think the beating for a Hare, and much more the coursing her, is a proof of the intent for which Greyhounds are kept and used, and the parties offending may be safely convicted of keeping or using Greyhounds, as the case is, though no Hare be killed or even stirred; so he that sets a Hay for a Hare, though unsuccessfully, may be convicted of using a Hay with the same intent; but if the Hay is only for Conies, then the offender must be convicted on the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. I think all the persons who join in *coursing*, or setting a Hay for a Hare, may be *jointly convicted* of the offence committed by them. If three several Hares are killed in one day by Greyhounds or Snares, I think they are all distinct offences, for which *distinct penalties* of five pounds may be levied*, for using Greyhounds or Snares three several times; but I do not think it prudent to venture at a conviction for keeping or using three Greyhounds, at one and the same time, as for distinct offences, for they seem to make only one offence; but I think the having three Hares in a man's custody, will amount to three distinct offences.

Q. Suppose a Hare is killed with *Hounds*, or with a *Mastiff*, as those dogs are not mentioned in the *Statute*, may the person who uses them be convicted?

A. I think not for killing such Hare, or using such Dogs; but if the Hare so killed is proved to be in the possession of an unqualified person, I apprehend he may be convicted for exposing it to sale, agreeably to 9 *Ann.* c. 25.

* But see Adjudged Cases, title "Hares."

Q. May a Justice of the Peace send his Warrant to apprehend an unqualified person, against whom an information is made, on oath, for having a Hare in his possession, or for having used Greyhounds to kill and destroy the Game; and may a summons be left at the dwelling-house, or, if absent, or not to be found, may the Justice proceed to conviction; and will the accidental appearance of the offender before a Justice, and the want of summons, if he has no previous notice given of the charge against him, be sufficient?

A. I think a Justice ought to proceed by way of summons, and not to issue his warrant to apprehend a person accused. I think the summons should be personally served, and should specify the time and place precisely, when and where he is to appear, and in case he refuses or neglects to appear, after proof of a *personal* service, and reasonable time assigned in such summons for appearance, then the Justice may proceed to a conviction. If a man should come accidentally before a Justice, without a summons, I think he might then charge him with an information; but he should not then proceed to a conviction, but give the person reasonable time afterwards to make his defence, and the time and place should be particularly ascertained for that purpose; and if on the party's appearance to make his defence, a longer time should be prayed, it will be right for the Justice to indulge him in it, and never precipitate his proceedings with too much haste. In every plain flagrant case, and where the offender is a notorious Poacher, it may not be imprudent to proceed by way of *qui tam* information in the Crown Office, where, upon an affidavit of the offence, the first process is an attachment, by which the party may be carried to gaol; but then the prosecution must be commenced within *one year* after the offence committed.

Q. A. Proprietor of a Freehold Estate of three hundred pounds *per annum*, part lying in and part adjoining to the Freehold Manors of two neighbouring Gentlemen, in which Manors he has occasionally hunted,

shot, and killed Game, for his diversion only, has been forbid by the Lords of the Manors respectively, in writing, so to do. Can any and what action be maintained, or any and what prosecution be supported against A. after being forbidden, if he should again hunt, &c. in either of the said Manors?

A. Although A. is not liable to any of the Penal Laws for killing Game, either within or out of the said Manors, yet I think a qualified person cannot justify committing trespasses in the lands of any other person without his consent, whether such person be or be not Lord of a Manor. If he commit a trespass upon land in possession of any other person, he is liable to an action of trespass, let the damage be never so small, which I suppose is the reason of giving notice, in order to entitle the plaintiff to full costs; but this notice will not entitle any person thereto, but he who gives the notice, though plaintiff be tenant to the person who gives it, and no person but the *occupier* of the lands can maintain *action of trespass*.

Q. A. has within one of these Manors a Freehold Estate of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and by virtue of which he has a right of Common in several large tracts of lands and common fields. Is A. punishable for hunting, shooting, and killing Game in those lands where he has Common Right, though they be within his neighbour's Manors, after a proper notice given to him?

A. A. is not punishable for killing Game any where, either upon his own or any other person's lands; but, as I have already observed, he is liable to an action of trespass for coming upon lands in the occupation of others, and Wastes and Commons are deemed to be in the possession of the Lord; and although A. having right, and for that purpose may come and turn his cattle thereon for the necessary use thereof, yet that right will not justify his coming upon the Common for another

purpose; although this is *Law*, yet it is *strict*, and seldom insisted upon amongst Gentlemen.

Q. Can the Lord of a Manor appoint any qualified person, not being his Gamekeeper, or Servant, to hunt, shoot, and kill Game within his Manor?

A. A Lord of a Manor can employ but one Gamekeeper with power to kill Game, by 9 *Ann.* c. 25. and by 3 *Geo.* 1. c. 11. a further restriction is enacted, that no Lord of a Manor shall appoint any person to be a Gamekeeper, with power to kill Game, unless such person be otherwise qualified, or be truly a servant to the Lord of the Manor, or a person immediately employed to kill Game for the sole use of the Lord of the Manor; so that a Gamekeeper, who has not one of these qualifications, cannot hunt, shoot, or kill Game, even within the Lord's own Manor.

Q. Can the Lord of the Manor, which encompassed part of A.'s Estate, empower any unqualified person, or any other, and whom, to hunt, shoot, or kill Game on the part of A.'s Estate, which lies within the said Manor, after proper notice given?

A. A Lord of a Manor may appoint one Gamekeeper qualified as above, and no other person will be exempted from all the Penal Laws, relating to the Game, for hunting, shooting, or killing it upon any person's lands within the Manor; but this will give the person no legal authority to commit trespasses on other people's lands, lying within the Manor, contrary to the consent of the *Occupier of the Soil*, for that would be giving a greater power than the Lord himself hath; for the Occupier may maintain an *action of trespass*, either against the *Lord* or his *Gamekeeper*, for coming upon and committing trespass upon his land, though *within* the Manor. And if any action be intended, it will be proper to give the

Lord or his Gamekeeper *notice*, to forbid them from coming upon his land, and let the person who delivers it keep a copy, in order to enable him to prove the notice upon occasion.

Q. Many disputes having arisen between a Gentleman qualified to kill Game, and the Lord of the Manor of Totenhill, the Gentleman has received Notice in Writing from the Lord to keep out of the said Manor, and the Fields and Precincts thereof. After such Notice, will the Gentleman be made a wilful trespasser against the Lord, by entering the Common belonging to the Manor, either to look for, or to procure and kill the Game thereon?

A. The Soil of the Common is the Lord's, and he may maintain trespass against any person entering thereon, and if notice hath been given to keep off, the person coming on afterwards will be a wilful trespasser*; and his looking for Game will be no defence, though I should think that pursuing it (as Hares by Hounds after starting) would be defence, but even this is much doubted.

Q. If in either of the said cases he is a trespasser, will his purchasing a Commonable House, or entitling himself to a right of Common in the said Common, give him a right of entering therein for the purpose of looking for or killing Game, without being deemed a wilful trespasser?

A. I think it will not, for the Commoner has no right in the Common, but only in the Grass for his Cattle; and if A. goes on the Common, notwithstanding such purchase, (with a view of *Sporting only*,) he will be a *wilful* trespasser *after notice*.

* If it appears on the trial that the Trespass, however small, was committed after Notice, and the Jury gives less than forty shillings damages, the Judge is bound under the Stat. 8 & 9 *Will.* 3. c. 11. s. 14. to certify, that the Trespass was wilful and malicious, in order to entitle the Plaintiff to his full costs. 6 *Term Rep.* 11.

Q. If any of the Tenants of a Manor give leave to A. to enter on any of the Copyhold Lands to look for and kill Game, will his entering upon the Lands, with permission of the Owners, and killing Game therein, make him liable to an action of Trespass by the Lord, for breaking and entering his Manor, after such notice given to keep off, as aforesaid?

A. He will not be liable to trespass by the Lord, for though the Copyhold are parcel of the Manor, yet the Copyholders are owners of the Inheritance of the Copyholds; according to the custom of the Manor they are in possession of the soil, and the *Lord* cannot maintain Trespass for going over the *Land of his Copyholder*.

Q. If there are any Roads or Highways through the said Commons, and A. after such notice, should from any of the said Roads kill any Game lying upon the said Commons, will he be made a Trespasser either by killing, or, when killed, by fetching the said Game from off the said Common?

A. The killing Game in such case would not be trespass, because every man has a right to go over a common Highway, and A. is stated to be qualified to kill Game; but going on the ground to fetch it off will be trespass*.

CASE.

THE Plaintiff in an Action of Trespass was Lord of the Manor, Defendant had Freehold property in the same Manor, and was entitled to common of Pasture and Turbary; he had received notice not to trespass on the Moors belonging to the Manor, for the purpose of hunting, shooting, &c.; the question was, whether, after the above Notice, Defendant

* The Author was favoured with a Manuscript Copy of the foregoing Opinions on the Cases here submitted to this late eminent Lawyer, whose *professional* Reputation was sufficiently established to render them a valuable addition to the present Work.

could lawfully enter and kill Game upon the Commons and Waste Lands within the Manor?

OPINION.

THE circumstances of the Defendant having a right of Pasture and Turbary, and a right of getting Stones and Slates on the Moors, Commons, and Wastes within Caton, in respect of his Estates, these will not justify his entrance upon those Moors to kill Game. If he has a right to enter to kill Game there, it will be by virtue of a prescription for that purpose, or of a grant from the Owner of the Manor, or reputed Manor, so to do; and such a prescription may be established by strong evidence of an uninterrupted course of usage, or of a usage in despite of prohibitions to the contrary, or exercised, under circumstances shewing it to have been used as a claim of right, and not allowed or connived at as a courtesy or indulgence. The fact of the other Freeholders of Caton (the Manor) having been in the same habit of sporting within the Manor, and of doing so not only on the Commons, but on the enclosed Lands also, is unfavorable I think to the Defendant's establishing what he has done as a right in himself to sport upon the Manor; and I think in all probability the result of what has been done by the Freeholders of Caton, and by the Defendant amongst the rest, will on investigation be deemed to have been founded on *courtesy*, and indulgence, and connivance, and not on *right*. If, however, the Defendant can shew such a strong uninterrupted or adverse course of sporting on the Waste Lands of the Manor, as will induce a Jury to believe it founded on a privilege annexed to his Estate in Caton, he cannot give that enjoyment in evidence in support of such a right under the General Issue, but must plead it specially, as a prescriptive right appurtenant to his Estate, which is the only mode by which he can have an opportunity of trying that question.—G. S. H. Gray's Inn, 11th February 1800.

THE FOLLOWING ARE

Cases

LATELY SUBMITTED TO THE OPINION OF EMINENT COUNSEL,

BY

THE AUTHOR OF THE PRESENT WORK.

SUPPOSE the Lord of a Manor, or his Tenants, happen to meet a qualified man, who has been sporting with his Dogs and Gun within the Manor, and the one or the other of them say to him, "If you do not desist from sporting within the Manor, an action will be brought against you," or make use of any other such-like expression to him, by way of notice to keep off the Manor.

Q. 1. Is such Notice sufficient to warn a qualified person off the Manor, and to ground an Action for a wilful Trespass against him, in case he should afterwards be found in pursuit of Game within the Manor, or upon the Tenants Farms?

Or is it necessary and required that the Tenant, upon whose particular Farm such qualified Man may have been found in pursuit of Game, must give Notice in Writing, under his own Hand, before an Action can be maintained against such qualified Man, for a *wilful* Trespass?

A. Before an Action can be maintained, so as to make the Defendant a wilful Trespasser, Notice must be given by the Tenant in possession of the particular Land; for a Notice by the Lord of the Manor, or Landlord, will *not* be sufficient; the Notice need not be in Writing, but it must be explicit to keep off the Land of the person giving it; a Notice generally to keep off the Manor would not be sufficient to entitle the Plaintiff to consider a person afterwards sporting on particular enclosed Lands as a wilful Trespasser, unless a Lord who had a right of *Free Warren* gave such Notice. If a man has Notice, though verbal, not to come on, or to go off particular Lands, and he continues afterwards to beat for Game on the Lands of the same person, he will then be a *wilful* Trespasser.

Again: Suppose there should be an extensive Tract of Waste Land belonging to a Manor abounding with Game, upon or to which Waste Lands, the Copyholders of the Manor are entitled to Rights of Common or Easements, and a qualified Man should go in pursuit of Game upon the Waste Land only, and upon no other part of the Manor.

Q. 2. Can the Lord of the Manor alone (without the Consent in Writing of all the Copyholders of the Manor,) give such Notice, either written or *verbally*, to a qualified Man found sporting upon the Waste Lands, as will be sufficient to warn him off such Lands, and make him liable to an Action for wilful Trespass?

And will continuing to shoot through the same day, either upon Waste or Cultivated Lands, after a regular notice is given, make a qualified Man liable, in either case, as a *wilful* Trespasser?

A. All Waste Land belongs to the Lord, and is in his possession, whatever rights of Common or other Easements the Tenants

may have; and therefore if the Lord gives Notice to a person, whether qualified or not, not to trespass on his Manor, and he continues afterwards, though in the course of the same day, to do it on the Waste, *an Action will lie*, and the Defendant will be a *wilful* Trespasser.

By an Act of the 38 *Geo.* 3. c. 41. s. 2. for imposing a Duty on Male Servants, the Act extends to the following, amongst other descriptions of Servants, liable to be paid the duties for, *viz.* "Park-keeper, *Game-keeper*, Huntsman, or Whipper-in, &c." and in some degree to shew the spirit of the Act, the Duties thereby granted also attach upon Coachmen, Grooms, Postilions, or Helpers, let out to hire by way of Job; Gardeners also, who may even contract for keeping any Garden or Gardens in order, and the Duties are directed to be paid by the persons who may employ them. If therefore the Lord of a Manor deputes an *unqualified* Man to be his *Game-keeper*, say a Man who lives at some distance from him, a *Mechanic* or a *Husbandman*, and who does not act in any other capacity as a *Servant* to the Lord of the Manor than *Game-keeper*, now and then occasionally going to kill Game, &c. on the Manor, and his Master only takes out a Guinea Certificate for him.

Q. 3. Is not such Game-keeper's Master liable to enter and pay for him as a *menial* Servant, according to the true construction and spirit of the Act of Parliament?

A. The statute expressly mentions a *Game-keeper* as one description of persons for whom a Tax is to be paid; if therefore a Lord *deputes* a Game-keeper, he must *enter and pay for him.*

In the case too of a Lord of a Manor, deputing a Man to be his Game-keeper, who is *qualified* in his *own right* to kill Game.

Q. 4. Ought not such a Game-keeper to take out a Three Guinea

Certificate, and likewise have a common Game-keeper's Certificate to warrant his sporting under such a Deputation?

A. A Lord of the Manor may appoint a qualified person to be his Game-keeper. The 25 *Geo.* 3. c. 50. and 31 *Geo.* 3. c. 21. direct, that every person who shall use a Dog, &c. (not acting as a Game-keeper,) shall take out a Certificate, and pay a Stamp Duty of Three Guineas; a person therefore qualified or not, who acts as a Game-keeper under a Deputation, need not take out a Certificate with the Stamp Duty of Three Guineas; but then he can only sport in the particular Manor of which he is deputed Game-keeper. By the same Statute, every Deputation or Appointment of a Game-keeper granted to any *Person* must be registered, and the Game-keeper so appointed must take out a Certificate, on which is charged by the two Statutes One Guinea; and by sect. 9. of 25 *Geo.* 3. any person appointed a Game-keeper, who omits for *twenty days* to register his Deputation, and take out his Certificate, forfeits Twenty Pounds. Every Game-keeper therefore must have a *Game-keeper's Certificate*, even if he has also the Certificate of a qualified Man; but a *qualified* Man who is a *Game-keeper* need have no other than a Game-keeper's Certificate, provided he only sports *within the Manor as a Game-keeper*.

The controversies which so frequently occur on points of the Game Laws, and the imperfect manner in which these Laws ascertain, in many instances, the *precise* object for which they were enacted, suggested the Expediency of inserting in this Work, such Opinions as were in the Compiler's possession, and which, from the *professional* Reputation of the persons from whom they came, might deserve to be relied on. This he has done with the view of treating the Subject as comprehensively as from its variableness can well be effected, at the same time endeavouring to avoid being tediously minute. Having, in many instances, had recourse to

legal assistance, to resolve those intricate questions, on which he has been desirous to obtain satisfactory and complete information, he had some time since prepared several other Cases for insertion, in addition to those which at present appear, but Circumstances starting similar difficulties, and involving the same doubts, have been since that time submitted to the more deliberate and solemn Decision of the Courts of Law; he has, therefore, carefully collected those Determinations, and arranged them with the Adjudged Cases.

Hare Hunting.

THE Antiquity of Hunting can be traced back, upwards of Two Thousand six hundred years before the Christian Æra. The Sacred History describes the first Warriors, under the name of Hunters. NIMROD is represented "as a mighty Hunter before the Lord *." In the sequel he made Soldiers of his Companions, who had assisted him in hunting and destroying the savage animals that laid waste the country about Babylon, and employed them in extending and establishing his conquests.

Bold Nimrod first the Lion's Trophies wore,
The Panther bound, and lanc'd the bristling Boar;
He taught to turn the Hare, to bay the Deer,
And wheel the Courser in his mid Career. TICKELL.

ESAU, whose abilities as a cunning Hunter in the Field are described in the same holy Record, lived 1836 years before Christ †.

* In applying himself to this toilsome and dangerous Exercise, says ROLLIN, he had two things in view. The first was to gain the People's affections by delivering them from the fury and dread of Wild Beasts. Secondly, the training up numbers of Young Men by this pursuit to endure Labour and Hardship; to form them to a use of Arms, and to inure them to a kind of Discipline and Obedience.

† The Annals of our own Country shew in what estimation it was held in the very early Centuries, and that the Excelling in this Exercise was then considered a most essential acquirement. ASSER, the Biographer of Alfred, mentions with Amazement that the KING had his Youngest Son ETHELWARD taught to READ before he made him acquainted with HUNTING. To the Credit of the virtuous ALFRED, he was not only learned himself, but to the utmost of his power promoted the Revival of Literature, which was so low about the Year 800 that CHARLEMAGNE, great as undoubtedly he was, could not write *his own name*. Near the middle

The Ardour for Prey has formed an union between the Dog, the Horse, the Falcon, and Man. This association so long since began, has not entirely ceased with the Hawk *, and with others will probably be

of the Eighth Century a Division of the *Seven* liberal Sciences first took place. Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, were the *Trivii;* Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy, the *Quadrivii.* This gave rise to a barbarous Distich, which has been thus translated:

> " *Gramm.* rules the Speech; Log. Truth does teach;
> " Rhet. Words with Wit supplies;
> " Mus. chaunts her Lays; Ar. counts; Geo. weighs;
> " Ast. ponders on the Skies."

The Scarcity of Books may be imagined, when it is asserted that ALDFRID King of *Northumberland* gave to BENEDICT BISCOP (a learned Priest who had travelled to ROME to collect MSS.) a large *landed Estate* for *one Book* only! Notwithstanding the Number and Magnificence of the COLLEGES founded and brought to Perfection in the beginning of the *Sixteenth* Century, the mode of Educating young persons was by no means calculated either to make them *Gentleman* or *Scholars.* So degraded was the state of Literature in HENRY the Eighth's reign, that most probably the *Treatise upon Education,* which the Earl of ORFORD mentions him to have written, proved both necessary and acceptable, more especially when we read, that a Man of Quality could say to a *Secretary* of his KING, " It is enough for NOBLEMEN'S Sons to wind their *Horn* and carry their *Hawk* fair, and leave *Study* and *Learning* to the Children of mean People." And that a Writer upon Agricultural Subjects at that period recommends to *Gentlemen who knew not how to write,* the practice of *Notching a Stick* to assist their Memory.

* FALCONRY, (which began about A. D. 450, continued a favourite Amusement, and was cultivated as a liberal Art so late as the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries,) has long been declining; and upon the Introduction of Gunpowder into *general use,* was gradually shorn of its Honours. The Office of GRAND FALCONER of ENGLAND is Hereditary in the Duke of ST. ALBAN'S, as that of MASTER of the GAME is in the Duke of GRAFTON. No Hawks are now kept. The Salary attached to the Office is 982*l.* 10*s.* per ann. and 30*l.* each Lunar Month, making together 1372*l.* 10*s.* but from various Deductions it does not *Net* above *One Thousand* pounds a year. The consequence annexed about the Year 942 to the *Falconer* of HOWEL DHA, Prince of WALES, we gather from the Rules of his Household, and we have every reason for believing (with the exception of a few National Peculiarities) that these Regulations were formed upon the same Model as those of ENGLAND. Among the *Twenty-four* great Officers of the WELSH Court, the *fourth* was the GREAT FALCONER, and he was limited to *three* Draughts only of strong Liquor at the ROYAL Table, lest Intoxication should make him neglect his *Hawks.* When this Courtier succeeded in his Sport, the PRINCE rose to meet him, and sometimes held his *Stirrup.*

ever permanent, and in active use; but although (as before observed) Hunting was a kind of natural right, yet there is scarcely a Community that has not found it necessary to restrain by Laws this Exercise, to which Man is so partial, lest it should be followed with a keenness injurious to the general Interests of Society; the liberty of the Chase * has therefore had restrictions fixed from the very early ages, and Kings and Princes have successively augmented their assumed Rights in hunting, claiming to themselves the primitive and sole Title to hunt, and controlling their Nobles from enjoying that amusement, unless the Privilege was granted by them, and to be recalled at their Will. This Authority has been assented to by every nation at all civilized. In the very early period of the French, and other Monarchies, no Freeman or Noble ever went abroad without a Hawk upon his Wrist; this was what distinguished him from his Vassal. The Game laws were as severe against Offenders under their cognizance, as the laws against more atrocious Crimes, and the stealing of a Hawk was punished by Fine equal to that which was

The Pencyryd or *Great Huntsman* was the *tenth* in Order. Amongst other Privileges, this important Dignitary was exempted from Swearing, unless, "by his *Horn* and by his *Hounds*."

* Kotzebue in his Travels through Italy, says, the Tyrolese scorn all Danger and Hardship in their pursuit of the *Chamois Goat*, and are such admirable Marksmen that their Services as *Sharp-shooters* in the last War were rewarded with the temporary Liberty of *Hunting* with Impunity. The Value of this Liberty can only be estimated by those who know the Passion of the *Tyrolese* for the Chase; a Passion more violent than that of the *Gamester*. Neither Threats nor Punishments can deter them from the Pursuits of it; *Gain* is not the object, for the *Goat*, Flesh and Skin, does not sell for above ten or twelve Florins, and yet a Man who had been many times caught in the Fact, declared, that, if he knew the next Tree would be his *Gallows*, he would nevertheless hunt. M. de Saussure records an interesting Anecdote of a *Chamois Hunter* whom he knew; he was a tall well-made Man, and had just married a beautiful Woman: "My Grandfather, said he, lost his Life in the Chase, so did my Father, and I am so well assured that one Day or other I shall also lose mine, that this Bag, which I always carry with me in the Hunt, I call my *Winding Sheet*, for I shall certainly never have any other; nevertheless, Sir, if you were to offer me a Fortune immediately, on Condition that I must relinquish the Chase, I would not accept it." De Saussure says that he took several Excursions among the *Alps* with this Man; his Strength and Agility were astonishing, but his Courage, or rather his Temerity, still greater than either: about two Years afterwards his Foot slipped on the Edge of a Precipice, and he met the Fate he had so calmly anticipated.

decreed for the Murder of a Slave. In our own Country, under CANUTE*, the hunting or Coursing a royal Stag until he panted, by a *Freeman*, was punished by his loss of liberty for one year, and if he was a *Bondman*, he was outlawed; and the first WILLIAM was so fond of the Chase, as to desolate an extent of thirty miles, which is described by Pope in his Windsor Forest:

> In ages past,
> A dreary desert, and a gloomy waste,
> To savage Beasts and savage Laws a Prey,
> And Kings more furious and severe than they.—&c.†

* The Character of CANUTE was in general Eminent for Justice. Having once in a drunken frolic slain a *Dane*, he insisted on being tried for the Murder; being found Guilty, he laid on his own Head a *Fine nine times heavier* than what he had appointed his *Subjects* to pay on such an occasion. To the late ingenious Mr. STRUTT we are indebted for four SAXON Lines composed by CANUTE, which are still on Record in the History of ELY Church, and shew that Prince to have had some turn for Poetry. They are thus translated:

> " Ely's Monks sung cheerfully,
> " When CNUTE the King was passing by.
> " Row to the Shore, Knights, said the King,
> " And let us hear these Churchmen sing."

As a Patron, he was, however, cruel and capricious, for he ordered the Bard LOFLUNGA to be put to death for celebrating his Deeds too concisely: the Poet, terrified as he was, obtained not only his Pardon, but a Reward, by writing on the Spot an Ode of *Fifty Strophes*. CANUTE died in 1036. Unjustly as he obtained the Throne of ENGLAND, and cruelly as he conducted himself towards the Children of his unfortunate Predecessor, which cannot be defended, except by the *inhuman* Laws of State Policy; yet he certainly found means to make himself in the end beloved by a People whom he had fiercely ravaged as an Enemy, and heavily taxed as a Sovereign. It was said of him as of AUGUSTUS: " He should never have been born, or never have died."

† Yet we have an Instance of Forbearance in EDWARD the *Confessor*, which, (as mentioned by WILLIAM of MALMSBURY,) does him great Credit. " Engaged in the Chase, of which this Prince was immoderately fond, his Party had driven a large Herd of Stags into several narrow Stalls erected for the purpose, wherein by means of Nets the Deer were enclosed, and after selecting those that they wanted, the others were set at liberty: A certain Countryman had broken down these Receptacles, so that the Deer escaped. Notwithstanding the Disappointment, the KING possessed sufficient Patience and Magnanimity to govern his Rage, and only exclaimed

So severe and so *savage* indeed were the Forest laws introduced by the CONQUEROR, that the death of a Beast was a Capital offence, as well as the Death of a Man; indeed, at that time the *latter* might be compounded for by paying a moderate Fine, whilst the *former* admitted of no Atonement; and among other punishments for Offences against these Laws, (which were repealed by RICHARD the First,) were Castration, loss of Eyes, and cutting off Hands and Feet *. It is somewhat singular, that the Son should be slain † in the pursuit of Deer in the very District which

to the affrighted Rustic, "By GOD and his Mother, I could *punish* thee severely—if I could *trust myself* to do it." As a Contrast to the absolute and severe Dominion, which *our early Monarchs* exercised in all Matters which related to their Forests and the Game, the following Anecdote of GEORGE the First is mentioned.—Some time after his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, he had a Hunting party; the Track of the Game led him to ride over a Gentleman's enclosure, who happened to be there walking. The Gentleman, with a commanding tone accosted the KING, with "Stop, Sir, this is not a *Patent Path*." The *Royal* Sportsman, not accustomed to such a mode of address, instantly replied, with some emotion, "Do you know who you have, Sir?" "Yes," rejoined the other, "I know that I have the KING of GREAT BRITAIN talking to me, but I am KING upon MY OWN PROPERTY." With great presence of Mind, and a Frankness that did Honor to Royalty itself, the KING, clapping his hand on the pommel of the Saddle, exclaimed, with an air of Exultation and Pleasure,—"I am the greatest King on Earth, for while other Monarchs rule over SLAVES, I reign over PRINCES."

* Very different is the Condition of the present Occupiers of land. A Farmer is not often debarred the pleasure of either *Shooting* or *Coursing* in moderation, more especially if he chuses to ask permission; and in *Hunting*, as many as please

"Join in the common cry, and Halloo loud,
"Charmed with the rattling Thunder of the Field."——SOMERVILLE.

† The real Circumstances attending the Death of RUFUS are involved in some Obscurity, as several of our Early Historians say not a Word of any *Tree* being accessary to his Fall: Tradition, however, has even pointed out the *Oak* against which the Arrow glanced that was shot by TYRRELL; this Tree, formerly standing at *Canterton*, near Stony Cross, a little to the North of *Castle Malwood*, noted also for its premature Vegetation, like the CADENHAM OAK, whose Buds appear every Year in the Depth of *Winter*, had become so decayed and mutilated about *Sixty Years* ago, that the late Lord DELAWARE, to preserve the Remembrance of the Spot, had a *Triangular Stone* erected, about five feet high, and thus inscribed:

Here stood the *Oak-Tree*, on which an Arrow shot by Sir WALTER TYRRELL at a Stag glanced and struck King WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS, on the Breast, of which he instantly died, on the 2d Day of August, Anno 1100.

his Father had depopulated, for their accommodation and increase; a mind not peculiarly disposed to credit, that the Sins of the Fathers are visited upon the Children, must in this instance, however, admit of its being completely verified *. Advancing into more modern times, Judge BLACKSTONE, speaking of the Forest laws, has these words:—" From a simple principle, to which, though the Forest laws are now mitigated, and by degrees grown entirely obsolete, yet from this root has sprung a bastard slip, known by the Name of the Game laws, now arrived to and wantoning in its highest vigour; both founded on the same unreasonable notions of permanent property in wild Creatures, and productive of the same Tyranny to the Commons, but with this difference, that the Forest laws established only *one mighty hunter* throughout the Land, the Game laws have raised a little *Nimrod* in every Manor."

The Temper shewn by the Duke DE LONGUEVILLE, when it was observed to him, that the Gentlemen bordering on his Estates were continually hunting upon them, and that he ought not to suffer it, is worthy of imitation:—" I had much rather," answered the Duke, " have *Friends*

King WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS, being slain as before related, was laid in a Cart belonging to one PURKIS†, and drawn from hence to WINCHESTER, and buried in the Cathedral Church of that City.

Anno 1745.

That where an event so memorable had happened might not be hereafter unknown, this Stone was set up by JOHN Lord DELAWARE, who had seen the *Tree growing* in this Place.

* Two of WILLIAM's Sons, and one of his Grandsons, were by uncommon Accidents killed within the *Bounds* of the Forest, viz. RICHARD by a *pestilent Air;* WILLIAM RUFUS by a Shot of an *Arrow;* and his Grandson, HENRY, son of Duke ROBERT, by hanging in a *Bough* as ABSALOM did.

† His Descendants, and of the same Name, now live close to the Spot in a neat Cottage, and still continue to follow the Trade of their Ancestor, which was that of a *Charcoal Maker,* and according to the traditional Report of the Country, have never been sufficiently rich to keep a *complete Team,* nor poor enough to apply for *Parish Relief,* since the Event thus commemorated took place.

than *Hares* *." If some of the rigid preservers of the Game in Great Britain were to adopt similar sentiments towards their Neighbours, and be a trifle more liberal in their permission for a Day's Sporting to a Stranger, when properly solicited, neither the Game upon the Estate, nor the popularity of his Lordship or the Squire, would be much injured by so doing. The Game would derive safety from the indulgence, nor would the Employment of the *Poachers* in the Vicinity, where an uncivil refusal has been given, be so often encouraged and resorted to. From this digression to the immediate subject of Hunting, we shall now return, previously noticing, that such has been the ardour for this diversion, as to interest the attention of men of the greatest abilities. The late Sir Robert Walpole was from his youth fond of Field Sports, and retained his attachment to them, until prevented by the infirmities of age from their further enjoyment. He was accustomed to hunt in Richmond Park with a Pack of Beagles. Upon receiving a Packet of Letters, he usually opened that from his Game-keeper first; and in the Pictures taken of him, he preferred being drawn in his Sporting Dress. So strong indeed has been the desire for this Amusement, as to fascinate even the Blind. The celebrated Saunderson, Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, who was entirely destitute of Sight, continued to hunt until very old: His Horse was accustomed to follow that of his Servant, and the satisfaction of Saunderson was extreme, when he heard the cry of the Hounds and the Huntsmen, and which he used to express with all the eagerness of those who, possessing their Eye-sight, could consequently be more gratified by the Incidents which occurred in the Pursuit.

* Of a very different temper was Rousseau's Neighbour when he resided in the solitary Hermitage near *Montmorency*, and with infinite Sarcasm was his Conduct reproved. This Man was rich, a great Sportsman, and extremely jealous of his *Manorial Rights*, and hearing that one of his *Hares* had been taken amongst the Philosopher's Cabbages, was loud in his threats in consequence of this breach of Privilege. To assuage his Anger, Rousseau sent him a Letter, professing the greatest respect for the Privileges of the Noblemen, and thus concluded his Epistle. "But, most noble Sir, that I may be able in future to distinguish *your Hares* from those of other Persons, be so good as to decorate them with a *Red Ribband*."

Of its enlivening the most advanced periods of Life we have many instances: two recent ones are those of a Mr. HILL, a Shropshire Gentleman, who died February 1804, at the age of 97, and a fortnight previous to his Decease joined with Vivacity in the Chase. The other was OWEN CARROL, the celebrated IRISH Huntsman, who died in the same year at *Duffny Hall*, the Seat of CÆSAR COLCLOUGH, Esq. at the Age of 96, *sixty* of which he passed in that Gentleman's Family. At one time, his own and Horse's Age amounted to 106 years, and yet neither could be beat by the youngest in the Field. The late Judge KELLY, nearly as old as himself, came to Mr. *Colclough's* to hunt with a Man of whom he had heard so much from every Sportsman in that part of the Country. Until the last year of his Life, he regularly went out with the Hounds, and his Voice retained its Musical clearness. As the Custom in Ireland is to attend Funerals, for *seventy years* he never was absent from one within many miles of his Residence.

It is evident, from an illuminated Manuscript, early in the fourteenth Century, that the Ladies at that period had hunting parties by themselves, and that these FEMALE NIMRODS rode *astride* upon the Saddle; but this indecorous custom was, it is presumed, never general, nor of long continuance, even with the Heroines who were most delighted with the Chase. An Author of the seventeenth Century says, "the Ladies of Bury in Suffolk, that used Hawking and Hunting, were once in a great vaine of wearing *Breeches:*" the only argument in favour of this habit, was decency, in case of an accident; but it was observed, that such accident might be prevented, more consistently with the delicacy of the Sex, by refraining altogether from these dangerous recreations.

Queen ELIZABETH was extremely fond of the Chase, and very frequently indulged herself in following the Hounds; for this reason the Nobility, who entertained her in her different progresses, made large hunting parties, which she usually joined when the weather permitted. "Her MAJESTY," says ROWLAND WHITE, in a Letter to Sir ROBERT

Sidney, dated Sept. 12, A. D. 1600, " is well and excellently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback, and continues the Sport long." It is to be remembered, that at this time her Majesty had just entered her *seventy-seventh year* *. This Exercise, at so advanced a

* The expences annually incurred by Queen Elizabeth, on account of Hunting, were,

BUCK HOUNDS.	£.	s.	d.
Master's Fee—whereof to himself, per Diem, twelve pence, and the rest to sundry Huntsmen, serving his appointment	50.	0.	0.
Serjeants, two, Fee a-piece, 20*l*.	40.	0.	0.
Yeomen Prickers, two, Fee a-piece, 9*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.	18.	5.	0.
Hounds, and Meat to the Grooms of the Buck Hounds Allowances .	13.	6.	8.
Total	£121.	11.	8.
HART HOUNDS.			
Master's Fee	13.	6.	8.
Serjeant's Fee	11.	8.	1.
Officers, and others, serving the said Master, Wages and Allowances .	13.	6.	8.
Total	£38.	1.	5.
HUNTING HARRIERS.			
Master of the Harriers Fee	11.	6.	0.
Yeoman's Fee	6.	0.	0.
Officers, and others serving unto the same Master, Wages, and Allowances	79.	1.	8.
Total	£96.	7.	8.
OTTER HOUNDS.			
Master's Fee	13.	6.	8.
Total	£269.	7.	5.

In the following Reign, James I. the Expences were as follows:

HUNTSMEN.	£.	s.	d.
To Sir Patrick Howme, Master of the Privy Harriers, for his Fee, 120*l*. per annum, and for keeping one Footman, four Horses, and twenty Couple of Dogs, 100*l*. per annum	220.	0.	0.

period of life, is a strong proof of her fondness for the Pastime. She was then at her Palace at Oatlands *.

	£.	s.	d.
To Thomas Pott, Master of the Hunt, for his Fee, Four Shillings per Diem. For three Yeomen Prickers, to each Two Shillings per Diem. For one Groom, Twelve Pence per Diem; and for keeping twelve couple of Dogs, Fifty Pounds per annum	250.	15.	0.
To Robert Rayne, Serjeant of the Buck Hounds, per annum . .	50.	0.	0.
More to him, as one of the Yeomen of the Privy Harriers, three pounds per mensem	36.	0.	0.
To William Battle, another of the Yeomen, the like Fee . . .	36.	0.	0.
To Richard Barnard, another of the Yeomen, the like Fee . . .	36.	0.	0.
To Nicholas Cockeine, another of the Yeomen, the like Fee . . .	36.	0.	0.
To Richard Lazonby, Master of the *Lyam* Hounds, per annum . .	40.	0.	0.
To Richard Gwynne, Groom of the Harriers to the *Prince*, 13*d*. per diem, and twenty shillings per annum, for his Livery	20.	15.	5.
To John Waters, Yeoman of the Harriers to the King, twelve pence per diem	18.	5.	0.
To Robert Walker, Serjeant of the King's Hounds, per annum . .	50.	0.	0.
To Richard Brasse, Yeoman of the King's Hounds, per annum . .	50.	0.	0.
Total	£843.	15.	5.

* Against the South Wall of the Chancel of WALTON Church, are several Brass Plates nailed, that were apparently once laid over and affixed to a grave-stone; and on one where his Wife and Children are represented in the Act of Prayer is the following Inscription.—" Here lyeth the Body of JOHN SELWYN, Gent. *Keeper* of her Majesties Park at *Oteland*, under the Right Honourable CHARLES HOWARD, Lord Admiral of England, his good Lord and Mr. who had issue by Susan, his Wife, V Sunes, and VI Daughters, all lyving at his death; and departed out of this World the 27 day of March, Anno Domini, 1587." The following Traditional Story explains the Figures on some of the Plates. SELWYN, as it is manifest by the Inscription, was *Under-keeper* of the *Park of Oatlands* in Surry in the Reign of ELIZABETH; the *Bugle Horn*, the Insignia of his Office, is preserved in the Figure seated on a STAG; and also in that where he is represented in the common monumental Attitude of Prayer. Being a Man famous for his Strength, his Agility, and his Skill in Horsemanship, he would frequently display Specimens of these various Endowments before his Royal Mistress. One day, attending at a grand Stag hunt in Oatlands Park, as was the duty of his office, in the heat of the Chase, he suddenly leaped from his Horse: then running at full speed, he alighted on the back of the Stag, which was flying at the same time with its utmost Velocity. In spite of every effort of the affrighted Beast, he not only kept his Seat with graceful Firmness, but drawing his Sword, he guided the Animal towards the QUEEN; and, as he approached her, plunged his Sword in the throat of the Victim, who fell dead at the feet of the Royal Huntress.

Upon Hare-hunting, Zenophon, who lived three hundred and fifty years before Christ, has left many observations. The Trail, (which is the path the Hare takes going to her Seat,) he says, is long in proportion to the length of the night. In the Winter there is no Scent early in the Morning, when either an hoar, or an hard frost. The hoar frost, by its force, contracts and contains all the warm particles in itself, and the harder frost congeals them; in these cases, Dogs with the most delicate Noses cannot touch, before the Sun dispels them, or the day is advanced, when the Trail yields a Scent as it evaporates. The Trail is also spoiled by much Dew, and by showers after a long Drought, which by extracting scents from the Earth, hurt the Scent until the ground is again dry. The South winds are injurious by spreading Moisture, (it is exactly the reverse in this climate;) the North winds, if not too severe, preserve it. Rains and drizzling mists drown, and the heat of the Moon at the full, destroys it; the Trail is likewise *then* most irregular, for in the light they play together, and throw themselves very differently than when merely *at feed.* In the Winter, Autumn, and Summer, the Trail is for the most part straight; in the Spring it is more perplexed; for though these Animals copulate at all times, they do it chiefly at that Season, and their wandering on that account in search of each other, occasions it.

The Scent of the Hare going to her Seat, lasts longer than that of her course when pursued; in going to her Form, she proceeds slowly and

This Deed was thought wonderful enough to be Chronicled on his Monument; and he is accordingly pourtrayed in the act of stabbing the Stag.

It is remarkable, that the Story is represented on both sides of the same Plate. In one Engraving, Selwyn appears with a *Hat*, but without *Spurs;* and on the other bare-headed, but with spurs. Hence some have supposed that he performed this *Feat* more than *once;* but probably, from deficiency in the Likeness or some other circumstance not approved by the Family in the first Engraving, a second was executed, and to save the expence of a new plate, was finished on the back of the former; and this Opinion seems confirmed by the four holes seen at the Corners, which being evidently made for the convenience of fastening it down, of course, one side only could be viewed.

stops often, but her course, when chased, is performed running, therefore the ground is saturated with the one, and not filled with the other. The scent is stronger in Woods, for there she is touched by many things, whether her pace is speedy or slow. The Hare makes her Seat under, upon, or within every thing that covers the surface of the earth; in Spring she prefers cultivated places to the mountains, but wherever seated, there she continues whilst the hounds are trailing to her, unless she has been much alarmed in the night, when she will sometimes move. The scent of young Hares is stronger than that of those full grown, the weakness of their limbs suffering the whole body to touch the ground. The mountain Hares are more swift than those bred in a plain country; the Marsh Hares are the slowest of any; (ZENOPHON would have given a different opinion of the English Marsh Hares had he witnessed *their* Speed;) those Hares, which wander in all places, are the most subtle and difficult to pursue; those of a year old will run the first ring swiftly, but not at all afterwards, being very active but weak. Those that are found in open situations run the longest, on account of their being used to the Light; those in woody places the reverse, being hindered by the darkness. (The truth of this circumstance is known to all Sportsmen, although it certainly does not arise from the Cause assigned by ZENOPHON.) When the Hare is started, there should be no hallooing, lest the hounds being made too eager, should not stoop to the scent. Hares are most conspicuous when running over *ploughed* land. If they perceive the Dogs, they stop, and sitting on their breech, raise themselves up and listen if they hear any opening of the hounds near them, and then turn from the spot where they hear it; but if there is no noise, they will of their own accord return by the same track to where they were first disturbed from. Their Eyes project, and the Eyelids are not sufficiently long to protect the Ball, which added to the quantity of Sleep that the Hare takes, renders the Sight indistinct; the swiftness of its pace contributes also to dazzle it, for a Hare that is pressed by Dogs, passes by every object before she discovers what it is, on which account she often runs against many things.

After minutely describing the formation of the Hare, Zenophon continues, it is impossible, being so constructed, but that she must be strong, agile, and very light; as a proof of her lightness, when going without being alarmed, she always leaps (for a Hare *walking* no one ever saw, nor ever will see,) throwing the hinder beyond the fore feet, and she runs in that manner, as is manifest in Snow. Her tail is inconvenient for running, being unable, on account of its shortness, to guide the body, but she does that with either of her *Ears;* and when nearly taken by the Dogs, she lays down the Ear on the side from whence she apprehends danger, by which means she turns instantly, throwing the dogs that are dashing at her, a great way behind.

In hunting cultivated lands, the Sportsman should abstain from damaging the fruits of the Earth that are in season, and where no Game is found, all the hunting Apparatus should be entirely taken away, meaning, that none of the *Nets* should be suffered to remain on the ground for another day; which shews, that though the Greeks used Nets and Dogs together, contrary to the practice of the modern fair Sportsman, yet it was not allowable to have *Snares or Nets set* except during the Chase.

Hounds ought to be hunted every third day, if well and the weather suitable, but should never be taken out to hunt unless they eat their food heartily, their refusal being a sign of ill health; a high Wind is likewise unfavourable to them, as it dissipates the Scent, and prevents their hearing each other, neither can the Toils or Nets stand; they should never be suffered to hunt Foxes, as *that* does them the greatest damage, and they are never so steady to their own game afterwards.

The places of hunting should be frequently changed, that the Dogs and the Hunter himself may attain a thorough knowledge of the Country. An early hour is necessary that the Trail may not be gone. The Huntsman's dress should be light, and he should have a Pole in his hand, the

man who carries the Nets following him, and they should proceed silently, lest the Hare should steal away before the Nets and Toils are placed (this is very like *Poaching* of the worst kind;) but as the present system of hunting has nothing to do with such unfair Auxiliaries, the description of using these Nets will be omitted, and the advice which Zenophon gives as to the time of breeding and entering hounds for the Hare, will conclude his directions and remarks, which, (as might be expected,) are partly contradictory to the present mode. The best time for breeding is in Winter, when the labours of the Chase are over, on account of the quiet of that season, and the approach of Spring, which is the time of the year agreeing best with the growth of Dogs. The Bitches are to be shut up with the best Dogs, and whilst in whelp should not often be taken out, lest the exertion should injure them. They go sixty days with their young. The puppies should be left with the Mother, and not put to another Bitch; for the care of others is not so good for their growth; the Milk and even the Breath of the Mother is better for them, and her caresses more endearing. When the Whelps can run about they should have nothing but Milk for the first year, (which is a proper food for them at all seasons,) for the filling them with too heavy food will distort their legs, fill their bodies with diseases, and hurt their inside. The *bitch* puppies should be first taken out to hunt at *eight* months old, and the *dogs* at *ten* (allowance must be made for the warm climate of *Greece;)* they were not to be let loose during the trail, but being controlled by long leather slips, were suffered to follow the hounds that were trailing, and were also allowed to go over the Scent. When the Hare was started, if the Puppies promised to have much foot, they were not to be slipped immediately, but after the Hare was got so far as to be out of sight; for those that are high mettled and swift of foot, if let go while the Hare is in view, will be apt to strain themselves before their limbs have sufficient strength. If slow, nothing hinders their being slipped directly; for having no hopes of catching their game by Speed, they will not be so eager, but may be permitted to follow by the foot until the Hare is started again, which, if taken, the young hounds should be permitted to tear. When

they will not keep to the Scent, and run straggling about, they should be called back until they are taught to find the Hare, lest being used to hunt without order, they become *Skirters*, a fault which Hounds should not be suffered to learn. When they want food, the Huntsman himself should give it them, for they will disregard the person who feeds them when not hungry, but will diligently follow him who attends and prepares their food when they are so.

So different was the system of hunting the Hare in the earliest, to what is practised at the present time, that we shall touch upon the various modes adopted, and proceeding upwards from the directions which ZENOPHON has communicated, examine what Mr. BLOME, and other Writers still less remote, have said upon the subject.

After stating that there are *four* sorts of Hares, and agreeing with ZENOPHON as to the celerity of the Mountain above that of the Marsh Hares, and in the stronger Scent left by the *young* than by the *older* Hares, he says, that the season commences in September, and that an expert Huntsman may distinguish the sex, strength, and age of his Game, by the following signs: When a Hare rises out of her Form, if she erects her ears, and at first runs slowly, with her scut cast over her back, it is surely old and crafty. When a Hare is hunted to her Form, along the hard highways, and feeds far away from cover, and that her doublings and crossings are wide and large, it is a Buck; for the Does generally keep close to the side of some cover, and when going to feed in the corn fields, seldom cross over the furrows, but follow the track of them; when hunted they turn frequently, use many stratagems, and rarely leave the country round their seat, whilst the Buck, after two or three turns about his form, runs straight forwards four or five miles, and then probably squats in some place where he has before preserved himself. A Buck or Jack Hare, may also be known by his head being *shorter*, his ears more *grey*, his shoulders *redder*, and the body being smaller than the Doe, and at his first starting, by the whiteness of his hinder parts. The chase of the

Hare, continues Mr. B. makes the best diversion of all chases, is procured with less expence, as to the hunting Establishment, and she shews more cunning and subtlety to avoid the hounds ; amongst many other shifts, he notices the following: that after a Hare is run either in, or presently after rain, she will not take to the woods, on account of the wet that hangs on the small low boughs, but will often *squat* in the edge of the cover, and when the hounds have overshot the scent, will return to her form ; to prevent which, unseen, the Huntsman should keep a good distance from the wood, which she seems to enter, that he may halloo off his hounds, and again lay them upon the scent before the Hare is too long gone. Without mentioning the miraculous stories which are and have been long recited of the Hare's craftiness when hunted, they will certainly when hard pressed go to *Vault;* that is, take the ground like a Rabbit. The Huntsman who has hunted the same Hare twice, and does not kill her the third time, knows little of his business, for they generally use the same doublings, so that they may be easily prevented in any one, which defeats them of all the rest. For this reason the Huntsman must remark the place where, and upon what wind, the Hare makes her form; if upon either the North or South, she will not willingly run up, but upon a side, or down the wind; if seated on the water's side, it is a sign she is *measled*, and in hunting a hare so found, care must be taken of the brook sides, for at such places she will make all her doublings and crossings. The mode of entering young hounds, which Mr. B. relates, is rather extraordinary, *viz.* that it is not good to enter young hounds in the *Mornings*, because of the *Dew* and *Moisture* of the Earth ; for then, when wanted to hunt in the heat of the day, especially in warm weather, or when the wind has dried the ground, they will betake themselves to shady places to rest and sleep ; therefore the best time for the entering of hounds is in the heat of the day, and about *October* and *November*, the weather being then temperate, and young hares that have not been hunted are then easier taken for their encouragement. He adds a further caution, never at the entering o. young hounds, to help them to kill the Hare with *Greyhounds*, which will deter the hounds from putting their noses to the ground, or trying to hunt her themselves.

Hounds after two years old should be hunted three times a week, if they feed well, and may be kept out the greatest part of the day, to try their stoutness. According to the season of the year, the Hare is to be looked for; if it be *Spring*, upon fallows or green corn; during the *Autumn*, in stubbles, turnips; in *Winter*, they will seat themselves near houses, in brambles and tufts of thorns. The beating her from her seat is a shorter way than trailing her from her feed to her form. Great exactness was observed in the first entering of hounds, not to uncouple them repeatedly in the same sort of ground, lest by being uncoupled constantly in an *open* field, they would be at a loss what to do when turned into a Cover. It was a received opinion, that according to the places where hounds were first entered, they would shew a preference; as for instance, if entered in a Champaign country, they would always hunt better there than in Covers, marshy, or mountainous grounds: it was deemed right to use them to every sort of ground, it being easy to bring them to enjoy a scent from a bleak Down to a fresh Pasture; diversity in the country was therefore strongly recommended, that they might be perfect in all. Some lands which were of a glutinous and greasy shining mould, never bore any scent, there the Huntsman was to help out the dogs by *pricking* the Hare. In Plains and Downs where the grass was short, and the scent dried immediately, there also he was allowed to follow his game by the *eye*, in order to assist the hounds' *Noses*.

Some of the early Sportsmen never permitted the Hare to be hallooed, or the hounds to be assisted when they were at fault, but suffered them to work it out by themselves; this, though tedious, was considered a sure way to ascertain the goodness of the hounds; others, like the *Pot-hunters* of the present day, took all advantages, and killed them as speedily as possible.

The method of rewarding the *young* hounds was curious, and would not exactly suit the designs of many a Hare-hunter of the present day; the Hare, after being laid upon the grass, and bayed by the hounds, was

skinned before them, and after the gall and lights were taken away, which were supposed peculiarly liable to make the hounds *sick*, the Huntsman, who carried a wallet with bread cut in small pieces, dipt them in the blood, and with the Entrails gave them to the hounds; the Hare was afterwards distributed, and if any young hound was fearful to come in amongst the rest, he had the *head* given him by himself; after this feast, the hounds had bread given them to prevent *sickness;* indeed it was said that the flesh of an old Hare was not very good for Man, being hard of digestion, and breeding melancholy blood, but Leverets were allowed to be nourishing.

The more modern and ingenious Author of Observations on Hare-hunting, in speaking of *Scent*, says, the qualities of those portions of matter that discharge themselves from the bodies of beasts of Game, would much better suit the experiments of a Philosopher, than a Huntsman. Whether considered as an extraneous stock of odoriferous particles given them by Divine Wisdom for the very purpose of being hunted? Whether they are proper identical parts of the animal's body, that continually ferment and perspire from it? Whether these exhalations are from the breath of the lungs, or through the skin of the whole body? are queries that deserve the subtility of the Virtuoso. His opinion is next given upon it, and possibly the Recital may tend to reconcile the various and jarring Sentiments that prevail amongst sportsmen, respecting this *first* article in all their pursuits of the Field, where the Dog is called in as an Auxiliary.

The Author contends that the particles of scent evaporated must be inconceivably *small*, as he has taken many Hares after a chase of two, three, four, or five hours, without being able to perceive the least difference in *weight* from those that have been killed on their forms; nor from Gentlemen who have hunted Box Hares, could he learn, that they discovered any visible Waste in their bodies, further than might be supposed to arise from the effect of discharging their grosser Excrements.

But admitting a loss of two or three *drachms* after so long a fatigue, yet how minute must be the division of so small a quantity of matter, when, (deducting the *number* of those particles that are lost upon the ground, dissipated in the air, and extinguished or obscured by the fœtid perspirations of the dogs and other animals,) it affords a Share to so many couple of hounds, for eight or ten miles successively. To a Sportsman it is needless to observe, that scent depends on the state of the weather, and is affected by its Vicissitudes; a storm will in an instant destroy it, nor is this to be wondered at, if we consider these particles of scent are of an exactly equal specific gravity with those of the *Air*, and which always fall and rise in just proportion to it. Huntsmen who are hasty, rate and curse those hounds (which yesterday were the best in England,) for galloping with their noses in the air, as if their game was flown, when in fact it is in vain for them to seek the scent in any other place, the increasing weight of that fluid Element having wafted it over their heads. The most terrible day for the Hare is, when the Air is in its mean gravity, tolerably moist, but inclining to grow drier, with a mild breeze; the moderate gravity buoys up the scent as high as the dog's breast, the vesicles of moisture serve as canals to carry the Effluvia into their noses, and the gentle wind so much helps to spread it, that every hound, even at eight or ten paces distance, especially with the wind, may have a due portion.

That the same Hare will, at divers times, emit finer or grosser particles, is equally manifest to every one observant of the frequent changes in a single chase. The coursing of a Cur dog, is *ever* the occasion of a fault, and after such an accident, the hounds must be again and again put upon the scent, before they will acknowledge it for their game; the reason is, the change in the *motion* causes one in the perspiring particles. The alterations of scent in a yielding Hare are less frequently productive of faults, because they are more gradual and insensibly grow smaller; but that alterations there are, every Dog-boy knows, by the *old* hounds pressing forward with greater earnestness as the Hare is nearer her End.

Motion, continues this Author, is the chief cause of discharging these particles of scent, because a Hare is very seldom winded whilst quiet in her form, although the hounds are so near as even to run over her; sometimes indeed she is *chopped* upon her seat, but this probably is the consequence of her own curiosity, in moving and rising up in it, to watch the proceedings of her Enemies. It is very plain, the *slower* the Hare moves, the stronger and grosser are the particles of scent she leaves, which is one reason that the morning walk will yield scent so much longer than in flight when hunted; however, it is remarkable, that these odorous particles gradually decay, and end with her life; (this observation is hereafter controverted by this Author;) because it requires the finest noses to lead the cry when near her death; because she is so often lost at the last *squat;* and because if she is knocked on the head before them, there is hardly one in the pack that will stop or take any notice of her.

The greatest art is discovered in hunting *the Foil*, especially if the Hare immediately steals back behind the Dogs in the same path she came, it then requires the utmost skill to distinguish the *new* scent from the *old*, when both are mixed and confounded with the strong perspirations of so many Dogs and Horses. It is a common practice, when a Hare runs in this manner, to set people in order to meet, and oblige her to take fresh ground; the consequence of which has often been, that having met and hallooed her, the Hare has redoubled back a few rods, then leaped into some hedge or thick brake, and there squatted, until the Hounds (confused in the midst of two equal Scents) pass, and very frequently never hit upon her afterwards.

It is diverting to hear Country fellows, on sight of a Hare, cry out she is all over in a *sweat;* the most indifferent Sportsmen know to the contrary, and that on the nicest examination, no proof has ever been found, any more than of the sweating of a Dog or Cat. Another prevailing notion is, that the longer a Hare has been hunted, the weaker the scent grows. But, continues this Author, I never found such an

alteration, and if any judgment is allowed to be formed from the action of the Hounds, the old staunch Dogs will be found to rate on, towards the conclusion of a chase, with additional vigour, surely not from decay of scent, but the contrary, and from whence they become, every yard they go, more sensible of their near approach to the Hare, than all the Hunters in the field. Yet, should it be still maintained that the scent does really decrease the more a Hare is pressed, what can it be owing to? To lay it down as fact, without offering some reason, is certainly a very arbitrary determination. Is it because she is run out of wind? If that is allowed, those who insist that the Hounds hunt the *Foot*, must give up the argument; for what reason can be assigned why a Hare's feet, immediately preceding her death, do not leave as strong and equal a Scent as at first starting from her seat?

Hares or other creatures, hard run, perform their Inspiration and Expiration very quick, at least in the proportion of six times to one, supposing them not urged beyond their natural pace, or to remain perfectly cool and quiet. If therefore *six* expirations under severe pursuit, are equal to *one* when a Hare is just started, what difference can there be in the scent?

It may be alleged, the Scent lies stronger at first, because it makes its return from a full stomach, or that at starting, the lungs having not suffered much distention, she breathes freer, which by running low to the earth intermixes better with the herbage. On the other hand, that a Hare long hunted runs high, and of course emits her breath further off from the surface, therefore more liable to be sooner separated, and overpowered by the wind.

To the first part it is answered, the faster a Hare runs, the longer she stretches, therefore the lower she lies to the ground; but the further the hounds are behind, and her breath (although expired ever so free,)

remains a long time, in proportion to the distance, before the dogs come up to enjoy it.

In the second place, the hard pressed Hare makes her stretches shorter, which brings her body naturally more upright and high from the surface, and the Scent is hereby more likely to suffer from wind and weather; but then as she breathes quick in proportion, and shortens her pace in a sensible degree, the hounds so much as she shortens, so much do they hasten, being urged on by an increasing scent. The only natural reason why a Hare towards the end of a chase is often difficult to be killed, is, that she confines her works in a much shorter compass, doubles here and there, over and over, shifts, redoubles, and tries all places for rest and security, making very much *foiling* in a little space, which variety of *equal scent* puzzles the hounds exceedingly; and if the dogs are not thorough masters of their business, or if the Air be not in due balance, the difficulty will be the greater.

It is also to be remembered, that there is no small accidental difference in the very particles of Scent, which are more distinguishable at one time than at another: that there is a different Scent in other animals of the same species is evident, from the hounds formerly used for tracing and pursuing Thieves and Deer-stealers, and likewise from any common Cur or Spaniel, who will hunt out his Master, or his Master's Horse, distinctly from all others; and that it is the same with the Hare, is no less visible from the *Old* Beagles, which will not readily change for a fresh one, unless she start in view, or unless a long fault happen, which puts them in confusion, and inclines them in despair to take up with the next Scent that presents itself.

Of the influence which *Frost* has upon Scent, this Author observes, that he has been often disappointed in the Hounds hunting the Trail of the Hare up to her seat, and frequently been able to hunt her walk in one

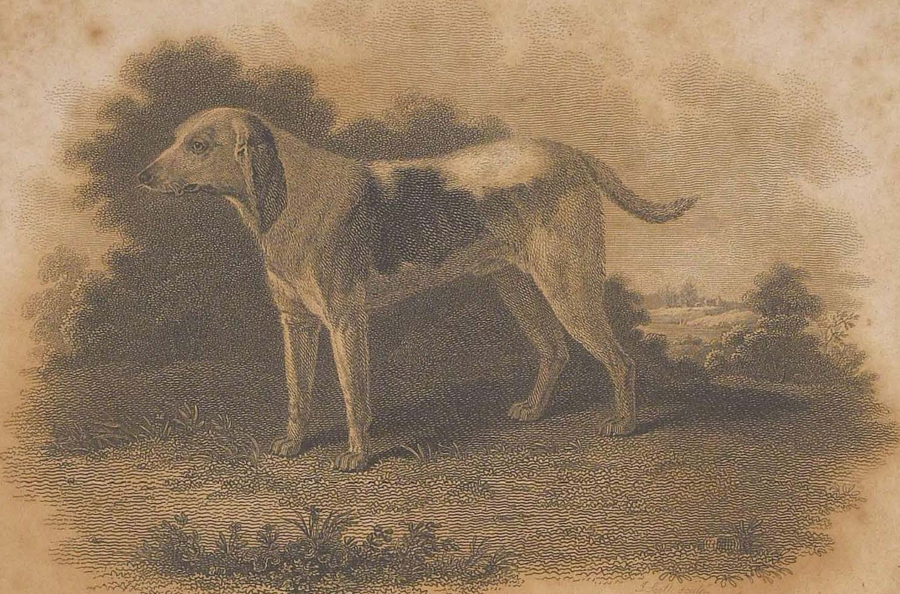
part of a field, and not in another; that at ten or eleven o'clock, the same walk which gave the least Scent at seven in the morning, has afforded the best; but what has been more perplexing, the Hounds have only been able to hunt it at the wrong end, or backwards, and after many hours expectation; the fact is, that the hounds are never so far from their game, as when they hunt it the warmest. All these accidents are only the effect of the *Hoar-frost*, or very gross *Dew*, (for they never happen otherwise,) and from thence must the miracle be accounted for. At the going off of a Frost, the Mercury is commonly falling, and by consequence the Scent sinking into the ground. The earth is naturally, on such occasions, fermenting, stinking, and very porous, so that it is impossible, but that most of the particles of Scent must then be corrupted, buried, or destroyed by stronger Vapours: it is common to hear it said, the Hare carries; but that is not all, for by what has been alleged, it is plain she is not so eagerly pursued by the scent of her Feet only. Thus having ascertained that a *Thaw* tends to corrupt the particles of scent, it leaves a fair reason to maintain, that the *Frost* fixes, covers, and preserves them. Whether this is done by intercepting their ascent, and precipitating them to the ground by the gross particles of frozen Dew, or whether by protecting them from the penetrating Air, is not professed to be decided; but the facts are certain, and confirmed by experience. What deserves to be noticed, is, that the Hoar-frost is very often of short continuance, changeable and uncertain, both as to its time and place of falling, and hence all these difficulties are easily resolved; let the Huntsman, when he leaves his Bed, examine the windows, which commonly discover whether any Hoar-frost has fallen, and in what state of continuance, or going off, it is for the present. If it appears to have fallen at two, three, or four in the morning, (suppose in the month of October, and other times of the year must be judged of by proportion,) and to be going off about break of day, it may then be expected that there will be a great difficulty, or indeed impossibility, of trailing to the Hare's seat, because her morning retreat being on the *top* of the frozen dew, the Scent is either dissolved, or corrupted and exhaled. True it is, that after such a night the dogs will find

work in every field, and often hunt in full cry, but it will generally be backward, and always in vain; her midnight ramblings, which were covered by the Frost, being now open and fragrant. If the frost begins later in the morning, after the Hare is seated, there is nothing to be done until that is gone off. If the frost began early enough, and continues steadily until the hounds are in the field, the Scent may be made good to her seat, as well as at other times on naked ground; although from the foregoing observations it must be expected to be checked at the going off of the frost. This Author advises those who delight in hunting, to be provided with a *Barometer*, which machine is of great use to the observant Sportsman, who, when he rises in the morning, and finds the air moist and temperate, the Quicksilver in his glass moderately high, or gently convex, may fairly prepare for his diversion, with the expectation of being successful.

With respect to the *Choice* of Hounds, his opinion is, that every virtue and faculty, size or shape, which is found or improved, not only in Hounds or Beagles, but in every dog upon earth, and all the variety beheld in them, were originally comprehended in the *first parents* of the Species, and are either the natural product of the climate, the accidental effect of soil or food, or the issue of Human care, curiosity, or caprice. All that, either for the love of *knowledge* or of *mischief*, has been gleaned by young Students, when they have stolen their Neighbours dogs for the purpose of dissecting them, and have employed their Knives and Glasses to make, and their Pens to describe, their *minute* discoveries, has arrived at little more than what every huntsman knows, viz. that a vast alteration may be made in the breed of hounds, as to tongue, speed, or colour, by an industrious improving of the blood for *many years*. What Nature can do (which wisely renders every Creature fit for the Country it is to inhabit, or to be employed in,) is manifest by this; that a couple of *Southern* Hounds removed to the North, and suffered to propagate without art or mixture, in a mountainous country, where the air is light and thin, will by sensible degrees degenerate, and their bodies will become *lighter*, and

their voices more *shrill*. A similar change may be noticed in the breed of Sheep, Horses, and other Cattle; and indeed wherever the art or interest of Man has been engaged, to have these generate at his choice and humour. Even in those animals that are reckoned among the *Feræ naturæ*, every Traveller bears witness of a marked difference, and this distinction, it may safely be affirmed, still holds as it respects Man himself. Who would suppose the *thick-lipped* Ethiopian, *wool-pated* Negro, the *blink-eyed* Chinese, the *stately* Spaniard, and the *dapper* Frenchman, to be of the same Parentage? and yet this almost incredible and monstrous variety in humour and constitution, as well as shape and colour, is derived from one and the same Original; for we are all, of every Nation and Language, the *Sons of Adam*. But, continues this Author, to go no further than our own Island and Climate, how improbable may it seem that the fashionable Nymph who is unable to make a visit of thirty yards distance, without a *Chair* or a *Coach*, should be cast in the *same mould* with the Farmer's Daughter? or that the sturdy Champions of Queen ELIZABETH's days, should be but the great Grandfathers of that *puny* Race which is to be seen swarming in all modern public Assemblies, the Church excepted? But it may be asked, is there not a more substantial distinction between Curs and Greyhounds, Turnspits and Foxhounds? It can hardly be granted; or if there is, it will easily be accounted for by the foregoing considerations; by making just allowance for Food and Climate; by remembering that these Animals are frequent breeders, that they generate at the will and discretion of their Masters; that the fancy and curiosity of the Sons of Men have been *five thousand years* in mixing or altering, improving or spoiling them. The Butcher sends for the Dog who won the *Silver Collar* to couple with his favourite, and rears up the whelp with blood and garbage, to insure the *valour* and *strength* of this Progeny. The Huntsman nourishes his close-begotten litter with *Sheeps' trotters*, to invigorate their *Heels*; and Celia administers *Brandy* to her little *Pompey*, to contract his growth into a petit Epitome of, and to render him as good for nothing as, her Beau *Philander*.

But notwithstanding the effects of Human industry and contrivance are thus great and numerous, there is still a *ne plus* to which they are stinted, nor can all our devices add one new Species to the works of the Creation. Nature is still uniform, nor are the Works of its Almighty Father to be improved by short-sighted Mortals. In spite of art, our Mules will all be *barren;* nor can the most cunning projector produce one *Amphigeneous* animal that will increase and multiply. There appears a distinct *specific* difference in all living creatures; the Horse, the Dog, the Bear, the Goat, however diversified by art or accident in size or figure, will ever discover something that appropriates to them those names and characters; and above all other things the peculiar powers of generation will prompt them to own and indicate their relation. This is the most incontestable argument that all Dogs are of *one original* Species, since it is known to every person, that no deformity, disproportion, or dissimilitude, can hinder any Animal of that name, from courting, following, or accepting the other, nor their Mongrel offspring from enjoying the same powers of Procreating. But, adds our Author, admitting the distinctions of Hounds, Beagles, &c. as they commonly stand, I have been also consulted what sorts I would select for each *particular Game* in this Island; and as every one of them with a very little application will follow the Hare, the Query will be here confined to what sort is preferable for that peculiar Chase. The most *satisfactory* reply to every Hunter, is, that his own kind is best; to such as are commencing a Pack, the middle-sized dogs, bred betwixt the Southern Hound, and the Northern Beagle, are recommended. The most curious sport he allows is generally with the former, who are endowed with so accurate a sense of smelling, that they can often *own* a scent an hour after the lighter Beagle can make nothing of it; but this caution, which makes them sure of every step they take, requires a Master as regular as themselves, and to the Sportsman who wishes for a dashing Gallop their exactness renders them tedious and trifling; as they are able to hunt a cold Scent, they are too apt to *make* it so, by their want of mettle and courage to push forward.



J. Scott sculp.

HARRIER.

Published May 1. 1821, by [illegible], 102, Shoe Lane, London.

The North Country Beagle is nimble and vigorous, he pursues the Hare with impetuosity, gives her no time to double, and if the Scent lies high, will easily run down two brace before dinner. Against this practice SOMERVILLE expresses his disapprobation in the following animated lines :

" A different hound for every different chase
" Select with judgment, nor the timorous Hare
" O'er-matched destroy, but leave that vile offence
" To the mean, murderous, Coursing crew, intent
" On blood and spoil."

But it is only in a good scenting day these speedy hounds shew themselves, for without the constant discipline of the Whip, and perpetually hunting them down, it is impossible to make a good pack of them.

There is another sort preferred from their tenderness of Nose, and because they eat little, but without great care they are apt to chatter without any occasion *. The mixture of all or any of them with a distinguishable proportion of Southern blood will be useful ; a race may then be produced, possessing a good share both of *nose* and *steadiness*, and that by running with less Speed, will sooner and with greater certainty hunt up to their game.

The Hounds mostly used for Hare-hunting, are the deep-tongued, thick-lipped, broad and long-hung Southern hounds.

* Of this diminutive and lavish kind the late Colonel HARDY had once a Cry, consisting of ten or eleven couple, which were always carried to and from the field in a large pair of Panniers, slung across a horse ; small as they were, they would keep a Hare at all her shifts to escape them, and often worry her to death : but it was similar to that species of hunting where a Fox was hunted in Devonshire House Gardens ; it might be endured as a novelty, but no one would ever wish to behold it a second time. The Catastrophe attending this Pack of Hounds is laughable, and perhaps is a Larceny *unique* in its attempt. A small barn was their allotted Kennel, the door of which was one night broke open, and every hound with the Panniers stolen, nor could the most diligent search discover the least trace of the Robbers, or their Booty.

The fleet, sharp-nosed Dog, ears narrow, deep chested, with thin shoulders, shewing a quarter cross of the Foxhound.

The rough wire-haired Hound, thick quartered, well hung, and not too much flesh on his shoulders.

The rough or smooth Beagle.

Each of these sorts has its Excellencies, nor can one be with justice commended as superior to the other; it is according to the varying inclinations of Sportsmen that a preference is to be established. He that delights in a *six* hours chase, and to be up with the Dogs all the time, should breed from the Southern Hounds first mentioned, or from that heavy sort which Gentlemen use in the *Weald* of Sussex; their Cry is a good and deep bass musick, and considering how dirty the country is, the diversion they afford to those who are on foot for a day together, renders them in high estimation; they generally pack well from their equality of speed, and at the least Default, every *nose* is upon the ground in an instant to recover the Scent.

In an open country, where there is good riding, the *second* sort is to be preferred; their tongues are harmonious, and at the same time they go so fast, as to prevent a Hare from playing many tricks before them; they seldom allow her time to loiter and make much work; she must run and continue her foiling, or change her ground; if the latter, she is soon killed, for fresh ground, especially on *Turf*, is, in some degree, one continued view. It is difficult however to procure a pack of fast Hounds that run evenly together; some are usually found to tail, and their exertions to keep up to the leading hounds, make them of little use, further than enlarging the cry, unless when the scent is over-ran, *then* Hounds thrown out or tailed often come up, and hit off the fault.

It is very common for the *fleetest* hound to be the greatest favourite,

but let a hound be ever so good in his own nature, his Excellence is obscured in that pack which is too slow for him. At most times there is work enough for every hound in the field, and each ought to bear a part; but this it is impossible for the heavy hounds to do, if run out of Wind by the disproportionate speed of a leading hound; for it is not sufficient for hounds to run up, which a good hound will labour hard for, but they should be able to do so with Ease, with retention of breath and spirits, and with their tongues at command; it can never be expected that any Scent can be well followed by hounds that do not carry a *good head.* It is too frequent a practice in numerous Kennels, to keep some for their Music, others for their Beauty, who at best are silly and trifling, without nose or sagacity; this is wrong, for it is a certain maxim, that every dog which does no good, serves only to foil the ground and confound the Scent, by scampering before or interrupting their betters in the most difficult points. *Five* couple of trusty hounds will do more execution than *thirty* where half of them are eager and headstrong.

The *third* sort are scarce, and an entire Kennel of them seldom seen; they are of Northern breed, and by many esteemed for the chase of the Otter and Marten, and in some places are encouraged for that of the Fox; but they are bad to breed from, being subject to produce thick, heavy-shouldered dogs, unfit for the chase.

Beagles, rough or smooth, have their admirers; their tongues are musical, and they go faster than the Southern hounds, but tail much. They run so close to the ground, as to enjoy the Scent better than taller dogs, especially when the atmosphere lies low. In an enclosed country, continues this Author, they do best, as they are good at trailing or default, and for hedge-rows; but they require a clever Huntsman, for out of eighty couple in the field during a winter's Sport, he observed not four couple that could be depended on. Of the two sorts, he prefers the wire-haired, as having good shoulders, and being well filleted.

Smooth-haired Beagles are commonly deep hung, thick lipped, with large nostrils, but often so soft and bad quartered, as to be shoulder-shook and crippled the first season they hunt; crooked legs, like the Bath Turnspit, are frequently seen among them; after two hours running many of them are disabled, and the Huntsman may proceed to hunt the Hare himself, for he will never receive any assistance from the greater part of them; their *form* and *shape* sufficiently denote them not designed for hard exercise.

The properties to be considered in the choice of a hound, can be, says this Author, but little more than an acquisition from former Sportsmen; prefer, however, the Dog of a middling size, with his back broader than round. Nose large with wide nostrils, chest deep and capacious, fillets great and high, haunches large, hams straight, Feet round, the sole hard and dry, claws large, ears wide, thin, and more round than sharp, Eyes full, forehead prominent, and upper lips thick and deeper than the lower jaw.

Much may be said for or against the several kinds of Harriers, but to sum up the whole, concisely, *staunch* Hounds of any sort are desirable; whoever has them of nearly equal age and speed, with the further requisites of packing and hunting well together, whether Southern, Northern, Fox-strain, or Beagle, can boast an advantage in the diversion, which few Gentlemen, (with every attention to their Breed,) ever attain, but at a great expence of both time and money *.

As to the method of breeding Hounds, too much care cannot be taken in the choice of the *Sires* from which the whelps are wanted; a

* In 1802 the Rev. R. W. Bampfylde (Brother to Sir C. Bampfylde of Poltimore House, Devon,) sold his Pack of Harriers, consisting of *Fifteen Couples* only, for *Six Hundred Guineas;* and *Four* Hunters, each capable of carrying Sixteen stone, for *Nine Hundred Guineas.* Total, for *Thirty* Hounds and *Four* Horses, *Fifteen Hundred Guineas.*

very little inattention spoils the litter, which sometimes proves degenerate, although from as high bred a Dog and Bitch as can be put together, and where every danger of a spurious cross has been completely guarded against.

Young Hounds should be entered as near the time when they are a twelvemonth old as possible, and they should be entered at the Game they are *designed to hunt*, as most Dogs prefer that Game they were first blooded with, and encouraged to pursue. A preference, in some proportion, may be observed with respect to the country. Hounds that have been entered in and accustomed to the Champaign, like hunting *there*, in preference to the low-inclosed Turf; so Low-land Hounds perform better in woodlands and enclosures, than upon the downs and sandy Heaths.

With respect to the Huntsman, this Author proceeds, it often happens that the first wide-throated attendant that offers his service to young Sportsmen, is, without further testimony of his fitness, equipped with a *green* coat, and endowed with the appellation of Huntsman; in prevention of so precipitate a choice, he mentions the opinion of a Gentleman, then seventy years old, and who had hunted with all sorts of hounds, and in most of the counties of England, who, upon being complimented upon his perfect science in hunting, replied, "The life of Man is too short;" the declaration was received as a jest, but the unexpected subtleties which the Hare employs, (and by which she defeats the hounds, although it may afterwards be found owing to the Huntsman's oversight, in not providing against such or such a contingency,) warrant the observation.

The conquest of a Hare does not alone depend on vigorous pursuit; there are many accidents to which the success of the field is obnoxious, and which, if the Huntsman means to come off with credit, he should always recollect, and be prepared for. It is not enough for him to choose his hounds properly, to raise their courage with wholesome food, and

make them subject to control by discipline and exercise, he must also have presence of mind to observe the various stratagems of the animal he is in actual pursuit of; that every Hare has her particular play, and that this is occasioned or changed according to the variation of wind and weather, the weight of the air, the nature of the ground, and the degrees of velocity with which she is pursued; nor should he be unmindful of the numerous causes she may meet with to turn her out of her course, to quicken her speed, or to furnish her with opportunities for new devices. When most enraptured with the melody of the cry, and the expectation of success, he should also notice the alteration of soil, the position of the wind, the speed with which she is driven, how far she is before, to what place she tends, whether likely to keep on forward, or turn short behind; whether she has not been met by passengers, coursed by *Curs*, intercepted by *Sheep;* whether an approaching storm, a rising wind, a sudden gleam of the sun, the going off of the Frost, the repetition of foiled ground, or the decay of her own strength, has not abated or altered the Scent.

There are other things worthy of remembrance, such as the particular quality of each Hound; whether the present leaders are not apt to over-run the Scent; which Hounds are to be depended upon in a highway, on the ploughed ground, or a bare turf, or in an uncertain scent from the crossing of fresh Game, the *taint* of Sheep, or being long upon the Foil. The strength of the Hare will also make a difference, nor should the Hounds be followed so closely, or be so loudly cherished when fresh, as after they begin to be fatigued, and are run off their mettle.

For trailing no certain rules can be given; some Huntsmen when they first find where a Hare has relieved, trouble themselves no further about trailing to her, but beat the *hedges* round, when it often happens, that from the negligence of some of the Party, the Hare is balked; however, if the Huntsman is disposed to let his Hounds trail to her *Seat*, it is a point of judgment not to let them puzzle, but to rate them together,

and make it good round the fences as soon as possible. The notes of the Hounds are certain language in the ears of the Huntsman, and what he does or ought to depend upon, more than the opinions of all his company. According to the length of time a Hare has been gone to *form*, do they more or less assure him of their likelihood to start her. At the most distant part of her morning's exercise, the tenderest nosed Dog can barely touch the scent, and opens a single note; as they gather on nearer towards her, many own and confirm the scent by doubling their tongue; when near her form, and the scent lies warm and strong, all double and treble their notes. The counter trail may be taken when Hounds are first cast off, and happen to hit about the middle of the Hare's works, or nearer the seat than her feed; there the scent lies so equal, that the dogs over eager often get upon the *Heel;* this the Huntsman will judge of by the notes his Hounds first challenge in; if they double and carry it on *counter*, they will soon signify their error by opening only *single;* for instead of the Scent improving upon their noses, it perceptibly gets worse, and dwindles to nothing. Young Hares, it is to be remembered, tread the deepest and heaviest, because their Joints are the weakest. At the full of the Moon, Hares make most work, go the greatest distance, relieving upon any sort of feed, especially that which grows within shade of the hedge-rows and trees; and at this time the Buck and Doe oftenest associate together.

Another point to be observed, is, that all Hares have more Scent going *to*, and *from* Relief, and that all do not leave it in equal degree; the Scent of Down Hares is the least; that of Inclosure, Woodland, and Marsh Hares, the most; especially of one that forms in plashy ground, or near a wet ditch, or river side, such Hare being commonly distempered and unhealthy.

The circumstance of the Low-land smelling stronger than the Down Hares, proceeds from the superior rankness of their food, not in quantity but quality, their confined circle for exercise, and the effluvia in woods

and enclosures being far better defended from wind and air, than when seated on the bleak hills.

It is a common answer, (though very erroneous) to the question why a low-land Enclosure or Marsh Hare, endures not so long a Chase as the upland or Hill Hares? to be told that the former usually fill themselves *too full* before they go to *Seat*, and that by frequent treading the soft grass and moist path, they become more tender *footed*, and unfit to bear the hard running which the upland or Hill Hare, that runs the hard roads and dry turf, three parts of the year, can sustain.

Unerring Nature instructs them better than to gorge themselves so as to retard that celerity, which is their defence and preservation; the fearful creatures satisfy hunger and no more; their time of feeding begins according to the Season, and ends about a certain time; afterwards they are employed in exercising and sporting themselves, until the approach of morning warns them to retire to their proper recesses. They do not glutton on their food, like some of those that hunt or eat them, but too often, before Nature is contented, are molested and alarmed, and flee to some adjoining Thicket, where they finish their repast on the spray, or some herb, happy in the solitude which surrounds them. In violent Rains and in Snow they patiently sit for nights together in their forms.

As to the other reason offered of tender feet, it is truly absurd. *Tender feet* in dogs are owing to the softness of that fleshy substance called the Ball of the Foot; but Nature has to the Hare been singularly liberal in this part, by supplying her with such feet as are not subject to, and indeed scarcely susceptible of hurt, so as to incommode her in running. The balls of her feet, instead of hard flesh, are covered with a strong *coarse Fur*, suited so well for the purpose, that she never treads easier or to more advantage than on the hardest beaten track, or rugged, stony road; the very surface which *cripples* a Dog, she glides over with

pleasure; in a Forest she has an evident superiority to most Creatures: the Horse does not at that season take his gallops for fear of foundering; the Greyhound or Hound would in running start all their claws and tear their soles to pieces, whilst the Hare treads soft as if she went on Wool.

The first ring a Hare takes is generally the foundation of the ensuing pastime, all the doubles she afterwards makes are in a great measure like the first; a Hare will go over great part of the trailed land, and visit her works of the preceding night and morning; sometimes a Buck will take endways over fresh ground, without offering to return; the Doe usually runs in a circle, unless with young, or having recently kindled; at such times she often runs forwards, and scarcely ever escapes with life, being naturally unfit for fatigue; however both Sexes greatly regulate their conduct according to the Season and Weather. After a rainy night, in a woody country, neither Buck nor Doe will keep the *cover*, owing to the drops of wet hanging on the spray, they therefore run the highways or stony lanes, for as the Scent naturally lies strong, they hold the roads which take the least, not that a Hare judges upon *what soil* the Scent lies weakest; it is her Ears that chiefly direct her, for the hounds being oftener at fault on the hard paths than the Turf, she finds herself not so closely pressed, and is not so much alarmed with the continued cry of the Dogs at her Heels. The louder the Cry, the more she is terrified, and flies the swifter, the certain effect of which is, a heart broke sooner, than with a pack equal in number and goodness, but who spend their tongues less free. The same principle directs the Hare to run the Covers in *Autumn;* when the ground is dry, and the wind cold at North or East, she then keeps the paths that are covered with leaves, which are so continually falling and blowing about, that the best hounds can carry no Scent; her alarms are consequently short, and she rests contented where she is least disturbed.

I would advise a young Huntsman, continues this Author, when the scent lies well, always to keep himself far behind. At such a time,

especially if it be against the wind, it is impossible for the Hare to hold forward, nor has she any mode of escaping, but to stop short, and when all are past, to steal immediately back. This is often the occasion of an irrecoverable fault in the midst of the warmest sport, and is the best trick the Hare has for her life in scenting weather. If the Huntsman therefore is not too forward, he will have the advantage of seeing her manœuvre, and of assisting his hounds at this critical moment.

Upon sight of the Hare avoid above all things the vile practice of hallooing hounds off *a scent*, to lay them on after a *View*, it not only spoils the Dogs by accustoming them at every fault to listen for and expect the Halloo, but it is foul sporting; equally unfair and to be condemned is, the suffering the *pricks* of the Hare's footing to be smoothed, when she runs the Foil; for although it is admitted that by such pricking and discovering her steps no Hare can escape, yet it is an unmanly mode of assisting hounds, which no Huntsman, who is a *Sportsman*, will ever be guilty of himself, or condescend to make use of when done by others.

The Huntsman should never be noisy when a Hare is first started; let him not only check his own forwardness, but that likewise of the inexperienced Sportsman. Hounds are apt enough in the first heat of their mettle to over-shoot their Game, and hours of sad sport have happened from driving them too fast. Too many people think a chief part of hunting consists in *hallooing loud*, and *riding hard*, but they are mistaken, and must not be offended, should the Huntsman swear at the performances. No tongue can be allowed but his, nor at this peculiar time ought any one to be more forward.

The chief considerations for the Huntsman when the hounds are at default, are, how long the Hare has been on foot, and how far the hounds make it good; if she has *not* been long and hard pressed, he must expeditiously try a wide circle, and so persist in contracting his circles, until he returns to the place where the Dogs threw up. Should the Hare have

been drove hard, or be nearly dead run, the Huntsman need only try a small compass, and that slowly and cautiously, for she will only leap off a few rods and *quat*, until one or other of the Dogs jumps upon her.

A Huntsman should be careful of talking too loud to Hounds, and in a *key* which, instead of cheering, confounds them. Give me, says this Author, a fellow of everlasting patience and good temper, who does not consider hunting merely as his *business*, but who naturally loves it, one with a clear, moderate voice, that speaks to an old Hound when at fault frequently and with quickness, and cherishes him in a tone that enforces courage, and induces him to stoop perpetually to recover the Scent. It is by no means the Huntsman's business to endeavour by pricking the Hare to hit her off; in the first place it is unfair, and, secondly, whilst he is poring with his eyes upon the ground, not one in twenty of the hounds will have his nose to it. If there is a long *default*, the Huntsman should attend to the tender nosed Dog, which perhaps he disregarded in the morning as a *Babbler*, and whom he pronounced worthy of a halter for opening at nothing, his superior excellence of scenting may now shew itself to have merited a different judgment, and may encourage some stauncher hound to stoop, which he would not otherwise do.

The marvellous stories of hunted Hares, mentioned with the design of exalting their capacity and cunning, are numerous; such as their starting fresh Hares when hard pressed, and *quatting* in their forms; of others that have ran upon the top of quickset hedges, or have leaped from one furze bush to another, like squirrels from bough to bough, for many hundred yards together; of their getting into houses habited, and uninhabited, creeping into sheepcotes, and in open countries intermixing with the flock; by all which means the hounds are put to irrecoverable defaults; but of the tricks which the Hare exhibits, there is *none* that is of so much consequence to her safety, as when she continues the Foil, or traverses the same *Ring* over and over.

Discarding these fabulous accounts, and to return to the Huntsman's real business; upon the recovery of a Hare, he must form his judgment from the extent of the run, and the time she has *quatted*, how long the hare may be likely to stand; he is to consider that by a long *quat*, after only a moderate chase, a Hare often becomes stiff, and is soon caught; if it is material that she should not be torn in pieces, he must then keep well in with his hounds, always recollecting that Hounds are entitled to every Hare they kill; as it is the only reward for their labour; and those that are frequently indulged with blood, will hunt with tenfold vigour and perseverance, beyond a Pack whose Owner chooses invariably to perform the *eating* part of the business himself. A Huntsman is never to give up a default whilst day-light and weather permit; if the Hare is not killed and taken up, there is no good reason why it is not to be recovered, and it should be a standing maxim, that it is always as easy to recover a *lost* Hare, as to start a *fresh* one.

Hounds should never join with *strange* packs, for this is a sure way to debauch the staunchest; they strive at nothing but outrunning their rivals; the emulation of leading in Dogs and their Masters, has been highly detrimental to the best packs; strange Huntsmen also contribute their share to injure them, as the excellence of these animals consists in being always accustomed to the same Voice, and the same terms of *Rating or Encouragement.* The best Harriers are those that never pursue *any other* Game than Hares, it is advisable never to let them change for a *fresh* Hare, so long as they can possibly follow the *hunted* one, nor to take off their noses from the Scent they are hunting, to lay them on nearer and to gain ground; it is granted that this is a common trick with those that have always the *Spit* in view, but it is barbarous to the Hare, and (as it ought) seldom fails to spoil the hounds with whom it is practised. However it may curtail the hunting season, (for Hares should not be hunted before Michaelmas nor after February,) Harriers should never be suffered to hunt *Foxes*, the Scent and strait forward flight of those animals when

hunted, is so different from that of the Hare, that it does them the greatest harm. Harriers are not a match for a Fox, to *press* him as he ought to be hunted, yet they acquire a knack of getting too forward for the confined work of a Hare, and lose the patience they formerly possessed of unravelling all the doubles, by which their Game endeavoured to escape them, and in doing of which their goodness was chiefly manifested.

In the Natural History of the Hare, which this Author has given, he has accurately noticed the refined senses of *smelling* and *hearing* which she possesses, particularly the latter, and which is well contrasted with that sense in other animals. All the Hare's dependance, says he, is on this talent alone, and which, the wise Contriver of all things has ordained every part to assist and complete ; still there is however one inconvenience attending, that whilst this sense of hearing is so exquisitely alive to any noise proceeding from behind, yet a Hare under pursuit, has but an imperfect aid from her Ears, straight before or sideways. It is this ability of hearing so acutely from *behind*, that enables her to avoid the *Throw* of the Greyhound, and when hunted, to continue her course, until quite free from the Clamour of the Hounds; although at the same time, *deaf* to the noise of *Foes* before, and having all her faculties employed on that single point of hearing and fleeing from the peril that pursues. On advancing such a seeming improbability, most of the sportsmen in England will smile, but let them ask any *Anatomist*, who has inspected the structure of this Creature's Ears, and he will, says this Author, justify my assertion.

As the only mode of preservation the Hare has, is flying from danger, it is easy to perceive the reason of her being endowed with this exquisite sense of *Sound*, by which she may receive timely information of the distant or near approach of her Enemy; destitute of such quickness of hearing from behind, a Hare might run herself *blind*, or until she died, *after* she was out of *danger*, from the want of being conscious that she was so. No Sportsman can correctly assert that a fresh Hare started or coursed ever

stops or turns her head to look back; how is she sensible, then, that she is clear from the enemy that pursued her? Her *Ears* are her constant and unerring Instructors.

It has been confidently maintained both by Huntsmen and Authors, "that a Hare when hunted, hearkens with one Ear to the cry of the hounds, and stretches out the other as a sail to promote her Course." This notion is ridiculous. Whenever she pricks her Ears on end, or draws one apart from or more forward than the other, it is to listen more distinctly on that side the forwardest Ear inclines; had Nature designed any singular aid to her *Feet* from stretching forth the Ears, she would have supplied her with *two pair*, one to lie flat upon the shoulders for listening, whilst she sailed by the other, and never would she have had more occasion for *both*, than when severely coursed, at which time, the Ears she has may be observed to lie close to the neck, and although she is compelled, when thus pressed, to try every shift to escape, this quality of *Sailing* by the Ears is never seen; both Ears are very strictly applied to catch the smallest sound of the Greyhound *behind*, by which she accordingly retards or increases her celerity.

That Providence has furnished every creature with endowments proper for preservation, the attainment of food, and for defence, is obviously certain. Enquire of a country Labourer, why an Owl, at the dusk of the evening, sits on the Barn-door, or perches upon a Gate-post, Rail, or Beam? his immediate answer will be, that it is *watching* for a Mouse. A Man without being a very eminent Naturalist, knows the Owl is *hearkening* rather than looking for a Mouse; its *Ears* give it notice of the motions of its prey, long before its *Eyes* distinguish it; but in this nicety of Hearing, it is to be remembered, that Owls are circumscribed; their Ears are chiefly excellent in hearing what happens *beneath*, their hearing is very imperfect when the sound proceeds from *before* or *sideways*, nor have they the least advantage in hearing any thing *above* them; admitting that they could hear acutely from *above*, to what purpose would it tend? they have not the least

expectation of Mice running over their heads, but directly the contrary, and for that reason, Nature has befriended them in the confining their sense of hearing in perfection, to what passes *beneath* them.

The Fox that roves about, and has various means of acquiring subsistence, depends greatly upon the faculty of hearing from *above*, which he possesses superior to most creatures, and equal to any. What principle, is it imagined, directs him in his prowlings, to lurk underneath, or climb the Pear or Plum Tree where the Poultry roost? not so much his Eyes as his *Ears;* a Feather is scarcely moved but he hears it. On the other hand, the Pole-Cat's talent consists in hearing directly *forward*, he is deaf as an Adder both to his prey and to his danger behind. This is not offered as *Conjecture*, continues this Author, but as matter of Fact, the animal's Ears being constructed for such peculiar modes of Hearing, especially the "Passage directing to the *Os petrosum*, which in an *Owl's* Ear is produced farther out above than below, for the better reception of sound *ascending:* in a Fox, it is exactly the reverse, and calculated to intercept the least noise from *above:* in a Pole-Cat, far before, to take the forward sound: but the Ear of a Hare is supplied with a Tube directed extremely backward." It is owing to these *backward* tubes that she perceives the smallest sound that comes from that quarter, and acts upon it so instantaneously for her Preservation.

The deficiency of the Hare's *Sight* straight forward is generally known, and when closely pursued, the fear of the Dogs takes away her presence of mind, and she will frequently run against objects, from whence has arisen the vulgar notion of a Hare running herself *blind.* Some insist that Hares are of the tribe of *Nocturnal* Animals, that have imperfect sight in the day, and that their Eyes are of a similar contexture to those of Cats or Owls. I am no Oculist, says this Author, but if common reason may be attended to, it is natural to suppose, that *night or day* is indifferent to the Hare, and that she only prefers the former to relieve in, from its being the most favourable and least dangerous time.

The disadvantage of wanting *quick* sight before, may be accounted for, from the situation of the Eyes, their being fixed in the head, at a distance from each other, like those of the Horse; the Eyes are formed to turn in their sockets every way, and it is evident, that by so much as the eyes are turned out of the centre of sight to look *upward*, they can the less see *downward;* and by so much as they are strained toward the Nose to see forward, they can be the less directed for sight backward, supposing the head to be steady and fixed, which is the case when a Hare runs fast, at other times she turns and manages her head as she pleases. In an even posture of the body, the eyes appear situated to see quickest and best, full on each side; whence it arises, that a coursed or hunted Hare does not see clear directly *forward*, and the reason is, that being chiefly apprehensive of the danger behind, she employs all her senses to escape that danger, and the more effectually to accomplish it, endeavours to see it, and strains her eyes as *backward* as possible, according to the degree of terror she is in; so that she becomes (for want of a due proportion of her vision employed forward) frequently a victim to the enemy before her. Any person may experience the truth of the foregoing remark, that will cast his eyes upward or downward, or from side to side; he will soon find, when he points them in *one* direction, how imperfect his sight is in the *other*.

Whether a Hare's eyes receive any inconveniency from being so large and convex, or that they suffer damage by being exposed night and day to dust and prickles, from the lids not covering them completely, cannot be determined; but it is certain, that Hares do not see so perfectly before as *sideways* or *aslant*, and indeed Nature has in some measure compensated this defect, and likewise that of not hearing forward, by an incomparable sense of *Smelling;* not the sort of smelling peculiar to Hounds, but that species which Sportsmen term *winding*, as when a dog holds up his nose on smelling Carrion. The Hare has this faculty in such perfection, that with the Wind in her favour, she will never come within a certain distance of a person however closely concealed.

Some believe that Hares propagate but *once* a year, but in this Author's opinion, they breed from February to the end of Harvest. The Doe chooses some thick dry brake, high grass, clover, or standing corn, to kindle in; her Paps come forwarder under her belly, than those of almost any Quadruped; she does not long suckle her young, if she did, and had many, the *Udder* would be drawn too big, and lie inconveniently whilst the Hare was running; she brings forth differently from the Rabbit, her offspring being completely formed and quick-sighted, the instant they are dropped. Among Naturalists it is a received notion that the Hare, especially the Buck, seldom lives beyond *seven* years, and that when either is killed, another succeeds to occupy its place; whence is derived the Proverb, "*The more Hares you kill, the more you will have to hunt;*" for when the Buck and Doe live undisturbed together a little time, they suffer no Stranger to reside within their limits. It is also a well experienced truth, that some places are remarkable for being seldom without Hares, and others (although as likely in all appearance to harbour them) rarely with any. Whether it is any particular excellence in the *Feed*, in the situation for *Forming* advantageously, for Warmth, Hearing, or Seeing, that induces them to prefer certain spots to others, or that on the death of a Buck or Doe another succeeds, and they possess their usual circle, cannot be ascertained, but the *fact* is perfectly established.

The remarks of Mr. Beckford upon this Diversion, are, in many points, similar to those before mentioned; where there is any thing new in his Observation, or that it is deemed necessary to recite them in his own manner, although they may have been before touched upon, they will immediately follow. By inclination, Mr. B. says, he was never a Hare-hunter, but followed this sport merely for Air and Exercise, and that could he have persuaded himself to have rode out some miles on the turnpike road and back again, he should not have kept Harriers; he however allows that the badness of the country for Hare-hunting, was a cause for this slight estimation of the pastime. He acknowledges that the Hare, when properly hunted in a *good country*, will shew more

hunting, to those who are fond of seeing Hounds hunt, than any other animal; but that it was extraordinary he should, *situated* as he was, so long persevere in keeping Harriers; except from his respect to Hunting, in whatever shape it appears, as a manly and wholesome Exercise, and which seems by Nature designed to be the amusement of a Briton. His opinion is, that the number of Hounds should not exceed twenty couple in the field, from the difficulty of getting a greater number to run well together, and a pack of Harriers (as well as Fox-hounds,) are incomplete if they do not. A Hound that runs too fast for the rest, ought not to be kept. Some Huntsmen load them with heavy collars, or tie a long strap round their necks; a better way would be to part with them. Whether they go too *slow* or too *fast*, they ought equally to be drafted. The Hounds most likely to shew sport, are between the large, slow hunting *Harrier*, and the little Fox *Beagle**: the former are dull, heavy, and too

* To Colonel THORNTON we are indebted for at least a new Name to this kind of Hound. He possesses a Pack, of what he terms, LAP DOG *Beagles*, and whose very uncommon and eccentric performances upon the Yorkshire Wolds, have been announced in almost every Newspaper throughout the Kingdom. Upon the TURF also the same Gentleman has introduced a recent Spectacle, which, from its Novelty, excited great Curiosity if not much Betting, and made a curious addition to his Sporting Fame, by exhibiting the only instance upon Record of Female Intrepidity thus exerted. The Match was made for a Horse to be rode by Mrs. THORNTON against a Horse of Mr. FLINT's, riding their own weight, for 500 guineas, and 1000 guineas Bye. The Race was over *Knavesmire*, on the 25th of August 1804, and won by the Gentleman, although the Odds at Starting were *six* to *four*, and *during the* running, *seven* to *four* and *two* to *one* in favour of the Lady.—The Singularity of the Attempt drew together an immense Concourse of People, and caused afterwards, among many other remarks in consequence of the Event, and a subsequent Challenge to renew the Contest, the following to appear in the Morning Chronicle, and which so fairly satirizes this first Essay of feminine Jockeyship upon the *Turf* as to warrant the inserting it.

"———Audens viris contendere virgo."

SIR,

As a great admirer of the Ladies, I am always highly delighted when any change of Fashion or of Manners occurs to set them off to new advantage. But nothing has ever raised my expectation higher than the splendid example lately set to the *fair sex* on the racing ground at *Knavesmire*. There is something so bold and so original in the idea of a Lady publicly contending with a Man, that I think it cannot fail to take prodigiously amongst all Females of rank and spirit.

J. Scott sculp.

BEAGLE.

Published May 1, 1805, by Bunney & Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, London.

slow; the latter are lively, light, and too fleet. The first sort have most excellent Noses, and will kill their Game at last, if the Day be long enough. The other, on the contrary, dash and are all alive, but every cold blast affects them, and in a deep and wet country it is not impossible, but that some of them may be drowned. Mr. B. continues, that with great trouble, and by breeding for many years a vast number of

I know not whether it be prejudice that makes our Sex discourage exploits of this sort; but I rather take it to be Envy, and unwillingness to acknowledge Mrs. WOLLSTONECRAFT's doctrine of the Equality of the Sexes. Whatever it proceeds from, I fear it is not every Husband that has the spirit and liberal feeling to permit his Wife to make so public an Exhibition. But I think the glory of being talked of through all *Europe*, and of being personated at *Bartholomew Fair* and *Sadler's Wells*, is Inducement enough to make our Women break their chains and vindicate their right to *masculine* Encounters. The daring Challenge, so publicly thrown in the face of Mr. FLINT, and maintained to his very beard, must be exceedingly animating to every Sportswoman, as pointing out so clearly the way to *female* renown.

Until the present time, the *fair sex* have made but small efforts (except in the way of dress) to assume the likeness of ours. The farthest they have yet gone is to *beat* the Tambour, instead of *working* on it: or at most to halloo and sweat after the hounds, or drive their *beaux* four in hand through the streets. Now, what is that to the labours of Newmarket? At one time, indeed, we had troops of *female* Archers, forming in several quarters; but CUPID, the sly rogue! was so scared with their weapons and accoutrements, that he flew away, and gave all *his* Arrows to the gentle damsels who had prepared none of *their own*. And so it is that Man, stubborn Man, by some wonderful law of his formation, yields to Smiles, or to Tears, and is soonest subdued by a Softness of Nature the most *opposite* to his own.

She, therefore, who possesses the glorious ambition of contending with Man in prowess and athletic Exercise, should lay aside entirely the *female* feelings, and renounce even the desire of Courtesy, which she cannot receive without confessing her Inferiority in the Contest. Our Heroine, it must be admitted, is somewhat defective here. *Thalestris*, *Penthesilea*, and *Joan of Arc*, who fought in former times with Men, never sulked, as far as we know, because their Opponents hit as hard as they were able. *Sex* was out of the question, and to have offered to make any allowance for it would have been an Affront. It is because Women are feeble, that it becomes a Man's glory to protect them; it is, because they are gentle and submissive that Men give them Place and Preference, and on all occasions pay them Attention and Homage. But, as soon as the Lady takes up the Spear and Buckler, or assumes the *jockey-cap*, a Man must either contend in good earnest, or, what is better, run away.

Trusting that my fair Countrywomen will take these remarks in good part, I shall employ myself diligently in tracing and recording every instance of *Amazonian* merit that appears;

hounds, he had succeeded in his endeavour of getting a Cross of both kinds, with great bone and strength, into as small a compass as possible; that they were handsome, ran well together, had all the spirit that could be wished, and would hunt the coldest Scent. His opinion respecting the Huntsman is, that he should not be young, and for *patience*, he should be a very *Grizzle;* the quieter he is the better, and he should have perseverance and never give up a Hare when it is possible to hunt her, as she is sure to stop, and therefore may always be recovered; he jocularly remarks, that were it customary to attend to the breed of Huntsmen, as well as to that of Hounds, the family of the *Silent Gentleman*, mentioned by the SPECTATOR, would furnish an excellent Cross, and that a female of his Lineage, married to a knowing Huntsman, would probably produce a perfect Hare-hunter. The Whipper-in to a Pack of Harriers should not be allowed to stop a Hound or smack his Whip, without the Huntsman's order. Noise and Rattle is directly adverse to the first principles of Hare-hunting, which is to be quiet and leave the hounds to themselves. Town packs of Harriers, that have no professed Huntsman to follow them, Mr. B. has frequently noticed as *excellent*, and for this reason, that although they had no one to assist, there was no one to interrupt them, which in this kind of hunting is still more material. One accident however

and encourage to the utmost every Girl of Spirit that lays down the *needle* and the *lute*, and betakes herself, in a manly way, to the *stable* and the *field*.

With this view I take the liberty to *hint*, that no great good can be done, in the way of *riding matches*, until the *side-saddle** is abolished, so as that a Woman shall no longer have a right side and a wrong. This is an Improvement which I recommend with great confidence, because I have been assured by an eminent *Breeches-maker* in Moorfields, that by means of a simple contrivance he could remove all objections to a Lady's sitting astride; and as to the circumstance of Pregnancy, I do not see much difficulty there, since an allowance of Weight might be easily settled, in proportion to the advanced Period or the Bulk.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

York, 11*th Sept*. 1804. T.

* It was to the Wife of RICHARD II. styled by her People, "the good QUEEN ANN," the Modest Custom of riding on *Side Saddles* is owing. *Women* in England used before her time to ride astride like the Men.

sometimes occurs to Hounds when left to themselves, which is *running back the Heel.* Hounds are naturally fond of Scent; when unable to carry it forward, they will turn and hunt it back again; Hounds that are left to themselves make a fault of this, which is generally the only one they have. In a good day, Hounds worth keeping seldom give up the Scent at head, if they do, there is for the most part an obvious reason for it. This observation a Huntsman should always make, it will direct his cast: he will attend as he goes, not only to his Hounds, accurately noting which have the lead, and the degree of Scent they carry; but also to the circumstances of change of weather, and difference of ground, the distance which the Hare keeps before the Hounds, her former doubles, and what point she makes to. Should a long fault make his assistance necessary, and the Hare should have headed back, he will observe whether she has turned of her own accord, or has met any thing in her course to turn her. When he casts his Hounds let him begin with a small circle, if that is unsuccessful, try a larger, and as a Hare generally revisits her old haunts, and returns to the place where she was first found, if the scent be quite gone, and the Hounds can no longer hunt, *that* is as likely a cast as any to recover her. Let him remember in all his casts, that the Hounds are not to follow his Horse's heels, nor are they to carry their noses in the Air. At these times they must try for the Scent, or they will never find it; and he is to make his Cast either quick or slow, as he perceives his Hounds try, and according to the goodness or badness of the Scent.

When hounds are at a check, the Huntsman should not move his horse one way or the other. Hounds lean naturally towards the Scent, and if nothing be said will soon recover it: if a Hound is spoken to at such a time, calling him by his name, (which is too much practised,) he seldom fails, says Mr. B. to look up, as much as to say, *What the deuce do you want?* Had he the faculty of Speech he would add, before he stooped to the scent again, *You fool, let me alone.* When Hounds are at fault, not a word should be said: no other *tongue* should be heard but that of a Hound; and so inflexible was a friend of Mr. B. who kept Harriers, in

this particular, that a Gentleman accidentally coughing whilst his Hounds were at fault, he rode up to him immediately, and said, " *I wish, Sir, with all my heart, that your cough was better.*"

It is a fault, continues Mr. B. for Harriers to run *too fast;* scope should be given for all the Hare's little tricks, nor should she be killed foully. She will make a good defence when not unfairly hunted; and, as far as her own safety is concerned, the Hare has more cunning than the Fox, and uses shifts to save her life far beyond all *his* artifice. The trailing the Hare to her Form is of great service to Hounds; it shews their goodness to the Huntsman more than any other hunting, by discovering to him which have the tenderest Noses; besides, Hounds that find their own Game will certainly hunt it with more spirit afterwards. Hare-finders render Hounds idle; they also make them wild. Mine, says Mr. B. knew the men, and would run full cry to meet them. They are however of one great use, they hinder Hounds from *chopping* Hares. They who make a business of Hare-finding, (and a very advantageous one it is in some Counties,) are enabled to find them in any Weather, by observing the direction of the Wind. People frequently do not find Hares from not knowing them when in their Forms. A gentleman Coursing with his friends, was shewn a Hare that was found sitting; " *Is that a Hare?*" he cried; " *then, by Jove, I found two this morning as we rode along.*"

Harriers, in Mr. B.'s judgment, to be good, must be kept to their proper Game. Hounds cannot be perfect unless used to one Scent*, and one style of hunting; to run Fox with them teaches them to *skirt*, and is

* Mr. B. mentions a Fox Beagle which once belonged to the Duke of CUMBERLAND as possessing most extraordinary Sagacity in hunting a variety of Scents. " I entered him," says Mr. B. " at *Hare*, to which he was immediately so steady, that he would run nothing else. When a *Fox* was accidentally found by the Beagles, he instantly came to the heels of the Huntsman's Horse: some years afterwards *Foxes only* were hunted, and although most of the others were parted with, he was kept, and went out constantly with the Pack, and as Hares were scarce in the County I then hunted, he did no hurt: the moment a *Fox* was found he came to the Horse's

of great disservice to them. The high scent which a Fox leaves, the straitness of his course, the eagerness of the pursuit, and the hallooing that usually accompanies it, all contribute to spoil a Harrier.

When the Hare is first started, Sportsmen cannot be too quiet. The Hare is so timorous an animal, that she is frequently headed back, and the dogs are liable to over-run the Scent every instant; their natural eagerness will at such a time carry even the best of them wide of the Scent, which too much encouragement, or pressing too close upon them, may continue beyond all possibility of recovery, and this should always be guarded against. It is best to keep a considerable way behind them, that they may have space to try back, so soon as they perceive they have lost the Scent, and if treated in this manner they will seldom much over-run it. After a little while they may be approached nearer, leaving, however, at all times, sufficient room for them to turn and recover the Scent. Hounds through the whole Chase should be left almost entirely to themselves, and never be much hallooed; when the Hare doubles, they should *hunt* through these doubles; nor is a Hare hunted *fairly* if hunted otherwise; they should follow every step she takes, as well over greasy Fallows, as through flocks of Sheep, nor should they be ever cast, if able to do any thing without it. On high roads and dry paths, the Huntsman should always be doubtful of the Scent, nor give them much encouragement; but when a hit is made on either side, it is then right to cheer them as much as you please. A Hare generally describes a circle in her flight, larger or smaller, according to her strength and the openness of the country. In inclosures, and where there is much cover, the circle is so small that it is a constant puzzle to the Hounds. Besides running the foil, they frequently make doubles, which is going forward, to tread the same steps, back again, on purpose to confuse their pursuers; and the same

heels; this continued some time, till catching view of a *Fox* that was sinking, he ran in with the rest, and was well blooded. He from that time to the day of his Death was not only as steady a Hound to *Fox* as ever I knew, but became also my very best *Finder*. I bred some Buck-hounds from him, and they are remarkable for never changing from a *hunted* Deer."

manner in which the first double is made they mostly continue, whether long or short. This information, says Mr. B. if properly marked by the Huntsman, may be useful in his Casts. When Hares make their doubles on a high-road, or dry path, and then leave it with a Spring, it is often the occasion of a long fault: the *Spring* which a Hare takes on these occasions, is hardly to be credited, any more than her ingenuity in thus trying to escape. Often, after running a path a considerable distance, she will make a double, and stop until the Hounds are past her, she will then steal away, and return the same way she came; this is the greatest of all trials for Hounds. It is so hot a foil, that in the best packs there are not many Hounds that can hunt it; those Hounds must be followed that can, and the foil when she breaks it, (which in all probability she will soon do, as she now thinks herself secure,) be tried to be hit off. When the scent lies bad in Cover, she will sometimes seem to hunt the Hounds. Particular directions, says Mr. B. should be given to the Huntsman, to prevent the Hounds all in his power from *chopping* Hares. In Furze they lie very close, Hedges are also dangerous: the best way is to have the Hedge well beaten some distance before the Hounds, for if the Huntsman beats the Hedge himself, as is the general practice, the Hounds are always upon the watch, and a Hare must have great luck to escape them all. Hares seldom run so gallantly as when they do not know where they are; in a Fog they run well: if they set off *down* the wind, they rarely return, and Hounds cannot then be pushed on too much; when the Hare is sinking, the *old* Hounds will get forward, they; *then*, will run at *head*.

Keep no *Babblers* or Hound that runs false; the loss of one Hare is more than such Dogs are worth. Mr. B. recommends letting the Hounds have sometimes the Hares they kill; it makes them eager, and well answers the sacrifice that is made. He likewise remarks, that it is too much the custom to ride so close to the Hounds, as very often to ride over them, and then cry *Ware Horse;* in open ground caution them first; in roads and paths they frequently cannot get out of the way, it surely then is the Horseman's business either to stop his horse, or break a way for

them; good Sportsmen ride not on the line of the *Tail* Hounds, and have always that command of their Horses and themselves, as not to be guilty of so wanton an injury to their own diversion. Mr. B. next proceeds to state how Warren Hares are caught, and how they should be turned down before Hounds or Greyhounds. Mr. B. used Traps, not unlike the common Rat traps, and made of *old* wood; it will be some time before the Hares will venture into them, but by being always left *open* at the *Meuses*, and the Hares going continually through them, they at length have no mistrust, and are when wanted easily taken; other *Meuses* should however be left open, lest a distaste should make them forsake the place. The number of traps Mr. B. had was *twenty*, and when Hares were wanted, *five* or *six* of the traps were set, and which rarely failed of catching as many Hares. The Warren should be paled, and the *Meuses* made of Brick; but to any person making a Warren, Mr. B. recommends examining the Traps, Boxes, and Stoppers, all of which have particularities not easy to be described. His own Warren is a wood of near thirty acres, and is cut into many walks; a smaller Warren, which would perhaps answer as well, should have only *one* walk, and *that* round the outside of it. No Dog must ever be allowed to enter it, and traps for *Stoats* and *Polecats* should be constantly set. Parsley sown in it will induce the Hares to keep at home. When Hares at the end of a season become shy of the Traps, from having been often caught, it will be necessary to drive them in with *Spaniels*. The Warren Hares will be found very thick round the Warren, for they will be unwilling to leave it, and when disturbed by Dogs, will immediately go in. The number of Hares which a Warren will supply is hardly to be conceived; but Mr. B. prefers a Warren in the midst of an *open* country, (which might be *stopped close* on hunting days,) to the catching the Hares in traps, and then turning them down; a Warren so situated would supply the whole country with Hares, which after one turn round it, would most probably run straight an end.

Hares for Coursing cannot have too much law given them; to run

well before Greyhounds, they should always be turned out *within* their knowledge; they are easily disheartened, if put to the top of their speed, and have *no point* to make to for safety. It has already been remarked, that Hares never run so well before Hounds, as when they *do not* know where they are; if Box Hares are therefore to be hunted, (which by the way Mr. B. by no means recommends,) the Hounds should be laid on as soon as they are out of *view*, otherwise they are liable to stop, which is frequently fatal. Views are at all times to be avoided, but particularly with trap Hares; for as they are ignorant where they are, the Hounds would have an advantage over them. It is best to turn them down the wind, they hear the Hounds better, and seldom turn again, these Hares make no doubles, they leave a strong Scent, and have other objections in common with Animals *turned down* before Hounds, they may give a gallop, but will shew but little hunting. Hounds for this business, should not be too *fleet*, and they are to be hunted like a Pack of Fox-hounds, as a trap Hare runs very much in the same manner, and will even *top* the hedges; Mr. B. concludes his remarks upon the running of trap Hares, with the method recommended by a Gentleman to insure them to run straight, which was, *tying a piece of Riband to their Ears.* Stags are sometimes decorated with Ribands when turned out before the Hounds, but how far the finery mends their pace, or keeps them in a direct line forward, those who hunt them can best discriminate.

Of the Riot which even Beagles acquire by Idleness, Mr. B. gives a laughable incident: Having purchased a small pack of Beagles in Derbyshire, he sent his Coachman, the servant he could best spare, to fetch them. The journey was long, and *Jehu* not being much used to hounds, had some trouble in getting them along; and to add to his difficulty, they had not been out of the Kennel for some weeks before, and were so riotous, that they ran every thing they saw; the chase of Sheep, Cur-dogs, and Birds of all sorts, as well as Hares and Deer, had been his and their Amusement all the way home, however, only one hound was lost; and his

answer to his Master's question, of what he thought of the hounds, was appropriate enough, as he replied, "they could not fail of being good hounds, for they would hunt *any thing*."

The following case determines that a Huntsman cannot be convicted of destroying Game as a *dissolute* person, whilst hunting his Master's Hounds:

Pallant v. Roll. This was an Action of Trespass, for that the Defendant being a *dissolute* person, neglecting his employment, and following hunting and other game, and by no means qualified by Law so to do, broke and entered the Plaintiff's Closes, and with Dogs, Guns, and other engines for destruction of the game, hunted upon the said Closes, trod down the grass and corn, and broke the fences against the form of the Statute. On not guilty pleaded and issue thereon, a Verdict was found for the Plaintiff at *Bury* Assizes, for *one shilling* damages, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the following Case: The Defendant was not qualified in his own right to kill game, but was, and for three years had been, a *menial* servant and Huntsman to *Robert Leman*, Esq. a Gentleman of 1,500*l.* a year Estate, who had kept hounds for twenty years, and the Defendant went out, by his Master's order, with the Hounds, (his Master not being present,) and was beating over the Plaintiff's ground; the Plaintiff desired the Defendant to go off his land; which he refused, and at length found a *Hare*, and hunted over several pieces of land mentioned in the declaration, two of which were sown with Wheat; the question was, whether, if the Court should be of opinion, that the Defendant is not a *dissolute* person, or the like under the Stat. of 4 & 5 *W.* the Plaintiff can recover against him in this action upon the Statute? or whether he ought to have brought a common action of Trespass for breaking his Close?—By the Court: We have no doubt but that the Defendant is *not* a dissolute person within the meaning of the Act. The only real question is, whether, as this action is framed, the Plaintiff can

recover any thing? he certainly cannot have his *full* costs; if he cannot recover any thing, but is *nonsuited*, he must *pay* costs; if he can recover, as upon a common action, he *saves* his costs. Now certainly any man might have always brought an action of Trespass for hunting upon his ground; for this injury among others, the Statute of *Gloucester* gave costs as well as damages. The Statute 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 9. to prevent vexation, lowered the costs, and, if less than 40*s.* was recovered, gave no more costs than damages. The Stat. of 4 & 5 *Will.* restored full costs again, even in case of small damages recovered against *dissolute* or other persons, described in the said Statute. But as we are of opinion, that the Defendant is *not* within these descriptions, the offence falls back upon the Statute of *Car.* 2. whereby the Plaintiff shall resover no more costs than Damages. The Verdict was entered by consent, and the Jury found the Defendant not a *dissolute* person, but guilty of the Trespass. *Damages*, one shilling; *Costs*, one shilling. *Black. Rep.* 900.

Coursing.

THIS amusement is of great antiquity, and is treated on by ARRIAN, who flourished A. D. 150. It was first used by the GAULS, the most luxurious and opulent of whom used to send out good Hare-finders early in the morning, to those places where it was likely to find Hares sitting; they returned to their employers with an account of the number of Hares found, who then mounted their Horses and took out their Greyhounds to course them; not more than *two* Greyhounds were to be run at once, and those were not to be laid in too close to the Hare, for although the animal is swift, yet when first started, she is so terrified by the hallooing, and by the closeness and speed of the Dogs, that her heart is overcome with fear, and in the confusion, very often the best sporting Hares were killed without shewing any diversion; she was therefore allowed to run some distance from her *Seat*, before the Dogs were set after her. The best Hares were those found in open and exposed places; *they* did not immediately try to avoid the danger by running to Woods, but whilst contending in swiftness with the Greyhounds, moderated their own speed according as they were pressed; if overmatched in speed by the dogs, they then tried to gain ground by frequent turns, which threw the dogs beyond them, making at the same time their shortest way to the Covers, or nearest shelter. The *true* Sportsman, even in ARRIAN's time, did not take out his Dogs to *destroy* the Hares, but for the sake of seeing the contest between them, and was glad if the Hare escaped, which was never prevented, by disturbing any *Brake* in which she might have concealed herself, after beating the Greyhounds*. They were also frequently taken alive from the Dogs,

* At a very recent period, a famous *Courser*, of the name of FORSTER, rather deviated from this system. An old Servant, who was his attendant in his *Coursing* excursions, when a

by the Horsemen who closely followed them, and after the Greyhounds were taken up, were turned down for future sport. They used to *speak* to their Greyhounds whilst in the field, considering it a kind of encouragement to them to know that their Master was a witness of the excellence of their running; but this *speaking* was recommended to be chiefly confined to the *first* Course, lest, after being weakened by a second or third, they might, by such encouragement, exert themselves beyond their Strength, and hurt their *insides*, which was thought to be the destruction of many good dogs.

Those who had not the conveniency of Hare-finders, went out commonly in a company on Horseback, when they beat the likely grounds, and on starting a Hare, the Greyhounds were let loose after her: those who were more keen after the sport, used to go on foot, and if any one accompanied them on Horseback, it was his business to follow the Dogs during the Course. It is singular, that after the lapse of so many Centuries, the mode of *beating* for a Hare, in *Coursing*, should be *now*, exactly what it *then* was. The company were drawn up in a straight rank, either Horse or Foot-men, and proceeded at certain distances from each other, in a direct line to a given point, and wheeling round that they might not go over precisely the same track, they beat the ground regularly back. This practice is still continued. A person was appointed to take the command of the Sport, if there were many Dogs out, he gave orders that such and such Dogs should be slipped, according as the Hare took to the right or left, and these orders were punctually obeyed.

The Gauls sometimes mixed and used *Finders* with their Greyhounds, and while these tried to find the Hare, the Greyhounds were led by the hand at a small distance, taking care however to lead them where

Hare was found *sitting*, used always to ask his Master, whether he should start her *hard* or *sharp*; the former term meant a blow sufficient to confuse the Animal, but the latter was a stroke across the back of the Hare, which precluded all necessity of Greyhounds to catch it.

the Hare was most likely to come; and here the Greyhounds pretty well supplied the use of ZENOPHON'S *Nets*. This method of *Coursing* was deemed irregular, as the stoutest Hares were so alarmed with the cries of the finders, that if they did not start a very considerable way before, they were sure to be killed. This method is very much practised in some parts of Great Britain, to the great consolation of those, who think no *Course* worth seeing, unless there is a *Hare* at the *end of it.*

A *young* Hare when found *sitting*, was not disturbed, as it was considered unfair to run the Greyhounds at her; but with the *finders*, (who are said to have been very eager through hunger, and so desirous of *eating* up what they caught, that it was difficult to get them off, even by beating them with sticks,) the exercise of this clemency was impossible.

In our own Country, in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries, the price of a *Greyhound* and of a *Hawk* appears the same as that of a Man; and the taking the *Nest* of a Hawk is equally criminal with the slaughter of a fellow Christian. During the Reign of King JOHN*, Greyhounds were frequently received by him as payment in lieu of money, for the Renewal of *Grants*, *Fines*, and *Forfeitures* belonging to the Crown; the following

* Mr. CARR in his *Stranger in Ireland* relates the following, which he saw in his Journey to that Country. " In the Morning I wandered to a little Church, which owed its Elevation to this interesting Circumstance: LLEWELYN the Great, who resided near the Base of *Snowdon*, had a beautiful *Greyhound* named *Gelert*, which had been presented to him by KING JOHN in 1205. One Day, in consequence of the faithful Animal, who at Night always " sentinelled his Master's Bed," not making his Appearance in the Chase, LLEWELYN returned home very angry, and met the Dog covered with Blood at the Door of the Chamber of his Child: upon entering it, he found the Bed overturned, and the Coverlid stained with Gore: he called to his Boy, but receiving no Answer, he too rashly concluded that he had been killed by *Gelert*, and in his Anguish instantly thrust his Sword through the poor Animal's Body. The Honourable Mr. SPENCER has beautifully commemorated the above Event:

His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,
No Pity could impart;
But still his *Gelert*'s dying Yell
Pass'd heavy on his Heart.

extracts prove this Monarch to have been exceedingly partial to this kind of Dogs. A fine paid A. D. 1203, mentions five hundred Marks, ten

Arous'd by Gelert's dying Yell,
Some Slumb'rer waken'd nigh:
What words the Parent's joy could tell,
To hear his Infant's cry?

Nor scathe had he, nor harm, nor dread;
But the same Couch beneath,
Lay a gaunt *Wolf* all torn and dead,
Tremendous still in Death.

Ah! what was then LLEWELYN'S pain?
For now the Truth was clear;
His gallant Hound the Wolf had slain,
To save LLEWELYN'S Heir.

To mitigate his Offence, LLEWELYN built this Chapel, and raised a Tomb to poor *Gelert*, and the Spot to this Day is called *Beth Gelert*, or the *Grave of Gelert*, " where never could the Spearman pass, or Forester unmoved."

A further instance of the Attachment of the *Greyhound* is to be found among the Specimens of early *English Metrical Romance*, by GEORGE ELLIS, Esq. under the Article, *Sir Triamour.*

" The good *Grey hound*, for weal ne wo,
Would not fro the Knight go;
But lay and licked his Wound:
He weened to have healed him again,
And thereto he did his pain;
Lo, such love is in a Hound!

" He even scraped a Pit for the dead Body, covered it with Moss and Leaves, and guarded it with constant attention, except during the times when he was employed in securing his own Subsistence.

" As his Prey diminished, the length of his Chase gradually increased; and at the close of the seventh Year, at the Festival of Christmas, he suddenly appeared, gaunt with Hunger, an unexpected Visitor in the Hall of the KING of ARRAGON. Such an Apparition excited general surprise, and particularly attracted the Attention of ARADAS: but the Animal, with a gentleness of demeanour which belied his savage appearance, made the round of the Tables and disappeared. He returned on the second Day, again surveyed the Company, received his pittance, and retreated. The KING now recollected the *Dog*, and gave Orders to his Attendants,

Horses, and ten leashes of *Greyhounds;* another, in 1210, one swift running Horse, and six *Greyhounds.*

The Greyhound in ancient times was considered as a very valuable present, and especially by the *Ladies*, with whom it appears to have been a peculiar favourite*: in a very old Metrical Romance, called *Sir Eglamore*, a Princess tells the Knight that if he was inclined to hunt, she would, as an especial mark of her favour, give him an excellent Greyhound, so *swift* that no Deer could escape from his pursuit.

that, if he should return, they should follow him without loss of time, in the confidence that he would lead them to the place where SIR ROGER and the QUEEN were secreted. On the third Day of the Festival, the Hall was filled at an early Hour, and SIR MARROCK for the *first* time, took his Seat among the Guests. The *Greyhound* too did not fail to repeat his Visits, and with the rapidity of Lightning instantly sprung upon the Murderer of his Master.

" He took the Steward by the throat,
And asunder he it bote;
But then he would not 'bide:
For to this grave he ran.
Then followed him many a Man,
Some on Horse, and some beside.
And when he came where his Master was,
He laid him down upon the Grass,
And barked at the Men again."

" The Crowd who had followed him, being unable to drive him from the Spot, returned with the tidings to the KING, who instantly comprehended the whole Mystery. He directed them to dig for the Body, which they readily found, and which had been miraculously preserved in such a state of Perfection as to be easily recognized. It was then buried in Holy Ground with all due Solemnity, and the faithful *Dog* shortly after expired on the Tomb which was raised in Memory of his Master."

* The Wife of ROBERT BRUCE, when a Prisoner to EDWARD the First A. D. 1304, had three Men and three Women Servants, three *Greyhounds*, Plenty of Game and Fish, and the fairest House in the Manor. She had besides the following odd Attendant allowed to her— " A Footboy, sober and not riotous, to make her Bed." In a MS. of FROISSART, quoted by MONTFAUCON, there is an illuminated View of ISABELLA's splendid entrance into PARIS in 1324, a *Greyhound* attends her, with a Flag powdered with *Fleur de lys* bound to his Neck. This View is given in the recent and elegant translation of FROISSART, by Mr. JOHNES.

Syr yf you be on huntynge founde,
I shall you gyve a good Greyhounde
That is dunne as a doo:
For as I am trewe gentylwoman,
There was never Deer that he at ran,
That might yscape him fro.

The *Isle of Dogs*, now converting to the first *commercial* purposes, derived its name from being the *Depot* of the Spaniels and Greyhounds of EDWARD III. and this spot was chosen, as lying contiguous to his sports of *Woodcock shooting*, and *coursing* the Red Deer, in Waltham and the other Royal Forests in Essex, for the more convenient enjoyment of which, he generally resided in the sporting season at Greenwich*.

In the days of ELIZABETH, when she was not herself disposed to hunt, she was so stationed as to see the Coursing of *Deer* with *Greyhounds*. At Cowdrey in Sussex, the Seat of Lord MONTACUTE, A. D. 1591, one day after dinner, the Queen saw from a Turret, "sixteen Bucks all having fayre lawe, pulled down with Greyhounds in a Laund or *Lawn*."

* In HENRY the Eighth's Reign, the *Greyhound* was distinguished as one of the KING's Beasts: we read, that at the Siege of TOURNAY, A. D. 1513, instead of a Tent, HENRY had a Timber house with an Iron chimney, and several Pavilions, on the top of which stood "the KING's Beastes, viz: the Lion, the Dragon, the Antelope, the *Greyhound*, and the dun Cow."

CHAUCER in describing the Dress and Attendants of LYCURGUS, an imaginary *King* of *Thrace*, has this passage:

"About his Char ther wentin white [a]Alandes
"Twentie and more, as grete as any stere,
"To huntin at the Lyon, or wild Bere;
"And folowid him with Mosil[b] fast ybound,
"Colores of Gold and torretes[c] filid[d] round."

[a] Greyhounds. [b] Muzzle. [c] Rings; the fastening of Dogs Collars. [d] Highly polished.

In former days such was the Esteem in which *Greyhounds* were held, that even their Collars were composed of the most valuable Materials. In HAWES *Pastime of Pleasure*, (written in the time of HENRY VII.) FAME is attended with *two Greyhounds*; in whose golden *Collars*, *Grace* and *Governaunce* are inscribed in Diamond Letters. These ornaments are often mentioned in the

In ancient times three several animals were coursed with Greyhounds; the *Deer*, the *Fox*, and the *Hare*. The two former are not practised at present, but the coursing of Deer formerly was a recreation in high esteem, and was divided into two sorts; the *Paddock* and the *Forest* or *Purlieu*. For the Paddock coursing, besides the Greyhounds, which never exceeded *two*, and for the most part consisted of *one* brace, there was the Teazer or *mongrel* Greyhound, whose business it was to drive the Deer forward before the *real* Greyhounds were slipt. The Paddock was a piece of ground generally taken out of a Park, and fenced with pales or a wall; it was a mile in length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth, but the further end was always broader than that which the Dogs started from, the better to accommodate the company in seeing which Dog won the Match. At the hither end was the dog-house, (to enclose the Dogs that were to run the course,) which was attended by two Men, one of whom stood at the door to slip the Dogs, the other was a little without the door, to let loose the Teazer to drive away the Deer. The Pens for the Deer intended to be coursed were on one side, with a Keeper or two to turn them out; on the other side, at some distance, stood the spectators. Along the course were placed *Posts*. The first, which was next the *dog-house* and *Pens*, was the *Law-Post*, and was distant from them one hundred and sixty yards. The second was the *Quarter of a Mile*, the third the *Half Mile*, the fourth the *Pinching Post*, and the fifth marked distance, in lieu of a post, was the *Ditch*, which was a place made so as to receive the Deer, and keep them from being further pursued by the Dogs. Near to

Inventory of Furniture, in the Royal Palaces of HENRY the Eighth. In the *Castle of Windsor*, under the Article COLLARS, is found the following Entry:

"Two *Greyhounds Collars* of Crimson Velvet and Cloth of Gold, lacking *Torretes*."

"Two other Collars with the KING's Arms, and at the Ende Portcullis and Rose."

"Item, a Collar embrawdered with Pomegranates and Roses, with *Torretes* of Silver and Gilte." "A Collar garnished with Stole-work with one Shallop Shelle of Silver and Gilte." "A Collar of White Velvette, embrawdered with Perles, the Swivels of Silver."

this place were seats for the Judges, who were chosen to decide the Wager.

So soon as the Greyhounds that were to run the match were led into the Dog-house, they were delivered to the keepers, who by the articles of *Coursing* were to see them fairly slipt; for which purpose, there was round each Dog's neck a *falling collar* which slipt through rings. The *Owners* of the *Dogs* drew lots which Dog should have the wall, that there should be no advantage; the Dog-house door was then shut, and the keeper turned out the Deer; after the Deer had gone about twenty yards, the person that held the *Teazer* loosed him, to force the Deer forward, and when the Deer was got to the *Law-post*, the Dogs were led out from the dog-house, and slipt. If the Deer *swerved* before he got to the *Pinching Post*, so that his head was judged to be nearer the *dog-house* than the *ditch*, it was deemed no match, and was to be run again three days after, but if there was no such swerve, and the Deer ran straight until he went beyond the Pinching Post, then *that Dog* which was nearest the Deer, (should he swerve,) gained the contest; if no swerve happened, then that Dog which leapt the Ditch first was the Victor; if any disputes arose, they were referred to the Articles of the Course, and determined by the Judges.

In coursing Deer in the *Forest* or *Purlieu*, two ways were used; the one coursing from wood to wood, and the other upon the lawns by the Keepers Lodges. In the first, some hounds were thrown into the cover to drive out the Deer, whilst the Greyhounds were held ready to be slipt where the Deer was expected to break; if the Deer was not of a proper age and size, the Dogs were not let loose; and if, on the other hand, he broke at too great distance, or was otherwise deemed an overmatch for one brace, it was allowable to *way-lay* him with another brace of fresh Greyhounds.

For the coursing upon the *Lawn*, the Keeper had notice given him,

and he took care to lodge a Deer fit for the purpose, and by sinking the wind of him, there was no danger of getting near enough to slip the Greyhounds, and having a fair course*.

In coursing the Fox, no other art was necessary but to get the wind, and stand close on the outside of the wood, where he was expected to come out, and to give him law enough, or he instantly returned back to the cover; the *slowest* Greyhounds were speedy enough to overtake him; and all the hazard was, the Fox spoiling the Dog, which frequently happened; for the most part, the Greyhounds used for this course were hard-bitten Dogs, that would seize any thing.

Before we touch upon the old method of *Coursing* the *Hare*, or the Rules established for deciding upon the merits of Greyhounds, the manner formerly in use for the breeding, rearing, and training them, will be noticed.—When the name of *Greyhound* was first applied, or for what reason, there is no Record to inform us.

The old couplets that describe this Species of Dogs, were exact in the points they recommended as necessary to form a complete Greyhound.

"Head like a *Snake*,
Neck'd like a *Drake*,

* The Coursing of *Deer* has been long relinquished as a Diversion, nor are *Greyhounds* now employed but for the purpose of running down the *Fawns* of *Fallow Deer* that the Park may not be overstocked; a Circumstance which Gentlemen would do well to attend to, especially with respect to the *Does*, as most Parks from the interested Views and Connivance of the Park-keepers, have, and annually rear *Does* beyond any proportion to the *Bucks*, and which are not of comparative value with the *latter*, the Herds of which might in very many instances be enlarged whilst the former were contracted, and under such management would yield the Owners either a superior Profit if the Venison is sold, or allow a more liberal Distribution, should it be reserved for home Consumption.

Back'd like a *Beam*,
Sided like a *Bream*,
Tailed like a *Rat*,
And footed like a *Cat**."

In choosing a *whelp*, the choice formerly was governed by the weight, and *that* which was the lightest, was generally thought to prove

* The same Authoress (JULIAN BARNES, more properly BERNERS, Sister of Richard Lord BERNERS, and Prioress of the *Nunnery* of Sopewell, about the year 1481, who wrote three English Tracts on Hunting, Hawking, and Armory or Heraldry, which were soon afterwards first printed in the neighbouring Monastery of St. Albans) has also insisted "that a good Horse should have XV good Proprytes and Condycions. That is to wyte, thre of a Man, thre of a Woman, thre of a Foxe, Thre of a Haare, and Thre of an Asse. Of a Man, bolde, prowde, and hardye. Of a Woman, fayre-brested, fayre of heere, and easy to move. Of a Foxe, a fayr taylle, short eeres, with a good trotte. Of an Haare, a grete eye, a drye heed, and well rennynge. Of an Asse, a bygge chynn, a flat legge, and a good hove (Hoof)."

From very early periods the Breeding of Horses has been encouraged by legislative Care. In 1535 a Statute appointed the proportion of *Brood Mares* which Parks should maintain, and directions as to the *Height* of the *Stallions*, which not only the Nobility, but those "whose Wives wore Velvet Bonnets," ought to keep for the Improvement of the Breed. The *Legal* standard was *fifteen* hands for *Horses*, *Thirteen* for *Mares*.

CAREW, in his Account of *Cornwall*, laments the loss of a breed of *smaller* but more useful Nags, in consequence of these Restrictions.

JAMES MARKHAM, who wrote on the management of Horses in 1579, is the first that mentions *running* Horses; but these were only designed for Matches, between one Gentleman and another at the time: yet this Diversion being so much esteemed, Subscriptions were at last made towards purchasing a *piece of Plate*, or making a *Purse*, as a Prize to the winning Horse. Thus, Gentlemen went on breeding their Horses so fine, for the sake of *Shape* and *Speed* only, that those Animals being second, third, and fourth rates in swiftness, were then quite useless, until the reign of QUEEN ANNE, when a public-spirited Gentleman observed the inconvenience, and left *Thirteen hundred guineas* for as many Plates or Purses as the Crown should appoint, whence they are called the KING'S or QUEEN'S *Plates*, upon condition that each Horse, Mare, or Gelding should carry *twelve stone* weight, the best of *three heats*, over a *four-mile Course*. By this Method a stronger and more useful Breed were soon raised, and if a Horse did not win the Plate, he was still strong enough to make an excellent Hunter. By

the nimblest and best. The raw-boned, lean, loose-made, and unseemly whelps in every joint, grew up well-shaped Dogs; whereas those that

these Crossings, as the jockeys term it, we have Horses of full blood, three-quarters blood, or half bred, suitable to carry any Burthen; by which means the ENGLISH Breed of Horses are allowed to be the best, and are greatly esteemed by Foreigners.

ENGLAND has long been famous for its HORSES, and no less so for its JOCKEYS; the Feats of Horsemanship performed in this Country have almost exceeded belief, from the number we may be permitted to *select* the following.

HENRY the VII. about the year 1500, had occasion to send to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN upon a matter which required Haste, and thought no Messenger would so speedily execute it as Mr. THOMAS WOLSEY, at that time his *Chaplain:* He accordingly gave him his Errand, desiring him to use every Expedition. WOLSEY departed from the KING at Richmond about *Noon*, and the next morning got to *Dover*, and from thence the *Noon* following he was at *Calais*, and by *Night* with the EMPEROR: he received his Answer, and rode that same *Night* back to Calais, and the succeeding Night came to *Richmond:* the next Morning he saw HENRY, who blamed him for delaying his Journey. WOLSEY replied that he had dispatched the Business, and produced the EMPEROR'S Letter. The KING wondered much at his Speed, and quickly bestowed upon him the *Deanery* of *Lincoln:* He soon after made him his *Almoner*. This was the Cause of the first Rise of that afterwards great Prelate, CARDINAL WOLSEY.

In 1604, JOHN LEPTON, Esq. of *Kenwick*, Yorkshire, who was one of the Grooms to his Majesty JAMES I., undertook to ride five times between London and York from Monday Morning till Saturday Night; he set out on the 26th of May, and completed his undertaking in five days, with no apparent Fatigue to himself.

On the 17th of July 1619, BERNARD CALVERT of Andover rode from St. George's Church, Southwark, to *Dover*, when he passed by Cutter to *Calais* in France, and from Calais back to Dover, and thence rode to St. George's Church the same day, setting off at three in the Morning and returning at Eight in the Evening.

April 29th 1745, Mr. COOPER THORNHILL engaged to ride three times between Stilton and London in *fifteen* Hours. The performance was

	H.	M.	S.
From Stilton to Shoreditch Church (71 Miles)	3.	52.	59.
From London to Stilton in	3.	50.	57.
From Stilton to London in	3.	49.	56.

Two hundred and thirteen miles in *eleven* Hours, 33 Minutes, and 52 Seconds: and *three Hours*, 26 Minutes, and 8 Seconds, within the time allowed him.

after three or four months appeared round, close trussed, and well built in every part, were not worth the rearing, seldom proving swift or comely.

Mr. Sinclair, of *Kirby Lonsdale*, in Cumberland, for a Wager of 500 guineas, rode his Galloway on the *Swifts*, at *Carlisle*, a Thousand *Miles* in a Thousand *successive Hours*, A. D. 1701; but in 1758 a Similar Exploit was performed by a Lady in little more than *two thirds* of the time stipulated, and which Dr. Johnson has made the subject of the Sixth Number of his Idler.

June 27th 1759, Jennison Shafto, Esq. rode *Fifty* Miles upon *Ten Horses*, in *One Hour*, 49 Minutes, and 17 Seconds. The Match was made to ride the distance in *Two Hours*, and to be allowed as many Horses as he pleased.

In 1761 Mr. Shafto betted Mr. Meynell 2000 guineas, that he would provide a person to ride *One hundred* Miles a day (*on any one Horse each day*) for *Twenty-nine* days together; to be allowed any Number of Horses not exceeding Twenty-nine. Mr. John Woodcock started on Newmarket Heath at One o'Clock in the Morning, the *fourth* of May, and finished (having used only *Fourteen* Horses) on the *first* of June, about Six in the Evening. *Two* of the Horses tired in the Course of the Performance, when he had nearly completed his day's work, so that on those days he had to ride nearly *double* the number of Miles.

The Ground he passed over was from the *Hare Park* to the *Ditch*, which was made three miles; from thence he went a Three Mile Course round the *Flat*, on that side the *Ditch* next to Newmarket: there were Posts with *Lamps* fixed around the Courses, Mr. Woodcock choosing to start very early in the Mornings to avoid the Heat; the Horses he rode were, viz.

Horses.	1.	Mr. Shafto's	Bay Horse	1. *Days.*
	2.	Lord Chedworth's	Chesnut Mare	3.
	3.	Captain Wynyard's	Chesnut Horse	2.
	4.	Mr. Thistlewaite's	Grey Horse	3.
	5.	Mr. Wildman's	Black Horse	3.
	6.	Mr. Woodcock's	Bay Mare	2.
	7.	Mr. Scott's	Bay Mare	2.
	8.	Lord Montfort's	Bay Horse	2.
	9.	Mr. Serocold's	Chesnut Horse	1.
	10.	Mr. Shafto's	Brown Horse	2.
	11.	Mr. Calcraft's	Chesnut Horse	1.
	12.	Mr. Rudd's	Chesnut Mare	1.
	13.	Mr. Welch's	Bay Horse	3.
	14.	Mr. Major's	Bay Mare	3.
				29

It was also an observation in ancient times, that the *Bitches* were commonly more *speedy* than the *Dogs*, and this remark is still made by those who have had the best opportunities of deciding upon the subject.

MEM. Mr. MAJOR's Mare did not begin one Day till *Ten* o'Clock; Mr. WOODCOCK riding in the Morning a Horse called *Quidnunc*, by *Squirt*, which went about *Sixty* Miles by Nine o'Clock, and then tired, he afterwards took Mr. MAJOR's Mare to perform the *Hundred* Miles in the remaining part of that Day; this he accomplished about *Eleven* o'Clock at Night, which was the latest Hour during the whole Performances.

In May 1804, Mr. TAYLOR of Worston Clithero, for a Bet of 300 guineas, completed a ride of 720 miles: he was allowed *six* days, and performed it *Thirty hours* within the time. The Monday he rode 160, and the other four days, 140 miles each, and declared himself at the Conclusion no ways fatigued. The last twenty miles he rode in an hour and forty minutes.

The *Pedestrian* Performances of our Countrymen have in no slight degree kept pace with the *Equestrian* Display of Activity and Perseverance before noticed, and a short Recital of some of them in this place, will comparatively ascertain what each has accomplished.—In February 1759, GEORGE GUEST finished the walking of *One Thousand Miles* in *Twenty-eight* following Days. He had One hundred and six Miles to walk the two last Days, which he did with so little fatigue to himself, that he walked *Six Miles* in the last Hour. He had till twelve o'Clock at Night to do it in, and performed it *Six Hours* within the Time. 1000 Miles in 28 Days is 35 Miles Six Furlongs and a small Fraction *per Diem*.

FOSTER POWELL in 1764 went *Fifty Miles* on the Bath Road in *Seven Hours;* the first *ten Miles* he accomplished in *one Hour*, although encumbered with a *great Coat* and *Leather Breeches*.—In 1773 he travelled on foot from *London* to *York* and back again (a Distance of *Four Hundred and two Miles)* in *five Days* and *eighteen Hours*.—In 1786 he walked 100 miles on the Bath road in *three quarters of an Hour* less than the *Twenty-four Hours*, the time allowed.—In 1787 he undertook to walk from *Canterbury* to *London Bridge* and back again in 24 Hours; this Distance exceeded his last Exploit by *twelve* miles, but to the astonishment of Thousands of anxious Spectators, he effected it. In the following Year he engaged to go his favourite Journey from *London* to *York* and back again in Six Days, performing it in *five Days* and *twenty* Hours. In 1790 he performed the same Journey in nearly the same time he did it in 1773. And in 1792 he repeated it for the last time in his Life, and was determined to convince the World that he could go the Distance in a shorter period than ever he had, though now at the advanced Age of *Fifty-eight* Years; accordingly he set out from Shoreditch Church to York Minster and returned back again in *Five Days, fifteen Hours and One quarter*. In this same Year he walked *Six Miles in fifty-five Minutes and a half* on the Clapham Road, and shortly after at Brighton engaged to *walk* One Mile and *run* another in *fifteen Minutes;* this he executed *Seventeen Seconds* within the time allowed, walking the Mile in *nine Minutes* and *twenty Seconds*, and running the other in *five Minutes* and *twenty-three Seconds*.

The *time* to first try and train them to their Game, was at twelve months old, and there is little variation in that observed at the present day. Some Gentlemen *now* enter and try their Bitch puppies at ten months old; but if they meet with severe courses so young, it is apt to

Powell despised Wealth, and notwithstanding his many Opportunities of acquiring Money, *Forty Pounds* was the largest Sum he ever made. He was content with little for himself, and happy in being able to win much for others. In Person he was thin, and about five feet nine inches high, rather of a sallow Complexion, very strong downwards, and well calculated for walking. He was of a mild Disposition, and possessed of many valuable Qualifications. In his *Diet* he preferred *light* Food, and abstained from Liquor, but on his Journeys made use of *Brandy*, and when travelling, the Delay he met with at the *Inns*, for he had particular Houses for taking Refreshment, often chagrined him, and it had been no wonder, if on this Account he had frequently lost his Wagers. He allowed himself but *five Hours* Rest, which took place from Eleven o'Clock at Night.

Joseph Edge, aged *Sixty-two*, a Native of *Macclesfield* in Cheshire, in 1806 undertook for several Bets amounting to 2000 Guineas to walk 172 Miles in *Fifty successive Hours*. He started from the Angel Inn, Macclesfield, exactly at twelve o'Clock on *Wednesday Night*, and (accompanied by two Gentlemen in a Gig) arrived at the Swan with two Necks, Lad Lane, London, at Twenty Minutes past One o'Clock on the *Saturday Morning*, completing his Journey in *Forty-nine Hours and twenty Minutes*. Powell travelled at the rate of *two Miles* three quarters and 130 Yards *per Hour*. Edge at his advanced Age at the rate of *three Miles*, three furlongs, thirty-five Perches and a fraction *per Hour*.

On 20 Sept. 1806, the Race against time *Twenty* Miles in *two Hours and a quarter*, against which Performance the Original Bet was One Hundred Guineas to Sixty, was accomplished by Abraham Wood in Two Hours five Minutes and a half, Nine Minutes and a half within the given period. This singular *Pedestrian* performed his Task as follows:

				Minutes.
He went the 1st	4	Miles	in	22 and $\frac{3}{4}$
the 2d	4	Do.	in	23 Do. $\frac{1}{2}$
the 3d	4	Do.	in	24 Do. $\frac{3}{4}$
the 4th	4	Do.	in	26 Do. $\frac{3}{4}$
the 5th	4	Do.	in	27 Do. $\frac{3}{4}$
				125 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wood was so fresh at the Conclusion of the Race, that he offered to start again to go *Ten miles* within *the Hour*, for any Sum that should be proposed. The offer was not accepted.

strain them, and they are frequently a long time before they out-grow it, and fully recover themselves.

At two years old the Greyhound is full grown, and the choice of one at that age was to be directed, by his having a fine skin, with soft, thin hair, a long lean head, with a Nose sharp from the Eyes downwards; a full clear Eye, with large eye-lids, little ears, a long neck bending like a *Drake*, with a loose hanging weasand, broad breast, his body neither too long nor too great, a Back straight and square, having a rising in the middle, a small belly, broad shoulders, round ribs, with a long space between his hips, a strong stern, a round Foot with large clefts, and his Fore-legs straight and shorter than his Hinder.

The breeding of the Greyhound was recommended to be from the well-tried and best *Bitches*, as an indifferent *Dog* was supposed from such a Cross, to get better whelps, than if the excellence was inverted, and the Bitch but tolerable; the surest way to have the whelps excellent, was to have both Sire and Dam *good*, and not to exceed four years old; if any inequality in their age, it was deemed better to be on the *Bitch*'s side, so that the Dog was young. But notwithstanding this care in the breed and form of the Greyhound, and even with the property of running to their Owner's wishes, from improper keeping they might be soon spoiled. The art both of rightly feeding, and properly entering them at their Game, was formerly thus managed and described.

The keeping a Greyhound properly did not solely consist in the meat given him, but also in his *exercise*, *airing*, and *kenneling*. If in full flesh, he was to have the chippings of bread in fresh broth. Milk and bread, butter milk, or soft bones, morning and evening, which would keep him healthy; if he was unwell or low in condition, Sheeps heads or feet, with the *Wool on*, chopt in small pieces and made Broth of, with sweet herbs and oatmeal, was to be his *daily* food at morn and eve, until he recovered his Flesh and his Health.

The Kennel was to be airy, and the Door towards the South, the Benches two feet and a half high, with holes bored to carry off the urine; the Straw on the benches was to be frequently changed, and the Kennel kept extremely *clean*.

The diet for Greyhounds engaged to run, was bread made as follows: half a peck of Oatmeal, a peck of Wheat, both ground and boulted through a fine sieve, Anniseeds beaten and Liquorice were to be scattered amongst it, and it was then with the whites of Eggs and new Ale, to be kneaded up into small Loaves, which were to be well baked. This Bread, soaked in beef or other broths, was to be given, after having aired and walked them out Morning and Evening.

The *airing* was attended with some particularities, for the Dog was first to be rubbed with a hair or cloth in his Kennel, he was then to be led out in a *Leash*, half an hour after Sun-rising, to some place where there was no Cattle or Sheep, and there he was suffered to frisk about and empty himself, when he was led back; the same method was to be observed in the Evening, and in *Winter* he was permitted once a day to enjoy the benefit of the Fire: it was also recommended to keep him always in Kennel, not only as a matter of safety, but as it was considered to increase their spirit and nimbleness.

The *exercise* of Greyhounds consisted in Coursing them; they were to be run twice a Week if the courses were long, else every other day, and they were to be rewarded and encouraged with the *blood* of the Hare. At the first entering them, it was allowable to give them the advantage over their Game, by finding a young Hare, and giving her *no* Law; but this was never done by a Sportsman after the first getting blood; the Hare had afterwards fair Law allowed her, by which was discerned the ability and wind of the Dog.

Upon coursing days a toast and butter or oil was given early in the

morning; if the Greyhound killed the Hare, he was not suffered to break her, but the Hare was taken from him, and his chaps cleansed of the wool; he had afterwards the *heart, liver, and lights* given him. After a hard course his feet were to be washed with *water* and *salt*, which was deemed (and certainly is) preferable to *warm beer and butter;* after being in his Kennel for half an hour he was to be fed.

Respecting the modern *feeding* and *training* of Greyhounds, there is much diversity of Opinion. At Newmarket it is insisted that the training of the Greyhound may be brought to an equal certainty as that of the *Race Horse*. Others from experience assert, Greyhounds with no previous attention run with more Fire, but at the same time they allow them to be liable to the Accidents of over-strained Exertion, whereby the Heart is sometimes ruptured. A Dog therefore that has long Courses to encounter should never be over-burthened with *Flesh*, and perhaps the most rational Plan is, that a Greyhound too *fat* should have two Doses of Physic, allowing an Interval of *six days*, and to be once moderately blooded between the Doses; his food afterwards to be dry *boiled* Meat, occasionally changed to fine *Oatmeal*, reduced to a proper thickness with *boiled Milk*. If with this preparative Food he is allowed to run two or three Courses a Week, and be regularly rubbed with a hair Cloth all over until the flesh upon his Loins be elastic and hard, so far as Preparation goes, he is complete; yet all this nicety has frequently been thrown away, and the same Greyhound that has failed in running, when thus artificially fitted, has with a less degree of Care shewed itself far superior in its performance, and easily beat its competitor, when no supposed advantage of Training has been resorted to.

Greyhounds bred where the ground was chiefly *arable*, and in deep open Vales, were formerly said to outrun those bred on the Downs; the Opinion on this point is now changed*.

* There is a Fashion in Greyhounds. Some Coursers even pretend that *all*, not being of the fashionable Colours, are *Curs*, and not Greyhounds. Black or Blue is most in estimation.

For coursing the Hare, the plan was formerly to find one sitting, i. possible, and if a Hare sat near a cover, with a fair field behind her, the Company stationed themselves so as to force her to the Champaign, for it is remarked that a Hare seldom takes *the same way* that her *head points* when in *her Form.*

The *Laws of Coursing* were established by the Duke of Norfolk in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and which were agreed to by the Nobility and Gentry who then followed the diversion, and have always been held authentic.

The *Feuterer*, or person that lets loose the Greyhounds, was to receive those that were matched to run together into his *Leash*, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow next to the *Hare-finder*, or him that was to start the Hare, until he came to the Form, and no horse or foot-men were to go before, or on either side, but directly behind, for the space of about forty yards.

A Hare was not to be coursed with more than a *brace* of *Greyhounds.*

The Hare-finder was to give the Hare three *Soho's* before he put her from her Form, to give notice to the Dogs that they may attend her starting.

The Hare was to have *twelve score Yards Law* before the Dogs were loosed, unless the small distance from Cover would not admit it without danger of immediately losing her.

The Dog that gave the first *Turn*, and during the course, if there was neither *Cote*, *Slip*, nor *Wrench*, won.

A Cote is when the Greyhound goes endways by his fellow, and gives the Hare a *Turn.*

A *Cote* served for two *Turns*, and two *Trippings* or *Jerkins* for a *Cote;* if the Hare did not turn quite about, she only *wrenched*, and two *Wrenches* stand for a *Turn.*

If there were no *Cotes* given between a brace of Greyhounds, but that one of them served the other at *Turning*, then he that gave the Hare

most turns won ; and if one gave as many turns as the other, *then* he that bore the Hare, won.

If one Dog gave the *first* Turn, and the other bore the Hare, he that bore the Hare, won.

A *Go-by* or *Bearing* the Hare was equivalent to two *Turns.*

If neither Dog turned the Hare, he that led last to the Cover, won.

If one Dog turned the Hare, served himself and turned her again, it was as much as a *Cote;* for a *Cote* was esteemed two *Turns.*

If all the course was equal, the Dog that *bore* the Hare, won ; if the Hare was not borne, the course was adjudged *dead.*

If a Dog fell in a course, and yet performed his part, he might challenge the advantage of a *Turn* more than he gave.

If a Dog turned the Hare, served himself, and gave divers *Cotes*, and yet in the end stood still in the field, the other Dog, if he ran *home to the cover*, although he gave no *Turn*, was adjudged the Winner.

If by accident a Dog was rode over in his course, the course was *void*, and he that did the mischief was to make reparation for the damage.

If a Dog gave the first and last *Turn*, and there was no other advantage betwixt them, he that gave the odd Turn, won.

He that came in first at the Death, took up the Hare, saved her from being torn, cherished the Dogs, and cleansed their Mouths from the Wool, was adjudged to have the Hare for his trouble.

Those that were Judges of the course, were to give their decision before they departed out of the Field.

Coursing has apparently lost nothing of its value in the Eye of the Sportsman, however it may have suffered in the splendour which accompanied it when honoured with the Royal presence in former Ages. It is an amusement much in vogue at the present period, and of the Meetings held for the express purpose of enjoying this diversion, some account will now be given. Amongst the first, both in point of time and numbers, and which will be more minutely mentioned, was the Society established in the

year 1776, at *Swaffham*, in *Norfolk*, by the late Earl of Orford*. The number of Members is confined to the number of letters in the Alphabet, and each Member's Dogs are named with the *Initial* letter he bears in the Club. When a Member dies, or wishes to retire, his place is, by the rules of the Society, always filled up by Ballot. Upon the decease of their worthy Founder, the Members of the Club agreed to purchase a Silver Cup, of the value of twenty-five Guineas, to be run for annually; and it was at first intended to pass the *Cup*, like the *Whip* at Newmarket; but it was afterwards agreed, that a new Cup should be purchased by the Society, and ran for in November every year, conceiving that such an alteration would best diffuse that respect they were anxious to shew to the *Memory* of their Founder, by gracing the Sideboard of the different Winners in various parts of the Kingdom.

* There were times when Lord Orford was known to have *Fifty* brace of Greyhounds, and as he never parted with a single *Whelp* until he had a fair and substantial trial of his Speed, he had evident chances of having, amongst so great a number, a Collection of very superior Dogs. His Lordship had strongly indulged an Idea of procuring a successful Cross with the *Bull-Dog*, and after persevering (in opposition to every Opinion) most patiently for *Seven* removes, he found himself Master of the best Greyhounds ever yet known, possessing the *Small-Ear*, the *Rat-Tail*, and the *Skin* almost without *Hair*, together with that innate Courage which the high-bred Greyhound should have, and retaining which, Instinctively, he would rather die than relinquish the Chase. One defect this Cross is admitted to have, which is a tendency to run by the Nose.

In the pursuit of this Amusement of Coursing no day was too long, or any weather too severe for Lord Orford. Mounted on a Stump of a pye-balled Poney (as broad as he was long) in a full Suit of Black, without either Great Coat or Gloves, his hands and face purpled with Cold, and in a fierce cocked Hat, facing every wind that blew, and while his Game-Keepers were shrinking from the blast, on rode his Lordship so innately warm with this predominant Passion for the Sport, that he set at defiance Storms of every description. In the latter part of his Life, this Nobleman was deranged in his Health and obliged to undergo Confinement, from which he one day escaped, and upon his Poney appeared in the Field when his favourite Bitch was to run. None had power to restrain him, and all entreaties were in vain, the Match he was determined to see. During the Course he rode after the Dogs, and unfortunately fell from his Horse, and (whether Death was occasioned by Apoplexy, or such Contusion upon the Skull as instantly affected the Brain,) he almost instantly Expired, to the inexpressible concern of those who witnessed the Accident, for no man lived more beloved, and very few have died so much regretted.

Rules of the Swaffham Coursing Society, *to be observed at the Meetings.*

I. Every Member to pay annually in November One Guinea to the Treasurer, to defray the Expences of the Society; and Half a Guinea in February, as a fund for purchasing the Cup to be run for in November following.

II. If any Member absents himself for two Meetings, without sending what shall be judged a sufficient excuse, by a majority of not less than thirteen Members, he shall be deemed out of the Society, and another chosen in his place.

III. Every vacancy to be filled up by ballot, and three black balls to exclude. Thirteen Members to make a ballot: the names of the Candidates must be hung up in the Dining-room, three days preceding.

IV. No Stranger to be admitted into the Society's room, unless introduced by a Member, who is to put down the Stranger's name, on a paper, which is every day to be hung up in the Dining-room; and no Member to introduce above one Friend.

V. Every Member who attends a Meeting, shall produce and match one Greyhound, or forfeit one Guinea to the Treasurer, to be disposed of as a Majority of this Society shall think proper.

VI. Two Stewards are to be named each night for the succeeding Day, by the Stewards of the Day.

VII. The Stewards are to appoint each an assistant Member in the Field, to regulate the number of Beaters, situation of the Company, and Servants, to determine what part of the field to beat, and to preside at Dinner. Each Steward and his assistant is to wear a Cockade of his own Colour.

VIII. The Owners of the Dogs matched are to nominate one or more Judges, who are to decide all Courses, whether long or

short; provided there be an evident superiority in favour of one of the Dogs.

IX. Any Member may put up to Auction the Dog of a Member, who (notice being given) must be present, and has the liberty of bidding once.

X. All future Meetings to be held on the second Monday in November, and on the first Monday in February, unless prevented by *Frost* or *Snow*, in which case all Matches made previous to such Meetings are off; and the Meetings shall be held the first open Monday in or after November, and the first open Monday in February, and not later.

The following Song was addressed to the Gentlemen of the NORFOLK COURSING Meeting, by RICHARD GARDINER, Esq. alias Dick Merry-Fellow, about the year 1780.

No more let Wine, no longer Hounds,
Engage the tuneful Nine:
I chant a nobler Theme by far,
And choose the COURSE for mine.

The well-breathed Greyhound on the Lawn
Had long ago been sung,
But dreading lest his Verse should fail,
Each Poet held his Tongue.

The Hunter, who pursues his game
From earliest dawn 'till Noon,
Laughs at the Courser's rapid joy
Because 'tis o'er too soon.

Let those who think the Course is dull
Attend where Beauties shine,
Where TOWNSHEND, PEYTON, grace the Plain,
And make the Sport divine:

Whether on *Weeting*'s well-kept Field,
Or HAMMOND's wide Domain,

Or at the stouter Hares on *Smee*,
Witch, *Quince*, or *Laura* strain;

Or upon *Stonehenge*'s bounding Turf,
Which e'en with Norfolk vies,
Or over Astley's well-stocked Heaths,
The *Wiltshire* Greyhound flies.

By those, how much misnamed the Course,
Who beat each hedge with care,
Well pleased if in the live-long Day
They start one hapless Hare!

No, let me view the high-trained Dogs
In Vale's unerring hand,
Loos'd at an instant from the *Slips*,
And skimming o'er the Land.

With Orford, of the Coursing Train
Deservedly the pride,
Whilst friends around him gladly throng,
By wealth, by Sport allied.

Then may ye meet each circling Year,
And oft renew the Sport;
Long may the Evening laugh and Tale
Add flavour to the *Port*.

Each take his glass, a Bumper fill,
No Truant here be found;
Drink, that the Course may flourish still,
And let the Toast go round.

Then a Coursing we will go, *&c.*

The Marchioness Townshend, *Lady Patroness*,
The Countess Cholmondely, *Vice-Patroness*,
Mrs. Coke, *Assistant Vice-Patroness*, and
The Earl of Montrath, *Honorary Member*,
have the Liberty to use any Letter or Colour.

In the year 1798 the Members, Letters, and Colours belonging to each were as follow:

Letter.		Colour.
A.	Mr. Colhoun . .	*Red, Blue, and White.*
B.	Mr. Holt . .	*Brimstone.*
C.	Mr. Coppin . .	*Yellow.*
D.	Mr. Pottinger . .	*White.*
E.	Marquis Townshend .	*Blue and White.*
F.	Earl Cholmondely .	*Pink.*
G.	Mr. Whittington .	*Black, Red, and White.*
H.	. . . . . .	*White and Purple, vacant.*
I.	Mr. Dashwood .	*Pea Green.*
J.	Mr. Micklethwaite .	*Red and White.*
K.	Mr. Nelthorpe .	*Rose.*
L.	Mr. Motteux .	*Green and White.*
M.	Mr. James Parson .	*White and Black*
N.	Mr. Denton . .	*Sky Blue.*
O.	Mr. Wilson . .	*Lilac.*
P.	Sir John Sebright .	*Garter Blue.*
Q.	Mr. Hammond .	*Quaker.*
R.	Mr. Hare . .	*Red.*
S.	Mr. Crowe . .	*Orange.*
T.	Mr. Tyssen . .	*Pompadour.*
U.	Sir Samuel Fluyder .	*Aurora.*
V.	Sir John Berney .	*Brown and Red.*
W.	Mr. Woodley . .	*White and Crimson.*
X.	Mr. Cooper . .	*Yellow and Green.*
Y.	Mr. James, Jun. .	*Orange and Black.*
Z.	Mr. Forby . .	*Red and Blue.*

The Rules of the Wiltshire coursing, so far as relate to the Greyhounds in the field, are, that the Dog that has the most of the course is the Winner, whether he is the Dog that kills the Hare or not, and that if a Dog stops in any part of the course, and does not run *home*, it is always decided against him. The Dogs are now loosed from *Slips* of a

better construction than those formerly in use, so that it is impossible for either Dog to have the least advantage given him at starting.

Rules of the Ashdown Park Consolidated Coursing Meeting, 1801, to be held at the Red Lion at Lambourn, annually, the second Monday in November; the Society to consist of Thirty Members, who shall abide by the following Rules.

I. Each Member is expected to appear at the Table, in the Uniform chosen by the Patronesses. The Honorary Members to wear the Uniform, if they please.

II. A Steward to be named at each Meeting for the succeeding Meeting by the Majority of Members present: and if the Steward so named do not attend, or his Deputy, he shall forfeit a Dozen of Port Wine.

III. Honorary Members to be entitled to the Privileges of real Members during their Attendance, except in balloting or entering for the Prizes, but to be subject to no forfeitures.

IV. No Meeting to be held for a shorter Time than two Days, and every Member to pay Two Shillings and Six-pence for each Day's Ordinary, whether he attends or not. Only two Meetings a Year, *viz.* the second Monday in February, and the second Monday in November.

V. No Stranger to be admitted to the Ordinary unless introduced by a Member, and no Member to introduce more than one Friend each Day, whose Name is to be placed, with that of the Member who introduces him, in a conspicuous part of the Club Room, by the introducing Member on his Admission, and each Member is to subscribe One Guinea Annually.

VI. If any Vacancy happens, it is to be declared by the President the first Day of Coursing after Dinner, and if more than one

Person is proposed to fill it, the Name of each Candidate to be given to each Subscriber then present, who is to put into a Box the Name of the Candidate he wishes for; and the Gentleman who shall have the Majority of the Votes of real Members, to be considered as duly elected, and may name a Dog for the Collar the following Day on paying his Subscription. If the Numbers shall be even upon the Ballot, the Names of the Candidates to be put together, and the first drawn to fill the Vacancy.

VII. The Steward to appoint two Gentlemen each Day, who shall regulate the Number of Beaters, Mode and Place of Beating, and Situation of the Company and Servants.

VIII. The Mode of Running, Decision, &c. to be conformable to the following Rules:—No Dog the Property of a Stranger shall be permitted to run before the Members have run the Matches for the Day.

IX. The Judge, if possible, to decide every Race for the Collar or other Prize; if he cannot determine, the Parties concerned in the Race must either run it again immediately or toss up for it.

X. If any Dog should slip or join during the Course, the Owner of the Dog so slipt or joining, shall pay to the Keeper Half-a-Guinea.

XI. All Matches to be entered in the Order made, and to be run off as they stand in the List. If any Gentlemen when it comes to their Turn to run are not ready or wish to postpone the Match, it is to be put at the bottom of that Day's List, and to be run last.

XII. Any Gentleman who, after Judgment given, arraigns the Decision or finds fault with the Judge, to be amerced a Gallon of Wine, at the pleasure of the Subscribers.

XIII. Any Difference or Dispute that may arise to be referred to the Subscribers then present, and their Determination to be final.

XIV. No Rule to be changed without Notice being given at a Meeting

of the Club, and the Alteration must be approved of by Seven Members at least at the first subsequent Meeting, (if Seven Members are present,) when the President is required to bring forward all Questions which are to be decided by the Ballot of the Members of the Club.

XV. No Dog will in future be allowed to start for either Prize or Match, during the Meeting, which is not the Property of a Member, or actually brought by one to the Meeting.

XVI. That every newly elected Member do pay Two Guineas to the Fund of the Club on Admission. Honorary Members One.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Hon. Mrs. Maddocks, Countess of Sefton.
Hon. Mrs. St. John, and Mrs. Pickering.

Lord Craven,
Lord Ashbrook,
Lord Sefton,
Mr. Thornhill,
Mr. Maddocks,
Mr. Pickering,
Mr. Stead,
Mr. Hallett,
Mr. James,
Mr. Dundas,
Col. Stead,
Mr. G. Wyld,
Dr. Vilet,
Sir J. Throckmorton,
Mr. Thoyts,
Mr. Prouse,
Mr. Bacon,
Mr. Goodlake,
Mr. Wroughton,
Mr. Dealtry,
Mr. Corsellis,
Mr. Bullock,
Mr. S. Heathcote,
Mr. Kennett,
Mr. Noble,
Mr. Woolrych,
Mr. Williams.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

All the Members of the Swaffham Coursing Meeting.

Mr. Annesley,	Mr. J. Wyld,
Mr. Blagrave,	Mr. Hippesleys,
Mr Sawbridge,	Hon. Berkeley Craven,
Mr. Mansfield,	Mr. J. Craven,
Hon. Col. St. John,	Mr. J. Harrington,
Mr. B. Price,	Mr. Bailey,
Mr. Watts,	Mr. Williams,
Col. Warnford,	Sir C. Mallett,
Mr. Atkins,	Mr. Nunes.

The 5th Regulation, by which each Member is to pay annually One Guinea towards the Cup and Couples, having been of late neglected, it is particularly desired that each Member will pay, or in case of Non-attendance, cause to be paid by some Friend annually, before or at the Meeting in *November*, One Guinea, to Mr. Thornhill, the Treasurer for the Club.

With respect to the Swiftness of the Greyhound, the following Questions were submitted to a Gentleman, whose Greyhounds are known to be as *swift* as any in the Kingdom. Whether the Speed of a Greyhound is equal to that of a First Rate Race Horse for the Distance of a *Mile*, or for a greater or smaller distance? and, Whether the Speed of any Hare (supposing the Dog and Hare to be started without the *Law* usually allowed to the Hare in Coursing,) is equal to that of the Greyhound, and to what distance, within that of a Mile, the Hare could exert that Superiority of speed, supposing the Hare to be the fastest animal of the two? His opinion was, that upon a Flat, a first rate Horse would be *superior* to the

S. Gilpin pinx. J. Scott sculp.

CZARINA and MARIA.

Published May 1 1801, by Bunney & Gold, 26, Shoe Lane, London.

Greyhound, but in a hilly country, as in Wiltshire, a good Greyhound would have the advantage; on the second point, that although he had seen many Hares go away from Greyhounds, laid *close* in with them, *without a Turn*, yet he believes a capital Greyhound, (so laid in,) would not suffer a Hare to run from him without turning her. An incident, however, occurred in December 1800, which brought the Speed of the Greyhound and Race Horse into Competition. A Match was to have been run over Doncaster Course for One Hundred Guineas, but one of the Horses having been drawn, a Mare started alone to make good the Bet, and after having gone the distance of *about* a Mile, a Greyhound Bitch started from the side of the course, and ran with her the other three Miles, keeping nearly head to head, which produced a singular Race, and when they arrived at the Distance-post, five to four were betted on the Greyhound: when they came to the Stand it was even betting. The Mare won by about a Head.

In February 1800, a brace of Greyhounds in Lincolnshire ran a Hare from her seat to where killed a distance, measuring straight, upwards of *four miles*, in *twelve* minutes: during the course there was a great number of *turns*, which very considerably increased the space gone over; the Hare ran herself dead before the Greyhounds touched her: this extensive Course, in so short a time, is a strong proof of the Strength and Swiftness of the Hare. Horses have been as much distressed in keeping up for their Riders to see a Course, as in much longer Chases with hounds. The Compiler recollects a Hare being found close to the Town of Bottisham, in Cambridgeshire, and which took away for the Six Mile bottom, twenty-two Horses started, but only one could make a *Gallop* at the conclusion of the course; the Hare, (which was within fifty paces of the cover,) was dead some yards before the Greyhounds, who were obliged to be bled to recover them.

The remark made during his troubles, by the unfortunate Charles I. upon the Greyhound's affability, was just as applied to the animal, and a

keen satire upon those that surrounded him ; a discourse arose respecting what sort of Dogs deserved preeminence, and every one allowed it to belong to the Spaniel or the Greyhound. The Monarch gave his opinion in the Greyhound's behalf, because, (said he,) it has all the good-nature of the Spaniel, without the *fawning*.

The Account related by FROISSART of the favourite Greyhound of RICHARD the Second abandoning his Master in his distress and *fawning* upon the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards HENRY the Fourth, gives a far different Character of the Animal, and is an instance of ungrateful forgetfulness rarely found in a *Quadruped*, and perhaps serves to shew that King CHARLES's remark proceeded from a conviction in his own mind, that abject Servility and Ingratitude are too often closely allied.

The high spirit and courage of the Greyhound have frequently been shewn in extraordinary Exertions. In November 1792, Lord EGREMONT's Gamekeeper was leading a brace of Greyhounds *coupled* together ; a Hare crossed the road, and the Dogs instantly broke from their conductor, and gave chase, fastened as they were to each other ; the Pursuit afforded an uncommon, and no less entertaining, sight to several Spectators. When the Hare was turned she had a manifest advantage, and embarrassed the Dogs to change their direction ; notwithstanding, she was at length killed at Pikeless Gate, after a course of between three and four miles. In October 1796, a similar Occurrence took place in Scotland, where a brace of Greyhounds, *coupled*, coursed a Hare a Mile, and killed her.

The uncommon Ardour and Velocity of Greyhounds have often occasioned their Destruction. An instance happened many years since to a famous Dog of the Rev. Mr. CORSELLIS, who chanced to be windbound at Dover. A Hare in the neighbourhood had beat all her pursuers until this attack, when the Dog was so superior to her in speed, and pressed her so close, that she ran for the *Cliff* as her only chance of escaping ; but the Greyhound threw at, and caught her at the brink, and went with the Hare

in his mouth to the bottom of the Precipice, where they were both literally dashed to atoms.

In 1797, a brace of Greyhounds belonging to Mr. N. Tourd, coursed a Hare over the edge of a Chalk-pit, at Offham, Sussex; both Hare and Dogs were found dead at the bottom.

In December 1794, a company of Gentlemen were coursing at Finchingfield, in Essex; a Hare was started, and a brace of Greyhounds in running at her, ran against each other, and were both killed on the spot.

Having recorded various incidents respecting Greyhounds, the question may naturally be asked, which is allowed at the present day to be the best *breed* of them? The blood of the late Lord Orford's Dogs, engrafted into those of Wiltshire and Yorkshire, have turned out the best Greyhounds; of course there are some exceptions*, but it is generally imagined, that Greyhounds crossed from the aforementioned blood have proved themselves superior to others.

Of this sort, Czarina, a blue bitch, (of whom and Maria, a Bitch of the same blood, an engraving is given,) ran forty-seven Matches in Norfolk and Yorkshire, with uninterrupted success; she never, which is singular, was at Heat until *thirteen* years old, when she produced Eight Whelps, all of which turned out such excellent runners, as never to have been beaten. *Czarina* is the Dam of *Claret* and young *Czarina*, both of which challenged all Yorkshire; the Challenge was accepted, and they won their matches easy.

Snowball, the property of Major Topham, (whose breed was *Yorkshire* on the side of the *Dam*, and *Norfolk* on that of the *Sire)* was sup-

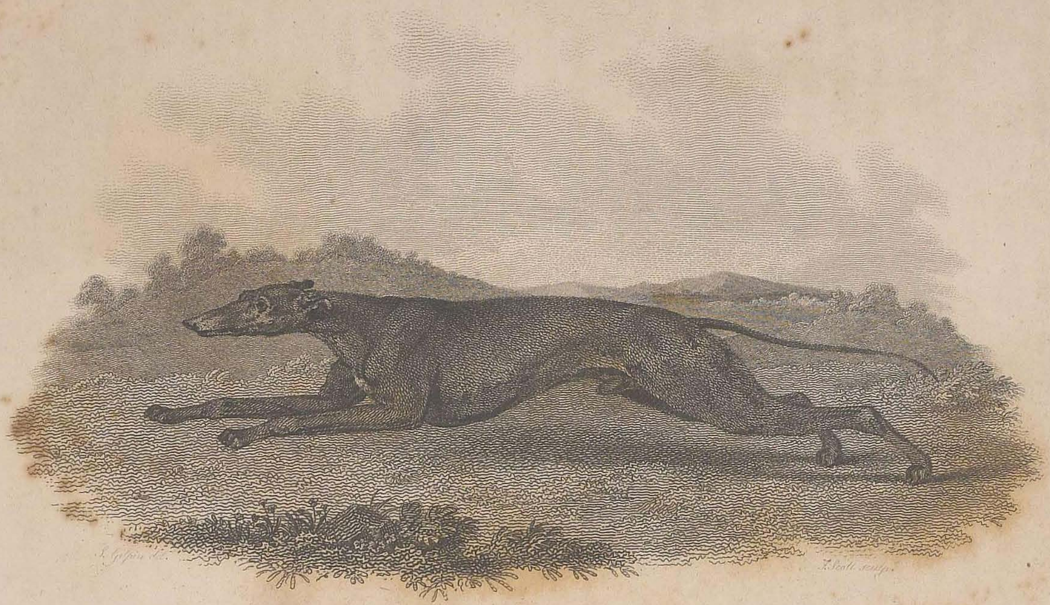
* *Lincolnshire* has good Greyhounds, but they cannot run a hill Country; for which both Lord Craven and Lord Orford's Dogs were famous. Mr. Swinfen has produced Greyhounds bred in *Warwickshire* and *Staffordshire*, which have challenged ALL ENGLAND.

posed, by those who had the best Opportunity of judging, to be, taken for every thing, the best Greyhound that ever was started. His colour was a *jet black;* that of Major, his Brother at the same Litter, *brindled.* To SNOWBALL all Countries were nearly alike; although bred where Fences are rare, yet when in the strongest Inclosures no deficiency was perceived, and for *Wind* in running up long *Hills,* without being distressed, all who saw his powers exerted, unanimously declared they had never beheld his Equal. On a public Coursing day given to the Township of FLIXTON, the Continuance of his Speed was once reduced to a certainty, by the known length as well as the difficulty of the Ground. The Extent of this Course by the ascertained distance was full *four Miles,* without the *Turns* which were numerous, and must have much increased it; this Space including a Hill, steep, and a mile long, and which was twice ascended, are most indubitable proofs of Stoutness. The People of FLIXTON, accustomed as they are to view Courses of the greatest length and Severity, talk of the above as the most famous they had ever seen. SNOWBALL * won several large Pieces of Silver Plate, Couples, and upwards of *Thirty* Matches at Malton and upon the Wolds, and so beat a Dog of Mr. PLUMER's, that he died after the course; but when tried against his brother MAJOR, has always shewn himself inferior, and still more so when run against his Aunt, *Yellow* CZARINA. MAJOR, who has beat all

* To commemorate the Excellence of SNOWBALL, his Master intends to have, and perhaps already has had, engraved the following lines on his Tomb.

HE, who out-bounded time and space,
The fleetest of the Greyhound Race,
Lies here!—At length subdued by Death,
His Speed now stopp'd, and out of Breath.
Ah! gallant SNOWBALL! what remains
Up FORDON's banks, o'er FLIXTON's plains,
Of all thy Strength—thy sinewy force,
Which rather flew, than ran the Course?
Ah! what remains? save that thy Breed
May to their Father's *Fame* succeed;
And when the Prize appears in view
May prove that they are SNOWBALL's too.

N. B. SNOWBALL died in December 1805.



J. Gilpin del. J. Scott sculp.

CLARET.

Published May 1 1801 by Bunney & Gold 103, Shoe Lane, London.

opponents, and is now six years old, stands matched to run for five hundred Guineas, on the last day of the Flixton Meeting, in November 1801, against a Dog of Mr. Wilson's; three hundred the *first turn*, and two hundred the *course*.

Snowball was got by *Claret*, out of a Bitch of Major Topham's; a brace of the whelps, (of which *Major* was one,) was sent to Colonel Thornton. *Major* was never beat but by *Czarina*, nor from the very great superiority he shewed over *Snowball*, and over Major Topham's Bitch, *Dent*, who was sold for Thirty Guineas, is it likely that he ever will*.

Claret, (of whom an Engraving is given,) was got by young

* Major, whom Colonel Thornton speaks of as so decidedly beating Snowball, was brought into the South to exhibit his super-eminent Abilities, and was produced at Carshalton in Surry, on the 25th of March, 1804. A most pompous Recital was published of this extraordinary Sport, and which some Eye-witnesses asserted to contain what they had not been able to see when upon the Spot, (indeed it was said that a very small portion of the Account was correct, except the *cramp* and *long* Names of the Colonel's Greyhounds, and these nobody could pronounce or write but himself.) However that may be, Major was brought upon the Ground in as fine a Dress as a Herald at an Installation, and *after* the *Forfeit* was paid, some *Box* Hares were turned down, to catch which, Major in the "*Extremity of Desperation*, (vid. Cabinet) made such marvellous killing *Throws* of Five and Seven Yards each, that at last, as might naturally be expected, he lay *for* Dead himself."

A Morning Paper of the 29th of March, thus whimsically describes the Coursing at the above Meeting.—"A correspondent assures us that last week's Coursing at the Surry Downs, may certainly be classed under the head of *Sport Extraordinary!* Nothing in the *Long-dog Annals* will be found to equal the Adventures of Major, and *My Lady*, who at this genial Season, so gallantly run three brace of *Doe-hares* turned out of *Boxes*, for the Amusement of a numerous field of high mettled Cockney Sportsmen. Major, to prove the *ne plus ultra* of his Northern blood, ran the prolific Ladies of the Scut so hard, that they were obliged to cast their progeny in preservation of their own lives; while *My Lady*, more than equally successful, picked up, and killed all the young that *Major* thus heroically had left behind him!—The Coursing Colonel, who brought his Greyhounds in winding Sheets, decorated with *Armorial Devices*, offered to bet Mr. Durand ten thousand Guineas to one thousand, that he would run the next Surry Dog stone dead, that dared to enter the lists with his Major, to run a Doe-hare on the same Downs next Midsummer Day."

Jupiter, out of old *Czarina*. He challenged all Yorkshire; was accepted in two instances. One paid forfeit, the other he won; he is the Sire of *Major* and *Snowball*.

Venus, who has likewise an Engraving taken from her, was a very excellent runner of the same blood.

The *Flixton* Hares are so stout, that the Course is extended sometimes to the length of five or six miles; they are generally found on the side of a Hill to the North, which they invariably ascend; at the top they have flat Down for three or four miles, and then a steep descent, after which they ascend a hill almost perpendicular; at the *Top* is a large *Whin* cover, into which these Hares beat many capital Greyhounds, and perhaps it is the only place in England, where a Hare was ever seen to beat, for *four miles over Turf*, a brace of the best Greyhounds that could be produced. Greyhounds from Norfolk, Wiltshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, are engaged the Flixton November Meeting, where, if not satisfied with the performances of the Dogs of their *own Counties*, any Gentleman may purchase the Bitch Pig, for the trifling sum of *two hundred* Guineas, and by that means may improve their breed*.

But notwithstanding the length of the Flixton courses, and the enormous price set upon a Yorkshire Greyhound, yet the Cumberland Gentlemen have exceeded them in the former, and *sold* a Greyhound for more money than, it is believed, was ever given for a Greyhound in England. In February 1798, a brace of Greyhounds, the property of James Courtall,

* To induce Gentlemen to breed and possess *Phænomenas*, at a less price, Major in 1802 was announced to Cover at Thornville-Royal at the trifling sum of *Seven* Guineas. *Paramount*, *Javelin*, and *Phantasmagoria* with Pedigrees perfectly satisfactory, for rather lower Prices at the same place, and all to pay a crown to the Keeper. This Notice, a Species of narrow-mindedness in Sporting that never occurred in former times, occasioned the following remark from an Old Sportsman in a favourite sporting Publication. " Who can refrain," says he, " from laughing, when he sees the *seven*, *five*, and *three* Guinea Leaps of Greyhounds, advertised in a Provincial Paper, one hundred and fifty miles distant from their Kennels?"

S. Gilpin del.t

J. Scott sculp.t

VENUS.

Published May 1, 1801, by Bunney & Gold, 102 Shoe Lane, London.

Esq. of Carlisle, coursed a Hare from the *Swift*, near that City, and killed her at Clemmell, *seven Miles distant:* both Greyhounds were so exhausted, that unless the aid of some Medical Men, who were upon the spot, had been immediately given, they would have died, and it was with difficulty they were recovered. Upwards of two hundred Gentlemen were present, and more money was supposed to be laid, than on any similar occasion; at starting, it was even betting, the Hare against the Dogs. The Hare, who had very often been coursed, but always beat her pursuers easy, was allowed two hundred yards law; and when killed, (contrary to a general opinion, that large Hares are not the best runners,) weighed *eight* pounds, *eleven* ounces. With respect to the other point, in August 1800, a Greyhound was sold at Carlisle for *One hundred and fifty-two pounds.*

Although last mentioned, yet perhaps the MILLER, a Greyhound belonging to the Rev. B. DUDLEY, has the first pretensions as a capital runner. The sire of Miller was an Essex Dog, named Tulip, (whose sire was Mr. WALTER's blue Dog, *Shandy,)* and his dam a daughter of *Duke*, a famous Lancashire Dog, the property of the late B. GASCOYNE, Esq. The *Miller* is a lofty, remarkably deep chested Dog, of a Fawn colour; whilst a puppy, he was so large and awkward, that he was not meant to be kept. A friend of Mr. DUDLEY's borrowed and carried him to St. Osyth Marshes; where, at a *year old*, he won four or five matches in one day, against the best Dogs in the field. From this extraordinary circumstance, he literally *ran* himself into notice, and became a favourite, and his powerful symmetry, which now began to get into *form*, was generally acknowledged; its excellence laid in no single point, but in a proper and rare combination of the requisite Powers. In speed, wind, lasting strength, quickness in turning, and flying leaping, he was equally eminent. Even over ground to which he was most accustomed, he went true for his Hare to the last, without discovering the least propensity to swerve or *run cunning*. For *seven years* he has continued unrivalled, having never been beaten in the arduous struggles of *seventy-four* Matches. He is deservedly in the highest repute as a Stallion; all his stock are excellent runners; a

Daughter, Miss, won the Bradwell Cup last year, as the best of *Six* brace of Greyhounds, who having gained their matches, were run down to a brace.

To shew the peculiar manner in which Greyhounds are trained to pursue their Game in some countries, the following Description of their use, in the Island of Cyprus, may not be uninteresting.

"In this place, (says the Author,) I had the pleasure of seeing a Cyprian hunting or Coursing match, and that at which I was present, was none of the least brilliant, as it was the Governor's. Having arrived at a spacious plain, interspersed with clumps of mulberry trees, some ruins, and thick bushes, the Sportsmen began to form a ring, in order to inclose the game. The barrier consisted of guards on horseback, with dogs placed in the intervals. The Ladies of the greatest distinction in Nicosia, with a multitude of other people, stood upon a little hill, which I ascended also. The Governor and his Suit were posted in different parts of the plain, and as soon as the appointed moment arrived, the Hunt was opened with the sound of musical instruments; part of the Dogs were then let loose, which, ranging through the bushes and underwood, sprung a great number of Rails, Partridges, and Wood-cocks. The Governor began the sport by bringing down one of these birds, his Suit followed his example, and the winged tribe into whatever quarter they flew, were sure of meeting with instant death. I was struck with the tranquillity of the *stationary* Dogs, for, notwithstanding the instinct by which they were spurred on, not one of them quitted his post; but the rest ran about in pursuit of the game. The scene was now changed, a Hare started up from a Bush, the dogs pursued, and while the *former* made a thousand turnings in order to escape, she every where found an opponent; she, however, often defeated the *Greyhounds*, and I admired, in such cases, the sagacity of these animals, which, disdaining the assistance of those that were young and inexperienced, consequently liable to be deceived, waited until some of the cunning old ones opened the way

for them; and then the whole plain was in motion. When the poor animal was just ready to become a prey to its Enemies, the Governor rushed forwards, and throwing a stick which he held in his hand, before the Greyhounds, they all stopped, and not one of them ventured to pass this Signal. One of the swift Greyhounds being then let loose, pursued the Hare, and having come up with it, carried it back, and jumping upon the neck of the Governor's horse, placed it before him. The Governor took it in his arms, and delivering it to one of his officers, gave him orders, if it continued alive, to shut it up in his Park, where he maintains a great many Prisoners of the same kind. I admired, above all, the Discipline of the Greyhounds, and the Humanity of the Governor, who thought it his duty to preserve an Animal which had afforded him so much Pleasure.

The Author of the *Wild Sports of the East* thus describes the *Greyhounds* of India:—"Many keep *Greyhounds* of the common Country sort, which are Nine in Ten of a Bark colour. They are remarkably savage, and frequently will approach none but their *Dooreahs* or Keepers, not even allowing their own Master's Touch! some are very fleet, but are not to be depended upon in *Coursing*, as they are apt to give up in a hard Chase; and indeed will at times prefer a *Sheep* or a *Goat* to a *Hare*. However in *Hog* hunting they sometimes prove very serviceable. It seems to suit their tempers; and they appear to enjoy the Snapping and Skipping incident to that Species of Sport, more than an arduous run after an Animal which makes no Resistance. Many affect to treat the Idea of Degeneration in *Quadrupeds* with Ridicule; but all who have been at any time resident in India, must be completely satisfied, that *Dogs* of European breed become, after every successive Generation, more and more similar to the *Pariah* or indigenous *Dog* of that Country. *Hounds* are the most rapid in their Decline; and except in the Shape of their *Ears*, are very like many of the *Village Curs*, both in colour and form. This is to be understood as relating to the *Fox-hound*. Indeed, if my Memory be correct, Buffon terms that Class of Hound in such way, as

might lead us to suppose the Breed to have originated in India, since he designates it, *Bracque de Bengal.* However the *Pariah* has not any one of the distinguishing Properties of *Hounds.*—*Greyhounds* and *Pointers* decline also greatly, but with occasional Exceptions. *Spaniels* and *Terriers* preserve their Race with less Deviation than the other Breeds. I have seen *Spaniels* of the Eighth or Ninth Generation, without a Cross from *Europe*, breed Dogs not only as good, but far more beautiful than their Ancestors. —*Mastiffs* have been taken to India, but the Climate is too severe for them. They do not possess Speed for the Chase; but a Gentleman who obtained a breed *half Mastiff* and half *Country Greyhound*, found them invaluable in *Hog-hunting*."

S. Elmer pinx. J. Scott sculp.

HARE SITTING.

Published May 1,1801; by Bunney & Gold 102 Shoe Lane, London.

Hare.

THE Hare is an animal too well known to need particular description, further than to shew, that Nature, ever bountiful to her creatures, has to this defenceless one been largely so. Its ears are constructed for conveying the most remote sounds, and to warn from the distant danger. A Hare under pursuit has an imperfect assistance from her Ears sideways or straight before, and her chief excellency in *hearing* arises from her sensibility to sounds from behind. This is the perfection and primary cause to which its preservation is owing, the talent of *running* being only a secondary quality; but to perform this function, its Legs are extremely muscular, especially the hinder, which are remarkably long; their Length gives the Hare a singular superiority over its pursuers in ascending steep places; and so sensible is the animal of this, as always to make toward the *rising* ground when started. The Eyes of the Hare are so situated as to enable her, when at rest on her seat, to observe without difficulty, and almost without motion of the Head, a whole Circle: they are perpetually *open*, whether she be *waking* or *sleeping*, and are so protuberant, that the Lids are too short to cover them when asleep. She moves her nostrils frequently sleeping, and often whilst awake; she *then* winks her Eye-lids; and yet the Hare, *when running*, from various incidents that have occurred, seems to use her sight (which, from the form and situation of the Eye, is admirably calculated to espy impending danger from every quarter) imperfectly forwards, and to direct it chiefly towards her pursuers, so much so, as to endanger her safety; as an instance—In Sandpit Wood, in the parish of Terling in Essex, a pack of Foxhounds, very early in the season of 1782, had just unkennelled, and the Hares, of which, as well as of Foxes, there

were plenty in the Cover, were many of them disturbed. In one of the paths, a Hare met and ran against a Terrier who was hastening to the Cry, with such velocity, that both animals were apparently killed: the Dog with some difficulty was recovered, but the Hare's skull was fractured to pieces.

The habitual Timidity of the Hare, and its perpetual apprehension of danger, preserve it lean, and in a state the best adapted to profit by that *speed* which forms its security. The Feet are protected by a thick hairy covering, which, in dry or *frosty* weather, gives it great advantage over the Dog pursuing it. The Hare never walks, but jumps; in the day-time it very seldom quits its *Form*, but at night searches for and procures its food, always returning through the same *Meuses*.

> " With step reversed, she formed the doubling Maze,
> Then, ere the Morn peeps through the Clouds,
> Leaps to her close recess."

Of this Return by the same paths, the Poacher too often avails himself with Snares or Nets.

The Hare possesses the sense of *smelling* in a high degree of perfection; though the *Poacher* take his stand with every caution, and let the Hare approach with all boldness towards the spot, the instant she winds him another track is immediately taken. Although this natural faculty secures the Hare from the *lurking Poacher's Gun*, an experienced *Snarer* will turn it to his advantage; he will find where the Hare relieves, and by spitting near the other Meuses, and leaving the one where the *business* is to be done clear from any Taint, the Snare *therein* set, is *sure* to be fatal.

Her near approach in colour to the ground, hides the Hare from the sight of its enemies, Man, Birds, and Beasts of Prey. In Northern countries, Providence, careful to preserve every species of animal, causes the

Fur of the Hare, as well as of many others, to become white in Winter, which renders them less conspicuous in the Snow*. Instances have been known of white Hares in South Britain; and the late Mr. Doughty, of

* The Alpine Hare is grey in Summer with a slight Mixture of black and tawny, and the tail always white. Its hair is soft, Ears are shorter and Legs more slender and the Feet more closely furred than the common Hares. In Winter, the whole body changes to a snowy whiteness, except the tips and edges of the Ears, which remain black. This Animal lives on the highest Hills in Scotland, Norway, Lapland, Russia, and Siberia; never descends from the Mountains nor mixes with the common Hare although they abound in the same parts. It does not run fast, and when pursued takes shelter in the clefts of Rocks. It is easily tamed, is very frolicksome, and fond of Honey and other sweets. It changes its colour in *September*, and resumes its *Grey* coat in *April;* and it is extraordinary, that although this Animal be brought into a House, and even kept in stoved apartments, yet still the colour changes at the same periods that it does among its native Mountains. In some parts of *Siberia* these Hares collect together in Multitudes, and flocks of five or six hundred are seen migrating in *Spring*, and returning in the Autumn. Want of Sustenance compels them to this. The Alpine Hare at Hudson's Bay has one peculiarity, that after coupling in the Spring, many have been killed with the male part of Generation hanging out and shrivelled up like the *navel-string* of young animals, but yet upon examination there was always a passage for the Urine to pass. Hearne, in his Journey to the Northern Ocean, says, the Varying Hares are numerous to the north of *Churchill* River, and extend so far as Latitude 72°, probably further. They delight most in rocky and stony places near the borders of Woods; though many of them brave the coldest Winters on entirely barren ground. In Summer they are nearly the colour of the English Wild Rabbit, but in Winter assume a most delicate white all over except the tips of the Ears, which are black. They are, when full grown and in good Condition, very large, many of them weighing fourteen or fifteen pounds, and if not too old are good Eating. In Winter they feed on long Rye-grass and the tops of Dwarf Willows, but in Summer eat Berries and different sorts of small Herbage. The *Northern Indians* have found by long Experience that these Hares will not bear a direct approach; whenever therefore an Indian sees a Hare sitting, he walks round it in Circles, drawing nearer at every revolution, till he gets within shot. The middle of the day, if it be clear Weather, is the best time to kill them in this Manner, for before, or after, *Noon*, the *Sun's* Altitude being very small, makes a Man's shadow so long on the *Snow*, as to frighten the Hare before he gets within distance. The same may be said of *Deer* when on open Plains, who are frequently more alarmed at the long *Shadow* than at the Man himself.

A variety of the Alpine Hare is found in those Mountains of Tartary which extend as far as the Lake Baikal. They inhabit the middle region of the Hills, among thick Woods, and in moist places abounding with Grass and Herbage. They sometimes burrow between the Rocks, but more frequently lodge in the crevices. They are generally found in pairs, but in bad weather collect together, lie on the Rocks, and whistle so much like the Chirp of Sparrows as to deceive the hearer. In the *Autumn*, by that wonderful Instinct which Providence has bestowed

Leiston in Suffolk, had plenty of Hares of a much lighter grey than the wild Rabbit, and which were of the usual Size. In a wood belonging to Mr. Corbet, of Strawberry Park, in Shropshire, a Hare, very nearly of a pure white, was killed in November 1797, which weighed upwards of nine pounds; and a singular account is given for this change of Colour, which is imagined to have proceeded from the animal being overheated, to which its *terror* may be added. About two years since, she was coursed a very long distance by a Leash of Greyhounds; one of the Dogs caught, but died whilst the Hare was in his mouth, and she then made her escape; the other two Greyhounds were to all appearance dead, but by immediate bleeding and proper treatment, were restored. As a proof of its being the same Hare, half of her Scut remained in the Dog's mouth that died, and when the Hare was taken, she wanted that part. This Hare was often seen, and was at last killed by a Pointer, when upon her Form. Her skin is preserved as a curiosity.

In February 1804 a Hare completely *white*, was started by the *Lisburn* Club Hounds, and, after a Chase of nearly an Hour, was taken alive, and is in the possession of a Gentleman near Lisburn.

In Siberia were once seen by Mr. Muller, two Hares of a *Jet black*, and wonderfully fine gloss, and in the Winter of 1768, near Casan, a third was taken: these much exceeded in bulk the common kind.

Hares vary in their size; the *smallest* are in the Isle of Ilay; the *largest*, (where some have weighed twelve pounds,) in the Isle of Man.

upon many Classes of its Creatures great numbers of them assemble, and collect together vast quantities of the finest Herbs, which, when dried, they form into pointed ricks of various sizes; some of them four or five feet in height, and of proportionable bulk. These they place under the Shelter of an over-hanging Rock, or pile round the trunks of Trees. By this means, these industrious Animals lay up a store of winter food, and wisely provide against the Rigor of these stormy Regions; otherwise, being prevented by the Depth of the Snow from quitting their retreats in quest of Food, they must all inevitably perish.

They are sometimes met with in England from ten to eleven, but the general weight is from seven to eight pounds and a half.

According to BUFFON, Hares are larger and stronger in proportion to the coldness of the country they inhabit. In their natural state of liberty they are never *fat;* but a Hare, when tamed and fed in the House, often dies merely from the *load of Fat* which she acquires. It is said that Warreners used to stop the Ears of their Hares with *wax*, and that by thus being freed from the fear of sound, they soon became fat.

The Hare's most favourite food is *Pinks*, *Parsley*, and *Birch;* in hard weather, Haws have been found in their droppings; and in young Plantations they are highly injurious, by eating the bark from the trees, which they will do from every sort except the *Alder* and *Lime**. A Suffolk Gentleman, in 1798, was obliged to destroy his Hares near some new Plantation†, and

* It has been frequently asked whether the *Hare* is a *ruminating* Animal. GOLDSMITH in his "Animated Nature" remarks, "that the *Hare*, the *Rabbit*, and the *Squirrel* are placed by PIERIUS in his Treatise of *ruminating Animals*, among the Number of those that *chew the Cud;* but how far this may be true I will not pretend to determine. Certain it is that their *Lips* continually move, whether sleeping or waking; nevertheless, they chew their Meat very much before they swallow it, and for that Reason I should suppose that it does not want a *second Mastication*." Mr. COWPER notices the *Hares chewing the Cud*, in his Account of those he kept tame so many Years.

† *Hares* do great mischief amongst flowering Shrubs, and are particularly fond of *Spanish Broom*, *Scorpion Senna*, and *Evergreen Cytisus;* the following *Mixture* for *Trees* cannot well be applied to *Shrubs*, but by circling their Branches with *new Tar Twine*, put several times round the *Shrub*, it has had the desired effect. The Tar twine exposed to the Air and Rain will lose its Smell, and must occasionally be renewed. Take any quantity of *Tar*, and *six* or *seven* times as much *Grease*, mixing them well together: With this Composition brush the *Stems* of young trees so high as *Rabbits* or *Hares* can reach, and it will effectually prevent their being *barked*. "I believe," says the Gentleman who writes the above, "if a Plantation of *Ash* (which *Rabbits* are extremely partial to) were made in a Rabbit Warren, this Mixture would certainly prevent it from being injured."

Hares, *Rabbits*, and *Rats* have a natural Aversion to *Tar*, which, though fluid, when exposed

the amount of what was known to have fallen victims, was *five hundred and forty-one brace.* In December 1804 Lord Craven in the Course of a few days killed in Ashdown Park *Eight hundred* brace.

The Hare does not pair, but pursues the Female by its sense of smelling; they breed during the whole year, except about two months or ten weeks in the *severity* of winter. The Female goes with young one month, usually has two, sometimes three, and very rarely four; but in the Spring of 1799, in the Orchard of W. Cole, of Helions Bumpsted, in Essex, *seven* young Hares were found in one Form, each was marked with a star of white in its forehead. This Mark, according to received opinion, is always seen when the young exceed *two* in number.

The Mother suckles them about *twenty* days, after which they separate and procure their own food, making a form or seat sixty or eighty paces from each other; so that when we meet with one young Hare, we are almost certain of finding more within a small distance. According to Buffon, the Hare is the only animal which has Hair in the *Inside* of the mouth. The Breast of the Hare is narrow, and at the same time the *chest* is most capacious. During the time of its being hunted, the Lungs are in a continual state of violent Expansion, and by the frequent *Inspiration* and *Expiration* become in the end so vastly distended, as to require a much larger space than is assigned for the purpose; the Chest therefore is fashioned to receive more breath, or give the *Lungs* more room to perform their office, than any other Creature.

The Superfœtation of the Hare is recorded as a rare instance of Fecundity. Sir Thomas Brown, in his Treatise on *Vulgar Errors*, asserts this circumstance from his own observation, and Buffon describes it as

to the Sun and Air contracts great dryness and a very binding quality, and if applied to Trees in its *natural* state, will occasion their being *Bark-bound:* The Junction of the *Grease*, as before-mentioned, removes this difficulty.

one of this animal's peculiar properties, and from the structure of their parts of generation, he argues, that the notion has arisen of Hermaphrodite Hares; that the Males sometimes bring forth young, and that some are alternately males and females, and perform the functions of either Sex; but as the Hare breeds frequently in the year, there needs not this property to be suggested or contended for, as a reason for their Increase. A Brace of Hares, (the Doe pregnant when shut up,) were inclosed in a large walled Garden, and proper plants supplied for their sustenance. At the expiration of twelve months the Garden was examined, and the produce was *Fifty-seven* Hares, including the original Parents.

The Hare lives six or seven years, (of those kept tame by Mr. Cowper, one lived *nine*, the other nearly *twelve* years,) and comes to maturity in less than one; the young are known by the easy breaking of the *under* Jaw-bone, and the same Process will determine the age of Rabbits. The feeling and situation of the joint of the Fore-leg, as described when treating upon the Rabbit, will shew the young from the old Hare. The cleft in the Lips spreading very much, and the Claws being blunt and rugged, and the Ears dry and tough, are likewise signs of Age. On the contrary, when the Ears tear easily, the cleft of the Lip is narrow, and the Claws are smooth and sharp, the Hare is young. The Body will be stiff, and the flesh of a pale colour when newly killed; if limber, and the flesh turning black, it is stale.

Hares are said to be subject to *Fleas*, but they are in the Spring, and early part of the Summer, much more annoyed by the *Ticks*, which at that Season swarm in the Woods. Linnæus tells us, that *Cloth* made of Hare's Fur will attract the former Insects, and preserve the *Wearer* from their troublesome Attacks.

The Hare is applied to uses very different from what it formerly was. Our Ancestors deemed it impious to taste its flesh; their descendants, on

the contrary, brave pains and *penalties* to obtain it for their Tables. The ROMANS* reckoned a young Hare a great delicacy, and the *Wing* the best part; which our Forefathers threw to the Dogs. Our modern *Gourmands* (especially of the City) do not give their suffrages in favour of any particular Joint; the *largest* Hare is, by them, usually considered the *best.*

PLINY, with some degree of *doubt*, observes, that the Flesh of the Hare causes *Sleep*, and that those eating it, look *fair*, *lovely*, and *gracious* for a week afterwards; this Recipe is certainly more worthy of trial, from its harmless qualities, than most of the Nostrums now offered to the Public for improving *Beauty*. The hinder foot of a Hare worn constantly in a pocket near the part affected with Rheumatism or Lumbago, is said to effect a cure: but whether it possesses any physical properties or not†, the Hare was in ancient days preserved as an Omen, and BOADICEA

* It is recorded of the Voluptuary HELIOGABALUS, that he had his Halls covered with Carpets of Gold and Silver Tissue, and his *Mats* were made with the *Down* of *Hares*, and with the soft *Feathers* which were found under the Wings of *Partridges*. He filled his *Fish-ponds* with *Rose-water;* his *Lamps* were supplied with the precious Balsam that distils from the Trees in Arabia. He wore upon his Shoes, Pearls and costly Stones engraven by the most skilful Artists; his Dining Room was strewed with Saffron, and his Porticos with the Dust of Gold; and he was never known to put on a Garment a second time, whether it was of the richest Silk or Gold. His Extravagance in Eating was unbounded; we are told that at one of his Suppers, he caused the *Brains* of *Six hundred Ostriches* to be compounded in one Mess; he never tasted *Fish* when near the Sea; but in places most remote from it, all his Feeding was upon *Fish;* when farthest Inland, he fed the Country Clowns with the *Milts* of *Lampreys* and *Pikes.*—In Opposition to the foregoing, let us consider the Manner in which AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, the MASTER of the WORLD, lived: he was sparing in his *Diet*, and equally so in his *Drinking;* he would feed on coarse *Bread* and small *Fishes; Cheese* made of Cows Milk only pressed with the Hand, Green Figs and the like; he drank little, and but *thrice* at Supper, which mostly consisted of *three*, and when he desired to exceed, but of *Six* Dishes: his favourite Liquor was *Rhetian* Wine, but he seldom drank in the Day-time; instead of Drink he took a Sop of Bread, soaked in cold Water; a Slice of Cucumber; a young Lettuce or some new gathered tart *Apple*, that had a vinous Liquor in it. Thus lived this great Person in a Mode more abstemious than the poorest and meanest of his Subjects.

† There have been Instances of Persons having felt as violent an Antipathy to a *Hare*, as others have experienced towards a *Cat*. The old DUKE D'EPERNON who owed his Fortune to

let loose a concealed Hare from her bosom, immediately before her last conflict with the Romans, which by taking (what by her Soldiers was thought) a *fortunate* Course, animated them, and they gained an easy victory. Nor was this the only Victory that this Animal was instrumental in obtaining. In 897 ARNOLD besieged ROME, a *Hare* ran towards the Walls and the *Germans* pursued, a Panic having seized the *Romans*, they deserted their Gates, and the *Germans* became masters of the City. The Fur is much used in the manufactory of Hats, and vast importations of the skins, from Russia and Siberia, are added to the quantity produced in this country.

The many doubles which the Hare artfully makes, before she seats herself at day-break, and when started and hunted, all Sportsmen are more or less acquainted with; they will likewise recollect, that young Hares tread heavier, and therefore leave a stronger Scent than the old; that in woods the scent is stronger than in the open country; and some old Huntsmen assert, that the large wood Hares naturally give a greater scent than those bred in the Fields; it is, however, generally observed, that when Hares feed on *green* Corn they leave the greatest scent, and are most eagerly pursued by the Hounds; to compel the Hare to run an end, and leave the circle she would otherwise repeatedly go over, it is requisite the Hounds should be properly chosen for the Country they are to hunt in. The Beagle crossed from the Dwarf Foxhound, (of which, the late Mr. HOUBLON, of Hallingbury Place, in Essex, and Mr. POTTER, of New Barns, in the Isle of Ely, had each a Pack, the most complete Specimens, as to *Size* and *Figure*, ever seen,) are the fittest for a Champaign country. The Dwarf Foxhound suits a more inclosed one, and where a certain degree of Speed is necessary, to force a Hare from her Foil.

his Courage, used to faint at the sight of a *Leveret;* and General MONCKTON, soon after his return from QUEBEC where he had shewn so much Heroism as a *Soldier*, and so much Affection as a *Friend*, as he was one Evening knocking at his own Door, fainted away at seeing a *Cat* upon the rails of the Area.

The real bred Harrier is well adapted where the Chase is wished to be protracted, yet not extended in point of distance; and the Compiler once saw at Mr. Weld's, in Lancashire, a numerous Pack of Hounds kept to hunt Hare, the least of which stood *Twenty-two inches*, and the Huntsman with a Pole went on foot; true it is, this Pack could not well be followed otherwise, as they chiefly hunted upon, or the Hares they started immediately made for, the *Fells*, which were impassable for Horsemen. These Hounds were kept more for their Melody than Speed, yet their Noses were so excellent, they seldom missed their object. This sort is the Old English Hound, described by Whitaker in his History of Manchester, as the *original* breed of this Island, and as used by the ancient Britons in the chase of the larger kinds of Game. But various as are the sorts of Hounds, and heavy the expence of keeping them, yet the manner in which the following little pack was managed, by the persevering Œconomy of their Owner, merits remark. Mr. Osbaldeston (Clerk to an Attorney) supported himself with half-a-dozen Children, as many couple of Hounds, and two Hunters, upon Sixty Pounds *per annum*. This also was effected in London, without running in Debt, and with always a good Coat on his back. To explain this seeming impossibility, it should be observed, that after the expiration of the Office hours, Mr. O. acted as an Accountant for the Butchers in Clare Market, who paid him in *Offal;* the choicest morsels of this he selected for himself and family, and with the rest he fed his Hounds, which were kept in the *Garret*. His Horses were lodged in his *Cellar*, and fed on Grains from a neighbouring Brew-house, and on damaged corn, with which he was supplied by a Corn-chandler whose *books* he kept in order. Once or twice a week in the Season he hunted, and by giving a Hare, now and then, to the Farmers over whose grounds he sported, he secured their good will and permission, and several Gentlemen (struck with the extraordinary œconomical mode of his hunting arrangements, which were generally known) winked at his going over their Manors. Mr. O. was the younger Son of a Gentleman of good family, but small fortune, in the North of England; and having imprudently married one of his father's servants,

was turned out of doors, with no other fortune than a *Southern* Hound, big with pup, and whose offspring from that time became a source of amusement to him.

Having digressed in order to describe a remarkable instance of fondness for the chase of the Hare, and of parsimony in a hunting Establishment to pursue it, it may be excused if the digression be continued, for the purpose of sketching a Sportsman of the last Age, as it may shew, that however we may have excelled in *fashionable* manners, it has been at the expence of abolishing a Class of Men, who formed no inconsiderable link of the Chain, between the Peer and the Peasant in this Country. This Character, now worn out and gone, was the *independent* Gentleman, of three or four hundred pounds a-year, who commonly appeared in his Drab or Plush coat, with large silver buttons, and rarely without Boots. His time was principally spent in field amusements, and his travels never exceeded the distance of the County town, and that only at Assizes and Sessions, or to attend an Election. A Journey to London was, by one of these Men, reckoned as great an undertaking, as is at present a Voyage to the East Indies, and undertaken with scarcely less precaution and preparation. At Church upon a Sunday he always appeared, never played at cards but at Christmas, when he exchanged his usual beverage of Ale for a bowl of strong Brandy Punch, garnished with a toast and Nutmeg.

The mansion of one of these "Squires," was of plaister or of red brick, striped with timber, called Callimancho work, large casemented Bow windows, a Porch with seats in it, and over it a Study; the Eaves of the House were well inhabited by Martins, and the Court set round with Holly-hocks and clipt Yews. The Hall was provided with Flitches of Bacon, and the Mantlepiece with Fowling pieces and Fishing rods of different dimensions, accompanied by the Broad sword, Partisan, and Dagger, borne by his Predecessors in the Civil wars; the vacant spaces were occupied by Stag's horns. In the window lay Baker's Chronicle, Fox's Book of Martyrs, Glanvil on Witches, Quincey's Dispensatory,

Bracken's Farriery, and the Gentleman's Recreation. In this room at Christmas, round a glowing fire, he entertained his Tenants; here was told and heard exploits in Hunting, and who had been the best Sportsman of his time; and although the Glass was in continual circulation, the traditionary tales of the village, respecting *Ghosts* and *Witches*, petrified them with fear. The best Parlour, which was never opened but on some particular occasions, was furnished with worked Chairs and Carpet, by some industrious Female of the Family, and the wainscot was decorated with Portraits of his Ancestors, and Pictures of running Horses and Hunting Pieces.

Among the out Offices of the house, were a warm Stable for his Horses, and a good Kennel for his Hounds; and near the gate was the horse-block, for the conveniency of mounting.

But these Men and their Houses are no more. The Luxury of the times has obliged them to quit the country, to become the *humble dependants* on *great* men, and to solicit a Place or a Commission; to live in London; to rack their Tenants, and draw their Rents before due. The venerable Mansion is suffered to tumble down, or is partly upheld as a Farm-house, until, after a few years, the Estate is conveyed to the *Steward* of the neighbouring Lord, or else to some Nabob, *Limb of the Law*, or Contractor.

The memoirs of the Honourable William Hastings, as written by Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, are perhaps still more descriptive of the old Sportsman.

" In the year 1638, (says the noble Earl,) lived Mr. Hastings, at Woodlands, in the County of Southampton. By his quality, son, brother, and uncle to the Earls of Huntingdon. He was, peradventure, an original in our Age, or rather the copy of our antient Nobility in *hunting*, not in warlike, times. He was very low, strong, and active, with reddish

flaxen Hair. His clothes, which when new were never worth five pounds, were of Green cloth. His House was perfectly old-fashioned, in the midst of a large Park, well-stocked with Deer and Rabbits, many Fish-ponds, a great store of wood and timber, a Bowling green in it, long but narrow, full of high ridges, never having been levelled since it was ploughed; round Sand Bowls were used; and it had a Banquetting house like a Stand, built in a *tree*.

" Mr. H. kept all manner of Hounds that run Buck, Fox, Hare, Otter, and Badger; Hawks both long and short winged. He had all sorts of Nets for Fish. A walk in the New Forest, and the Manor of Christ-church: this last supplied him with *Red Deer*, Sea and River Fish; and, indeed, all his Neighbours' grounds and Royalties were free to him, who bestowed all his time on these Sports, but what he borrowed to caress his Neighbours wives and daughters, there not being a Woman in all his walks, of the degree of a Yeoman's wife, and under the age of *Forty*, but it was extremely her fault, if he was not intimately acquainted with her. This made him popular, always speaking kindly to the Husband, Brother, or Father, and making them welcome at his Mansion, where they found Beef, Pudding, and small beer, and a House not so neatly kept as to shame him or his dirty shoes, the great Hall strewed with marrow bones, full of Hawks, Perches, Hounds, Spaniels, and Terriers; the upper side of the Hall hung with the Fox skins of this and the last year's killing, here and there a Martin Cat intermixed, and Game-keepers and Hunters poles in abundance.

" The Parlour was a large room as properly furnished. On a hearth paved with brick, lay some Terriers and the choicest Hounds and Spaniels. Seldom less than two of the great chairs had litters of *Kittens* on them, which were not to be disturbed, he always having three or four Cats attending him at dinner; and to defend such meat as he had no mind to part with, he kept order with a short white stick that lay by him.

"The windows, which were very large, served for places to lay his Arrows, Cross-bows, and other such Accoutrements. The corners of the room were full of the best chose Hunting and Hawking poles. An *Oyster* table at the lower end, which was in constant use twice a day, all the year round, for he never failed to eat Oysters, before Dinner and Supper, through all seasons. In the upper part of the room were two small tables and a desk; on the one side of the desk was a Church Bible, and on the other, the Book of Martyrs. Upon the tables were Hawkshoods, Bells, &c. two or three old green Hats, with their crowns thrust in, so as to hold ten or a dozen eggs, which were of a Pheasant-kind of Poultry; these he took much care of, and fed himself. Tables, Boxes, Dice, Cards, were not wanting. In the holes of the desk was store of old used Tobacco pipes.

"On one side of this end of the room, was the door of a closet, wherein stood the strong Beer, and the Wine, which never came thence but in *single* glasses, that being the rule of the house exactly observed; for he never exceeded in Drinking, nor ever permitted it.

"On the other side was the door into an old Chapel, not used for Devotion. The Pulpit, as the safest place, never wanted a cold Chine of beef, Venison pasty, Gammon of bacon, or a great Apple pie, with a thick crust extremely baked. His table cost him not much, though it was always well supplied. His *Sports* furnished all but Beef and Mutton, except Fridays, when he had the best of *salt* as well as other *Fish*, he could get, and this was the day on which his neighbours of the first Quality visited him.

"He never wanted a London pudding, and always sung it in with, 'My part lies therein a.' He drank a glass or two at meals, very often Syrup of Gillyflowers in his Sack, and always a tun glass stood by him, holding a pint of small beer, which he often stirred with Rosemary. He was affable, but soon angry, calling his servants Bastards and

Cuckoldy knaves, in *one* of which he often spoke Truth to *his own* knowledge, and sometimes *both*, of the same person. He lived to be an Hundred, never lost his Eye-sight, but always wrote and read without Spectacles, and got on horseback without help. Until past Fourscore years old, he rode up to the death of a Stag as well as any Man. A Portrait of this Gentleman is now at Winbourn St. Giles, Dorsetshire, the Seat of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY."

To these accounts of the Sportsmen of former times, will now be added some extraordinary efforts, which Hares have made when hunted, to escape their modern Pursuers; and the following instances will prove, that Hares when pressed in the Chase will brave every danger, even in an Element the most unfavourable to their exertions, and will also testify their stoutness as well as speed.

In February 1789, the hounds of Mr. BARNARD, of Lindsell-Hall, found a Hare near Felsted, in Essex, which was taken alive out of a Drain in a Farm yard, after running upwards of twenty miles in little better than two hours.

In the same year, a match was made in Wiltshire between two Hounds, as to speed, and that they should kill a Hare by themselves; the Hare was started upon Stoke Down, and it was supposed that they ran near fifteen miles in three quarters of an hour, when the Hare was killed by a Hound that carried four pounds weight of shot.

In October 1792, a Hare, after a chase of sixteen miles by the Seaford Hounds, took the Sea near Cuckmere, in Sussex, and swam a quarter of a mile from shore, before she was overtaken by the dogs*.

* In 1795, Mr. PLEYDELL's Harriers hunting in the Isle of PURBECK, found a Hare which, after some running, took towards the Sea, and on the Edge of one of the highest Cliffs, the Hounds were at a Check. A Cast was made, both to the right and left, without Effect; and some foot People having seen the Hare exactly at that Spot, without being able to view her afterwards, both Hounds and Sportsmen were at a loss, as it appeared impossible for her to have

Lord Ongley's Harriers, in March 1798, in the course of a very hard chase of three hours, ran a Hare through part of *eight* Parishes and *three* Counties.

Mr. Feuston's hounds lately found a Hare at *Metfield*, which ran through *seven* Parishes in *Suffolk*, then crossed the river, and after a Chase of four hours and a half, was killed at *Mendham*, in *Norfolk*.

For *Coursing*, Hares on Marshes or Downs are the stoutest. The open country about Swaffham in Norfolk, and the Downs in Wiltshire, are both noted, but above all the Flixton Wolds, in Yorkshire; the Hares are there preserved with great care for this amusement, which exhibits racing in miniature, with a *living* goal, in lieu of a *fixed* one, to terminate the Race: it has numerous Admirers, though little of Novelty in its progress or duration; it does not animate like the Chase, and affords scarcely any interest to the Spectators, except to those Individuals engaged in the Stake contended for.

It is not unfrequent, in an inclosed country, for the Hare to betake herself to the wood or brick drain under Gateways, when over-rated by the Greyhound; and there was once a Story published, of some *would be* Sportsmen, who blocked up this sort of retreat the *third* Course, although Puss had a *second* time beat their Dogs, and sheltered herself in it, after being turned out at least two miles from the spot.

got down the rocks alive, and if she had been killed at the bottom she must have been seen. While each Man was giving his Opinion, the Hare was perceived in the Sea, dead, and continually rolling over with the Waves. A person, who knew where he could descend the Precipice, went and brought up the Hare. Upon examining her, both Thighs were broken. The Cliff was at least *seventy feet* high, and as the Sea was at some distance from its bottom, the Animal must have leaped from the Summit as far as she was able, or would otherwise have not reached the Water. The most remarkable part is, that the Hare should have taken this extraordinary Leap, when the Hounds were not within a Quarter of a Mile of her, and consequently there was no immediate Escape from the Hounds to incite this uncommon Act of Self-Destruction.

Hares are sometimes killed by *Hawking*, and the *Iceland* Hawk is used for this Quarry: it is a refined cruelty; for the Hare feels the Hawk's superiority so much, that she would not stir, were she not impelled by a slow Greyhound to keep upon her legs; the poor animal is thus placed betwixt two Enemies, and is a long time tortured before the Hawk gives the *Coup de Grace*.

Hares are said to foresee a change of Weather, and to seat themselves accordingly; they are seldom found in places much exposed to the Wind, especially when it is Southerly or Northerly, and they who get money by finding Hares, are directed by the Wind where to look for their game; near the hedge in inclosures, they are more frequently found, than in the middle of the Field. Shepherds and Hare-finders remark that Hares on the *Downs* have variety of Seats, which as the Weather directs, they change from time to time and return to again, and that the more Rain that falls, the nearer to the *top* of the hills the Hare seats herself. When sitting, she covers the lower parts of her joints with her belly, her fore legs are most commonly extended forward, and her chin rests on the extremity of her feet. When a Hare is seen sitting, the Sex may be known; if a *Buck*, the Ears will be *close together;* those of the *Doe* will be distended on each side of the neck and shoulders; the approach must be circuitous, not directly towards a Hare on her *Form*, or she will instantly start from it.

The Hare is subject to a disease, very like the *Rot* in Sheep, and numbers are found dead upon their Forms, when the season has been extremely *wet*. The Liver, upon inspection, has small bladders filled with water, and also Tubercles upon it; those that the disorder has but recently seized have their Speed destroyed, and when started, fall an easy prey to any sort of Dog pursuing them.

Of the Hare's being adopted, and nurtured by its natural foe, the *Cat;* Mr. White, in his History of *Selborne*, and Dr. Darwin, in his

Zoonomia, record each an instance. In the first, a Leveret was brought to Mr. White, which the servants fed with milk in a spoon; about the same time that the Leveret arrived, the Cat had kittened, and her progeny was destroyed: the Leveret was soon lost, and supposed to have been killed; however, after a fortnight, Mr. W. being in his garden, observed the Cat trotting up to him, making that short call which they use to their kittens, and something gambolling after her, which proved to be the Leveret, that the Cat had supported with her milk, and continued to cherish with great affection: this strange Attachment (continues Mr. W.) was perhaps occasioned by those maternal feelings which the loss of her own young had awakened, and by the Ease she derived to herself, from having her Teats, which were too much distended with Milk, drawn by the Leveret, until from habit she became as much delighted with this *Foundling*, as if it had been her real Offspring.

This incident is no bad solution of that circumstance which grave Historians, as well as the Poets, assert, of exposed Children being sometimes nurtured by female wild Beasts, that probably had lost their Young; for it is not more marvellous that *Romulus* and *Remus*, in their infant state, should be nursed by a She-Wolf, than that a little sucking Leveret should be fostered by a bloody Grimalkin.

What Dr. D. relates, happened at Elford, near Litchfield, where the Rev. Mr. Sawley having taken out the young ones which were alive from a Hare he had shot, gave them to a *Cat*, which had just lost her own kittens, and who carried them away, (as it was concluded,) to eat them: but it afterwards appeared to be *affection*, and not *hunger*, which incited her, as she suckled them, and brought them up as their mother. A similar circumstance happened at Updown near Deal, in September, 1804.

At Dynes Hall, in Essex, the Seat of Mr. Sperling, a Spaniel bitch, who had her whelps drowned, brought home a Leveret from the

plantations adjoining the house, which she suckled, and continued affectionately attached to, for a considerable time.

Of the Hare's docility*, and assumed *courage*, the following circum-

* Mr. Borlace saw a *Hare* so familiar as to feed from the hand, lie under a Chair in the Parlour, and in every respect appear as comfortable in its Situation as a Lap Dog. It sometimes went into the Garden, but after regaling itself, always returned to the House as its proper Habitation. Its usual Companions were a *Greyhound* and a *Spaniel*, both so fond of *Hare-hunting* that they were frequently caught hunting by themselves in the Fields. With these two Dogs, this tame Hare spent its Evenings: they always slept on the same Hearth, and very often would rest themselves lying upon parts of each other.

But of the domestic Familiarity of the Hare, we have a most full Description in the Narrative the late Mr. Cowper has given of the Treatment and Behaviour of them under his Protection. It is here inserted as drawn up by himself.—

In the year 1774, being much indisposed both in mind and body, incapable of diverting myself either with company or books, and yet in a condition that made some diversion necessary, I was glad of any thing, that would engage my attention without fatiguing it. The children of a neighbour of mine had a *leveret* given them for a plaything; it was at that time about *three months* old. Understanding better how to tease the poor creature than to feed it, and soon becoming weary of their charge, they readily consented that their father, who saw it pining and growing leaner every day, should offer it to my acceptance. I was willing enough to take the prisoner under my protection, perceiving that, in the management of such an *animal*, and in the attempt to tame it, I should find just that sort of employment which my case required. It was soon known among the neighbours that I was pleased with the present, and the consequence was, that in a short time I had as many *leverets* offered to me, as would have stocked a paddock. I undertook the care of *three*, which it is necessary that I should here distinguish by the names I gave them—*Puss*, *Tiney*, and *Bess*. Notwithstanding the two feminine appellatives, I must inform you that they were all *males*. Immediately commencing Carpenter, I built them houses to sleep in; each had a separate apartment, so contrived that their ordure would pass through the bottom of it; an earthen pan placed under each received whatsoever fell, which being duly emptied and washed, they were thus kept perfectly sweet and clean. In the *day-time* they had the range of a hall, and at night retired each to his own bed, never intruding into that of another.

Puss grew presently familiar, would leap into my lap, raise himself upon his hinder feet, and bite the hair from my temples. He would suffer me to take him up and to carry him about in my arms, and has more than once fallen fast asleep upon my knee. He was ill three days, during which time I nursed him, kept him apart from his fellows, that they might not molest him (for, like many other wild animals, they persecute one of their own species that is *sick)*,

stance (within the recollection of numbers) is adduced as a testimony: some years since, among other extraordinary spectacles at *Sadler's Wells*,

and by constant care, and trying him with a variety of herbs, restored him to perfect health. No creature could be more grateful than my Patient after his recovery; a sentiment which he most significantly expressed by *licking* my hand, first the back of it, then the palm, then every finger separately, then between all the fingers, as if anxious to leave no part of it unsaluted; a Ceremony which he never performed but once again upon a similar occasion. Finding him extremely tractable, I made it my custom to carry him always after breakfast into the garden, where he hid himself generally under the leaves of a *cucumber vine*, sleeping or chewing the cud till evening; in the *leaves* also of that vine he found a favourite repast. I had not long habituated him to this taste of *liberty*, before he began to be impatient for the return of the time when he might enjoy it. He would invite me to the garden by drumming upon my knee, and by a look of such expression as it was not possible to misinterpret. If this rhetoric did not immediately succeed, he would take the skirt of my Coat between his teeth, and pull at it with all his force. Thus *Puss* might be said to be perfectly tamed, the shyness of his nature was done away, and on the whole it was visible by many symptoms, which I have not room to enumerate, that he was happier in *human society* than when shut up with his natural Companions.

Not so *Tiney;* upon him the kindest treatment had not the least effect. He too was sick, and in his sickness had an equal share of my attention; but if, after his recovery, I took the liberty to stroke him, he would grunt, strike with his fore feet, spring forward, and bite. He was however very entertaining in his way; even his surliness was matter of mirth, and in his play he preserved such an air of gravity, and performed his feats with such a solemnity of manner, that in him too I had an agreeable Companion.

Bess, who died soon after he was full grown, and whose death was occasioned by his being turned into his box, which had been washed, while it was yet damp, was a *hare* of great humour and drollery. *Puss* was tamed by gentle usage; *Tiney* was not to be tamed at all; and *Bess* had a courage and confidence that made him tame from the beginning. I always admitted them into the parlour after supper, when the carpet affording their feet a firm hold, they would frisk, and bound, and play a thousand gambols, in which *Bess*, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always superior to the rest, and proved himself the VESTRIS of the party. One evening the Cat being in the room, had the hardiness to pat *Bess* upon the cheek, an indignity which he resented by drumming upon her back with such violence, that the Cat was happy to escape from under his paws and hide herself.

I describe these Animals as having each a character of his own. Such they were in fact, and their countenances were so expressive of that character, that, when I looked only on the face of either, I immediately knew which it was. It is said that a Shepherd, however numerous his flock, soon becomes so familiar with their Features, that he can, by that indication only, distinguish each from all the rest; and yet, to a common observer, the difference is hardly percep-

was exhibited a Hare *beating a Drum* with its fore feet, which a person carried round the Stage. The sound of the Drum the Hare is said to be

tible. I doubt not that the same discrimination in the cast of Countenances would be discoverable in *hares,* and am persuaded that among a thousand of them no two could be found exactly similar; a circumstance little suspected by those, who have not had opportunity to observe it. These Creatures have a singular sagacity in discovering the minutest Alteration that is made in the place to which they are accustomed, and instantly apply their Nose to the examination of a new object. A small hole being burnt in the Carpet, it was mended with a patch, and that patch in a moment underwent the strictest scrutiny. They seem too to be very much directed by the Smell in the choice of their *favourites:* to some persons, though they saw them daily, they could never be reconciled, and would even scream when they attempted to touch them; but a *miller* coming in engaged their Affections at once; his *powdered coat* had charms that were irresistible. It is no wonder that my intimate acquaintance with these specimens of the kind has taught me to hold the Sportsman's amusement in abhorrence; he little knows what *amiable* creatures he persecutes, of what gratitude they are capable, how cheerful they are in their spirits, what enjoyment they have of life, and that impressed as they seem with a peculiar *dread of Man,* it is only because Man gives them *peculiar cause for it.*

That I may not be tedious, I will just give a short summary of those articles of *diet,* that suit them best.

I take it to be a general opinion that they graze, but it is an erroneous one, at least *grass* is not their staple; they seem rather to use it medicinally, soon quitting it for leaves of almost any kind. *Sow-thistle, dent-de-lion,* and *lettuce,* are their *favourite* vegetables, especially the last. I discovered by accident that fine *white sand* is in great estimation with them; I suppose as a digestive. It happened that I was cleaning a bird-cage while the *hares* were with me; I placed a pot filled with such sand upon the floor, which being at once directed to by a strong instinct, they devoured voraciously; since that time I have generally taken care to see them well supplied with it. They account *green corn* a delicacy, both blade and stalk, but the *ear* they seldom eat: *straw* of any kind, especially *wheat-straw,* is another of their dainties; they will feed greedily upon *oats,* but if furnished with *clean straw* never want them; it serves them also for a bed, and, if shaken up daily, will be kept sweet and dry for a considerable time. They do not indeed require *aromatic herbs,* but will eat a small quantity of them with great relish, and are particularly fond of the plant called *musk:* they seem to resemble Sheep in this, that, if their pasture be too succulent, they are very subject to the *rot;* to prevent which, I always made *bread* their principal nourishment, and filling a pan with it cut into small squares, placed it every evening in their chambers, for they feed only at *evening* and in *the night:* during the Winter, when vegetables were not to be got, I mingled this mess of bread with shreds of *carrot,* adding to it the *rind of apples* cut extremely thin; for, though they are fond of the paring, the Apple itself disgusts them. These however not being a sufficient substitute for the juice of Summer herbs, they must at this time be supplied with Water; but so placed that they cannot

partial to, and this may account for some *marvellous* stories, of Hares being frequently found and coursed, in the heart of various Camps, whilst our Troops were last upon the Continent; but how so timid an animal could be taught to face a *shouting audience*, and a *glare of Light* so unna-

overset it into their beds. I must not omit that occasionally they are much pleased with twigs of *hawthorn*, and of the common *briar*, eating even the very wood when it is of considerable thickness.

Bess, I have said, died young; *Tiney* lived to be *nine years old*, and died at last, I have reason to think, of some hurt in his loins by a fall; *Puss* is still living, and has just completed his *tenth year*, discovering no signs of decay, nor even of age, except that he is grown more discreet and less frolicsome than he was. I cannot conclude without observing, that I have lately introduced a *dog* to his acquaintance, a *spaniel* that had never seen a *hare* to a *hare* that had never seen a *spaniel*. I did it with great Caution, but there was no real need of it. *Puss* discovered no token of Fear, nor *Marquis* the least symptom of Hostility. There is therefore, it should seem, no natural Antipathy between Dog and Hare, but the pursuit of the one occasions the flight of the other, and the Dog pursues because he is *trained* to it: they eat bread at the *same time* out of the *same hand*, and are in all respects sociable and friendly.

I should not do complete justice to my subject did I not add, that they have no ill Scent belonging to them; that they are indefatigably nice in keeping themselves clean, for which purpose nature has furnished them with a brush under each foot; and that they are never infested by *any vermin*.

May 28, 1784.

Memorandum found among Mr. Cowper's papers.

Tuesday, March 9, 1786.

This day died poor *Puss*, aged *eleven years eleven months*. He died between twelve and one at noon, of mere old age, and apparently without pain.

The underwritten Epitaph on *Tiney* was by his Old Master.

HERE lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue,
Nor swifter greyhound follow,
Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew,
Nor e'er heard huntman's hallo',

Old *Tiney*, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild *Jack-hare*.

tural to it, with seeming unconcern, we had best not enquire; *Chastisement*, or a dearth of *Food*, or both, were most probably the cause. The fact is indisputable.

Though duly from my hand he took
  His pittance every night,
He did it with a jealous look,
  And, when he could, would bite.

His diet was of wheaten bread
  And milk, and oats, and straw;
Thistles, or lettuces instead,
  With sand to scour his maw.

On twigs of hawthorn he regaled,
  On pippins' russet peel,
And, when his juicy salads failed,
  Sliced carrot pleased him well.

A Turkey carpet was his lawn,
  Whereon he loved to bound,
To skip and gambol like a fawn,
  And swing his rump around.

His frisking was at evening hours,
  For then he lost his fear,
But most before approaching *showers*,
  Or when a *storm* drew near.

Eight years and five round-rolling moons
  He thus saw steal away,
Dozing out all his idle noons,
  And every night at play.

I kept him for his humour's sake,
  For he would oft beguile
My heart of thoughts that made it ache,
  And force me to a smile.

But now beneath his *walnut* shade
  He finds his long last home,
And waits, in snug concealment laid,
  Till gentler *Puss* shall come.

A Performance in some degree similar is described to have been seen in England in 1564, when a Hare not only danced in Measure, but to the Astonishment of the Beholders, played with its forefeet upon a Tabaret, and observed a just number of strokes. Afterwards the Hare fought with a Dog, whom it bit with its Teeth, and beat forcibly with its Feet.

Having said much upon this animal's destruction in various modes, it will be but justice to state a few hints for its preservation.

The Covers wherein Hares are meant to be preserved, should be dry at the bottom: if the extent is considerable, Walks should be cut; if small, a Circular one near the side is to be preferred. *Furze* covers of a certain growth are good preserves, still *better* if mixed with *Broom;* if the ground is prepared on purpose, spaces may be left, where *Parsley* can be sown; the Hares are certainly fond of it, and it will be the means of retaining them more at home; no Dog should be allowed to enter it, and on this account Traps of all sizes should be constantly set, some to deter the *poacher*, and others baited to kill the *vermin*, and these traps should be duly attended to by the Game-keeper, who should likewise carefully examine the Meuses in the adjoining fields, that no snares are *there* placed, or in the *paths* trodden by the Hares, and which are very plainly marked. The Traps should be made with small saw teeth, to strike about eight inches clear from the *bridge*, with *two* excellent springs, and should be manufactured by some Whitesmith in the Country, who will *warrant* the springs doing their duty, after being long upon the bend; these traps should be sunk to a level with the surface, and concealed with moss and leaves. The Fox and Dog traps should be worked by the same Artist, with *one* capital spring, and to strike about six inches; these, if a Variety

He, still more aged, feels the shocks,
From which no care can save,
And, partner once of *Tiney*'s box,
Must soon partake his grave.

J. Elmer pinx.

J. Scott sculp.

SNARED HARE.

Published May 1, 1801, by Bunny & Gold, 10½ Shoe Lane, London.

be wished for, may be made with short *spike* teeth, thickly set, and are the only trap that will hold an Otter. The small traps for Stoats, Weasels, Hawks, &c. &c. should be similar to what the Warreners use, and may be purchased at any considerable Ironmongers. The large Men or Vermin traps sold in London, with a few *long spikes*, can be useful only to hang as a memento upon a Plum tree in a garden, not one Spring in twenty would throw the Jaws of the trap close, after remaining upon the Stretch for seven days together, much less prevent the Escape of any thing struggling for its Liberty.

The traps for vermin, of all denominations, cannot be baited with any thing so tempting as a whole, or the pieces, of a *Rabbit*, according to the size of the trap; and these, like the Man traps, must be laid level with the surface, and lightly covered with moss and leaves, letting the *bait* shew itself plainly, and taking care that no *twigs* interfere with the quick striking of the spring when the bait is taken, for vermin once missed by any accidental failure of the trap's closing, do not feed boldly on a *dead* bait for some time afterwards.

Fifteen years experience has proved that the idea of Rabbits and Hares not *agreeing together*, is erroneous. Rabbits in Covers will greatly obstruct the *Snarer*'s operations, as they knock aside the wires which are fixed to their proper height and shape for stopping the Hares; and if the Poacher uses a *Dog*, will distract the dog's scent and attention, by frequently jumping up under his nose. It is a common practice for Snarers to teach the Farmers Mastiffs, and large yard Dogs, to drive the Hares by night; for the most part these dogs run *mute*, (a property much prized by the Snarer,) and many of them equally true with the Hound; out of thirty-three dogs caught in a twelvemonth in one cover, *nine* were of the above description, and belonged to farmers some miles distant from the spot, and who were ignorant of the fate of their Dogs, until the seizure of two of the Poachers, when a consequent discovery unfolded the mystery.

Gates with three bars painted *white* next the bottom, will prevent the effect of *gate nets*, a most destructive engine; the white makes the Hares shun the gateway, and resort to their meuses, where with moderate *care* in the *Gamekeeper*, they can never be caught in such a *wholesale* way.

In some Countries Hares are very numerous, and from May until August are taken with *a call*, which entices them within distance of the Sportsman; the call is a squeaking sound, first slow and then quicker, and is supposed to resemble the Call between the male and the female. In the country about Naples, where this practice obtains, both Hares and Partridges are so tame, that they will run under the Carriage wheels. The *Harepipe* is mentioned in our old Law books, as a device formerly used by Poachers in killing Hares, and in Deputations to Game-keepers is described as an Engine they are empowed to seize.

The only nets for Hares, which Sportsmen can need, are *Hays*, and *these* only for the purpose of taking the Hares when the number is excessive, and wanted to be removed from one Cover or part of their manors, to another; these nets may be purchased at the Shops; they should not be more than forty yards long each, and six feet deep, at this length they are most handy to set, and by wrapping the end of one over the other, the nets may be extended to the required limits: the party should recollect to drive *with* the wind. A Hare will not approach a net that the wind blows from towards her, and it is with difficulty a Hare that has *once* been hampered will touch the net again.

The Hare has no enemy more fatal than the *Weasel*, which will follow and terrify it into a state of absolute imbecility, when it gives itself up without resistance, at the same time making piteous outcries. The Weasel seizes its prey near the head; the bite is mortal, although the wound is so small, that the entrance of the teeth is scarcely perceptible; a Hare or Rabbit bit in this manner is never known to recover, but lingers for some time, and dies.

The common Weasel is the least Animal of this Species; the disproportionate length and height of the little animals which compose this class, are their chief characteristic, and are alone sufficient to distinguish them from all other carnivorous Quadrupeds; the length of the Wolf in proportion to its height is as one and a half to one, that of the Weasel is nearly as four to one; the Weasel never exceeds seven inches in length, from the nose to the tail, which is only two inches and a half long, it ends in a point, and adds considerably to the apparent length of the body; the height of the Weasel is not above two inches and a half, so that it is almost four times as long as it is high: the most prevailing colour is a pale tawny brown, resembling cinnamon, on the back, sides, and legs; the throat and belly white; beneath the corners of the mouth, on each jaw, is a spot of brown; the eyes are small, round, and black, the ears broad and large, and from a fold at the lower part, have the appearance of being double; it has whiskers like a cat, but has two more teeth than any of the Cat kind, having *thirty-two* in number, and these well adapted for tearing and chewing its food. The motion of the Weasel consists of unequal bounds or leaps, and in climbing a tree it gains a height of some feet from the ground, by a single spring; in the same precipitate manner it jumps upon its prey, and possessing great flexibility of body, easily evades the attempts of much stronger animals to seize it. We are told that an Eagle having pounced upon a Weasel, mounted into the air with it, and was soon after observed to be in great distress; the little animal had extricated itself so much from the Eagle's hold, as to be able to fasten upon the throat, which presently brought the Eagle to the ground, and gave the Weasel an opportunity of escaping. Its activity is remarkable, and it will run up the sides of a wall with such facility, that no place is secure from it. The Weasel always preys in silence, and never utters any cry, except when it is struck, when it expresses resentment or pain, by a rough kind of squeaking. It is useful to the Farmer in Winter, by clearing his barns and granaries of rats and mice; more slender and nimble than the Cat, it presents a more deadly foe, as it can pursue them into their holes, where it kills them after a very short, if any resistance. Into the pigeon-house it is

sometimes a most unwelcome intruder, as it spares neither eggs nor young ones. In Summer, it ventures at a distance from its usual haunts; is frequently found by the side of Water, near Corn-mills, and is almost sure to follow, wherever a swarm of Rats occupy any place.

The Female brings forth in the Spring, and takes great pains for the comfort of her young, by preparing a bed for them of straw, hay, leaves, and moss. They have from *three* to *five* at a litter, which are born blind, but they soon acquire both sight and strength to follow their Dam in her excursions.

The Weasel sleeps in its hole during the greater part of the Day, and Evening is the chief time when it begins its depredations; it then may be seen stealing from its retreat, and creeping about in search of prey, which extends to all the Eggs it can meet with, and it not unfrequently destroys the Bird that tries to defend them. If it enters the Henroost, the Chickens are sure to fall victims; it does not *there* often attack the Cocks or old Hens, nor does it devour what it kills on the spot, but drags it off to eat at leisure. The Weasel's appetite for animal food is insatiable, and never forsakes it; all the produce of its plunder it conveys to its hiding-place, and will not touch it, until it begins to putrefy. The odour of the Weasel is very strong, and is the most offensive in Summer time, or when irritated or pursued. The following incident, related by Buffon, shews that the Weasel has a natural attachment to what is corrupt, and even delights in the midst of putrid effluvia: "In my Neighbourhood a Weasel and three young ones were taken from the putrid carcase of a Wolf, which was hung up by the hind legs as a terror to others; and in the throat of this animal, had the Weasel made a nest of leaves and herbage for the accommodation of her Offspring."

Notwithstanding the report of its being so wild when kept in a Cage, as to be in a continual state of agitation, and so shy of any person approaching to look at it, as to hide itself in the wool or hay given it for

its Bed, and of its constantly refusing to eat in the presence of any one; two instances are given by BUFFON of its being tamed, (after his having at one time asserted the impossibility of bringing the Weasel into any degree of subjection:) the one was of a Lady who tried the experiment upon a young Weasel taken in her garden, which soon learned to recognize and lick the hand from which it received its food, and became as familiar and frolicksome as a Dog or a Squirrel; for the first two or three days it was fed with warm milk, of which it was very fond, and afterwards with veal, beef, or mutton: the other was, of a Gentleman who trained a young Weasel so completely, that it followed him wherever he went, and would distinguish his Voice, and spring over other persons to get to him; he describes its motions as very active, and its curiosity as very lively. The method used in taming them, is to stroke them often and gently upon the back, and to threaten and even beat them when they bite. They are fed with milk, boiled flesh and water. *Aldrovandus* expressly asserts, that Weasels are readily tamed, and when tamed, remarkably playful; adding at the same time, from CARDAN, that their teeth should be rubbed with *Garlick*, after which they will not bite.

If these facts can be well established by future experiments, the Weasel may prove a very beneficial substitute for the Cat. Could it be rendered domestic, its services might be very great in clearing Ships and other places from the number of Rats with which they are frequently over-run, by the ease with which it would follow them into their closest Recesses.

The *Stoat*, which is equally agile and mischievous with the Weasel in the pursuit and destruction of the Hare, and all other sorts of Game, Poultry, and Eggs, has, from its habits and the small difference in shape from the Weasel, been often described under the same denomination. Its height is about two inches; the tail five and a half, very hairy, and at the point tipped with black; the edges of the ears and ends of the toes are of a yellowish white; in other respects, it perfectly resembles the Weasel in

colour and in form. In the most Northern parts of Europe, the Stoat regularly changes its colour in Winter, and becomes perfectly white, except the end of the Tail, which remains invariably black. It is then called the *Ermine;* the fur is valuable, and is sold in the country where caught, from two to three pounds sterling per hundred. The animal is either taken in *traps*, made of two flat stones, or shot with blunt Arrows.

The Stoat is sometimes found white during the Winter season in Great Britain, and is then commonly called the *White Weasel.* Its Fur, however, having neither the thickness, the closeness, nor the whiteness of those which come from Siberia, is, with us, of little value.

In the Natural History of Norway, by Pontoppidan, are these remarks upon the Stoat or Ermine.

" In Norway, the Ermine lives among the Rocks; his Skin is white except the tail, which is tipped with black. The Furs of Norway and Lapland preserve their whiteness better than those of Russia, which soon acquire a yellowish cast; and upon this account the former are in greater request even at Petersburgh. The Ermine catches Mice, like the Cat, and when practicable, carries off his prey. He is peculiarly fond of Eggs, and when the Sea is calm, he swims over to the Islands which lie near the coast of Norway, where there are vast quantities of Sea Fowls. It is alleged, that when the Female brings forth on an Island, she conducts her young to the Continent, upon a piece of wood, piloting it with her snout. This animal, although small, kills those of a much larger size, as the Rein Deer and Bear. He jumps into one of their Ears when they are asleep, and adheres so fast by his teeth, that the creatures cannot disengage him. He likewise surprises Eagles and Heathcocks, by fixing on them, and never quitting them, even when they mount in the Air, until the loss of blood makes them fall down."

To destroy these worst of all four-footed Vermin to Game in its

infant state, the following mode is recommended: provide small square-made Steel traps, with a small chain and iron peg to fix them down; get two drachms of *Musk*, shoot some small birds, and dip the tail of these birds in the Musk; tie one on the plate of each trap, and set it in the *hedges*, or where it is suspected they frequent; this will soon reduce the number, should it be ever so considerable; if it so happen, that no *Musk* is immediately to be got, the trap must be baited with a piece of a Rabbit; and it should be remembered that *this* bait cannot be *too stale*.

Of Birds, the common *Buzzard* or Puttock, and the *Brown Owl*, are most to be guarded against; they feed principally in the twilight both of *morn* and *eve*, and make great havock amongst the *Leverets*. They are easily caught with a young Rabbit for a bait, especially the Buzzard, if the place where he perches be found, for he keeps his haunt regularly, and will sit for hours together upon the same spot. A *Roach* is also a good bait for the Puttock. Another way to take him is with a middle-sized square steel trap, baited with *fresh bullocks lights;* the jaws of the trap must be lightly covered with moss, and wild or tame Pigeons *feathers* scattered round; the trap must be pegged down.

To catch the *Brown Owl*, (the most destructive of *winged* Vermin,) at the end of a riding or avenue in a Wood, in boggy places, or in a field between two covers upon a rising ground, fix a post about seven feet high, with a *Groove* to let a small steel trap into it, as is mentioned for the taking of the Martin, which will soon reduce their numbers.

Statutes relating to Hares.

By the Statute 13 *Ric.* 2. c. 13. no person not qualified, *ut ante*, shall keep a Greyhound, Hound, &c. to destroy *Hares*, or other gentleman's game, on pain of a year's imprisonment.

By the Statute 14 *Hen.* 8. c. 10. Justices of Peace at Sessions may

inquire of those who trace *Hares* in snow, who shall pay six shillings and eightpence to the King.

By the Statute 1 *Jac.* 27. any convict, by confession of two witnesses, before two Justices of the Peace, for taking Hares by guns, snares, tracing in snow, &c. shall be committed for three months without bail, unless he pay to the poor twenty shillings for *every Hare*, &c. or in a month after commitment, shall give surety of twenty pounds to two Justices of Peace, not to offend more.

And by 5 *Ann.* c. 14. any Justice, and Lord within his manor, may take away such *Hare*, &c. None shall sell, or buy to sell, any *Hare*, on pain of Ten pounds, a moiety to the Prosecutor, a moiety to the Poor. 1 *Jac.* 1. Stat. 1. c. 13.

And any not having ten pounds per annum inheritance, thirty pounds per annum for life, two hundred pounds in goods, or the son of an Esquire, and convicted for keeping a Greyhound, &c. to destroy *Hares*, &c. shall be committed, &c. unless he pay forty shillings to the poor. 1 *Jac.* 1. Stat. 1. c. 13.

No person shall set or use any Snares, &c. for Hares, &c. on penalty of ten shillings, and compensation to the party injured, 22 and 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25.

Persons killing any *Hare*, &c. in the night, viz. between the Hours of seven at night and six in the morning, from the twelfth of October to the twelfth of February, and between the hours of nine at night and four in the morning, from the twelfth of February to the twelfth of October, or in the *Day-time*, upon a *Sunday* or *Christmas* day, shall forfeit for the first offence any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than ten pounds; for the second offence, not more than thirty pounds, nor less than twenty pounds; and for the third, and every subsequent offence, fifty pounds.

If any place or ground, whether inclosed or not, usually appropriated to the Keeping of Hares be robbed at any time by any Offender armed and disguised, it is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy by the Stat. 9 Geo. 1. c. 22. (See further Statutes for the preservation of Game, p. 286.)

Adjudged Cases.

If an unqualified person go a hunting, and kill many Hares *on the same day*, he will forfeit only *one five pounds*, for it is but one offence; but if a man keep Dogs, and go a hunting *several days*, and kill Hares, and it be laid that he such a day kept Dogs, and killed, &c. and then again such a day, &c. by laying thus severally, the offence is severed, and he shall forfeit five pounds *for each offence*. T. 10 *Ann.* Q. *v.* Matthews. So, when, on the same day, the Defendant was convicted of having kept a Greyhound, &c. and killed several Hares at several places, it was adjudged by the Court, that this being all done on the same day, was only one offence, for this Statute does not give five pounds for every Hare; but only says, if any unqualified person shall keep or use any Greyhound, or the like, to kill and destroy the game, he shall forfeit five pounds. Marriot & Shaw, *Comyn's Rep.* 274.

So where several persons offend, by going and killing a Hare, it has been determined that only *one penalty* can be recovered, though the Plaintiff has his election to sue either. 2 *Term Rep.* 713.

No indictment will lie for killing a Hare; for the Statute having appointed a summary proceeding before Justices of the Peace, the particular remedy must be pursued. *Rex* v. *Buck*, 2 *Strang.* 679.

If a man in hunting starts a hare upon his own ground, and follows and kills it in the ground of another, yet still the Hare is his own, because of the fresh pursuit; but if a man starts a Hare upon another person's ground, and hunts and kills it there, he is subject to an action. *Lord Raym.* 251.

In debt for the penalty of five pounds for killing a Hare, (with no other Count,) Defendant may bring penalty and costs into Court. Webb *v.* Punter, 2 *Str.* 1217. Stock *v.* Eagle, 2 *Blacks.* 1052.

Rex v. *Towning and others.* Indictment against the Defendants for having in their custody eight Nets and two Guns for catching Hares, &c. to which the Defendants demur. And it was objected that it doth not

appear that the Defendants were not qualified Persons; and in the Case of the *King* and *Bryan*, Andr. 289. the Court were of opinion that this is necessary to be shown in proceedings on the Game Laws. The offence here charged is *not indictable*, as this is no offence at common law, and an indictment is not a remedy prescribed by the Statutes relating to this subject. 1 Show. 398. Salk. 45. 460. King *v.* Sterne. Hil. 4 Geo. 1. In that case this exception was taken by Serjeant Whitaker to an Indictment for catching a Hare. In the caption of this Indictment it is not said that it was "then and there sworn."

And no Counsel appearing on the other side, judgment was immediately given for the Defendants.

The Counsel at the same time took exception as above to the caption of another Indictment against the same Defendants; and he also objected that it does not appear *to what time the Sessions were adjourned*. And judgment was then given for the Defendants, no counsel appearing on the other side. Andr. 302.

The following case came a short time since before a respectable Magistrate at Belfont, Middlesex. Two Gentlemen dined at Hampton, with one of the Keepers of Hampton Court Park; the latter having reason to expect Poachers in the Park, left them, and left behind likewise with them a terrier, which belonged to him, and which was sleeping in the room where they had dined; on leaving the Inn, they were requested by the Landlord to leave the Game-keeper's dog at his house in their way home; to this they consented, and passing through a paddock belonging to Bushy Park, the Terrier leaped upon a Hare on her form, and having killed it, one of the Gentlemen immediately took it up, and proceeded along with it on his shoulder; he presently afterwards met one of the Keepers of Bushy Park, who, after taking their address, laid an information against them before the above Magistrate. Two questions seemed to arise from the fact stated by the Keeper; first, whether the Hare was found in the possession of A. aided by B.? secondly, whether the Hare was killed in such a manner as to render A. and B. liable to be punished

as *Poachers?* The Hare was granted to be in their possession, which warranted the Magistrate in fining A. (who had the Hare,) twenty pounds, and B. ten pounds, but the *poaching* could not be proved, as the Keeper swore he left his Dog by accident, and the Landlord said he requested them to take the Terrier with them, which they had no previous intention of doing.

Conviction.

The Conviction shall be quashed, if it does not shew that the Hare, &c. was found upon the party. *Mod. Ca.* 57.

E. 37. *G.* 3. King *v.* Harris. This was a conviction on the Stat. 1 *J.* c. 27. for killing two Hares with a gun. The conviction after setting forth the information, summons, plea, and the evidence, concluded thus: "whereupon all and singular the premises being seen, and fully understood, &c. it appears to us the said Justices, that the said A. Harris is guilty of the offence charged upon him, in and by the said information, &c. according to the form of the Statute, in such case made and provided." The Defendant's Counsel purposed to take several objections to this conviction: first, that the above Stat. of 1 *J.* c. 27. was in this respect virtually repealed by 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. On a question being then put by the Court, whether the conviction was not informal for want of an adjudication?—Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice, said: Without agitating the question respecting the repeal of the Statute of *James*, which need not be discussed in this case, I am of opinion, that the Conviction cannot be supported *for want* of an Adjudication; therefore, without considering the other point concerning the virtual repeal of the Statute of *James*, which I desire to leave untouched, I am clearly of opinion, that this conviction cannot be supported. 7 *Term Rep.* 238.

Rex *v.* Blundell. A prosecution was commenced against the Defendant, for shooting at, and destroying game, without license or certifi-

cate; but it was proved, that he went out for the purpose of shooting Rabbits only, but that the Dogs started a Hare, at which one of the party shot; but at the same time it was proved, that the Defendant had no gun whatever, nor did any one of the Dogs belong to him, wherefore the Jury gave their verdict for the Defendant.

The Defendant was convicted on the 5 *Ann.* c. 14. s. 4. for keeping a Greyhound, and *killing four Hares*, not being qualified, but it was *by his own confession*, and not upon the oath of any *credible witness*, as this statute directs. Now if the forfeiture of five pounds relating to the conviction is not according to the Statute, then nothing is forfeited, and the Justice of Peace has no power in the Case. BUT ADJUDGED, that the confession of the offender is within the *intention*, though not within the *letter* of the act, and it is the strongest Evidence against the person confessing; therefore, when a Justice convicts upon a *stronger* Evidence than is required by the Statute, such Evidence must be good. Rex *v.* Nelson. Hil. T. 9 *Geo.* 1. B. R.

FERRET.

J. Scott sculp.

STOAT.

Published May 1, 1801, by Bunney & Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, London.

Rabbit.

PLINY observes upon the fruitfulness of Animals, that Nature has kindly befriended Man, by causing those to be most prolific, that possess the least power of mischief, and are the properest for his food. The instance he produces is the Pigeon, which from one pair, may increase in four years to 14,760. LINNÆUS makes the number amount to more than 18,000. Rabbits will breed at six months old, bear seven times annually, and bring five young ones each time: supposing this to happen regularly during the space of *four* years, and that three of the five young, at each kindle, are *females*, the increase will be 478,062. The calculation has been made from eight young at each of the seven kindles, amounting to 1,274,840: but that is much too high, for the *wild* Rabbit never was known to have *eight* at two successive kindles, and perhaps *five* is beyond the fair Average. Under the first statement, being overstocked with these animals might justly be feared; but Man, Birds, and Beasts of prey, make great devastation among them. The Rabbit affects a temperate and warm climate, and bears great cold with difficulty. In Sweden they are obliged to be kept in houses. Spain is their native country. The Island of Minorca is very remarkable for its growth of Rabbits, but their flesh is so rank, that, instead of serving as food, they are an incumbrance to the people inhabiting it; who, to prevent the land from being over-run by them, are called upon by the Governor, to give their assistance two days in every year to destroy them; and in the time of the Romans, they once proved such a Nuisance in all the *Balearic* Islands, that the Inhabitants were obliged to implore the Aid of a Military Force from AUGUSTUS in order to exter-

minate them. Many parts of England abound with them *. Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, where the soil is sandy, are the Counties in which they are most plentiful, whence immense numbers are brought for the supply of the London market. In Yorkshire, they have many Warrens, and the Rabbits supply the markets of Hull, York, and the neighbouring Towns, and the skins are sold to the Furriers at Stanford Bridge, and Malton, who sell their wool to the Hat Manufactories of London and Manchester. Their Fur is a Material much used in making hats, and the English possess a peculiar mode of cutting the Fur from the Pelt. The Flesh of the Rabbit is very good; but the most delicious are those in Covers, where the surrounding fields present a choice of food, which does not happen to those in Warrens, where no *turnips* † are sown for them, and where their support is chiefly mosses, and the Carex grass.

The Rabbit on level ground finds it difficult to make its burrow, the mould is all to be thrown *upward* to the surface; on the contrary, against the side of a steep hill, the Rabbit has no difficulty to encounter; the declivity affords a ready fall for the earth, his work is all *down hill*, and there are perhaps few sandy, or other loose soiled hills, which would not be more profitable as a Rabbit Warren, than under any other course of husbandry. In situations where the *ground*, as well as the soil, is suitable to Rabbit Warrens, and where sufficient extent of contiguous and unseparate property can be procured, it may be most profitably stocked with Rabbits; for instance, (says Mr. Marshall,) " the hide of a Bullock (of some breeds) is not worth more than one *twentieth* of the carcass; the

* At St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, *Rabbits* are found in great Numbers, and their Preservation is so strictly enjoined, that the Inhabitants are prohibited from keeping any *Cats* on the Mount.

† If Turnips are pulled and carried on to the Warren in severe Weather, from two to three large Cartfulls will be sufficient Provision for a thousand Couple of Rabbits for a Day; and Turnips are the best Food in *Snows*, as the Rabbits can find them by the Scent: if *Hay* be used, one Load will suffice for the same Number for a like period.

skin of a Sheep may, in full wool, be worth from a *sixth* to a *tenth* of its carcass; but the *Fur* of the Rabbit is worth twice the *whole* value of the carcass; therefore, supposing the Rabbit to consume a quantity of food, in proportion to the size of its body, it is, on the principle offered, a species of stock nearly *three* times as valuable as either Cattle or Sheep*." Rabbits are, moreover, unquestionably the kind of stock to make the finest *Turf:* they bite closer, and the best turf for gardens is that taken from Warrens.

In Yorkshire, the ground appropriated on the *Wolds* for Warrens is sometimes worth ten or twelve shillings an Acre, but then it sustains *Sheep* as well as *Rabbits:* there is a disadvantage, however, in stocking a rich soil with Rabbits; a flush of grass, after a dry season, is found to throw them into a *scouring*, which sometimes carries off great numbers. Near Driffield are two large Warrens, where the surface is a dead flat, they are notwithstanding productive. In stocking a Warren, whether flat or hilly, *artificial* burrows are made to preserve the Rabbits from vermin, until they can form their own; these *artificial* burrows are made with an *Auger*, of a diameter equal to the size of the animal, and in level Warrens may from time to time be found useful.

Until of late years the *grey* Rabbit was the only species; at present, the *silver haired* Rabbit is sought after, and has within the last few years been introduced into most Warrens. The Fur of the *grey* Rabbit is cut from the *Pelt*, as a material for the manufacture of Hats, whereas, that of the *silver haired one is dressed* as *Fur*, which, it is said, is exported principally to the East Indies†. The colour is a black ground, thickly inter-

* *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, Vol. ii. p. 223. But *query* if there is not somewhat of *fallacy* in this reasoning.

† In a Tour through the *Isle of Wight* in 1804, it is mentioned, that a Person came there to purchase *Pelts* of the Warreners, who said he was employed in the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Norfolk*, *Sussex*, and *Hants*, to bargain for all the *Silver-grey* Pelts those Counties could provide;

spersed with single white hairs. The skins of the latter sell about five shillings a dozen *higher* than those of the common sort; a sufficient inducement for the preference: sometimes the skins and carcasses of the *common sort* are sold together, the *average price* for the season, about *two shillings* a couple; for *carcasses only*, in the neighbourhood of Warrens, eight to ten pence a *couple*.

With respect to the value of the Rabbit in *ancient*, compared to what it bears in *modern*, times, in an account of the prices of provisions, &c. at the Installation feast of Ralph de Borne, Abbot of St. Austin's, Canterbury, A.D. 1309*, (contained in the fourth volume of Dr. Henry's valuable History of Great Britain,) we have among others, the following articles.

and for which he could afford to give *fifteen shillings* a dozen for all he could obtain. Upon being asked to what Manufacture the Skins were applied? he answered, that when they were properly prepared and sewed together in a uniform way, they were made up into *Bales* for the *China Trade*, and that in the colder parts of China, the Ladies bought them without regarding the Expence, to *line* their Winter Apartments, and which was done in the same manner as our Rooms are hung with *paper*.

* A celebrated Antiquarian in the Year 1314, furnishes us with the following Prices of Provisions at that time, in London, viz.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
The best Grass fed Ox	0	16	0	The best Goose	0	0	3
The best Grain fed Ox	1	4	0	The best Capon	0	0	2½
The best Bull	0	14	0	The best Hen	0	0	1½
The best Cow	0	12	0	A Partridge	0	0	1½
The best Hog, 2 years old	0	3	4	A Pheasant	0	0	4
The best shorn Mutton	0	1	4	A Heron	0	0	6
A Quarter of Wheat	0	4	0	A Plover	0	0	1
A Quarter of ground Malt	0	3	4	A Swan	0	3	0
A Quarter of Pease	0	2	6	A Crane	0	1	0
A Quarter of Oats	0	2	0	Two Woodcocks	0	0	1½
A fat early Lamb	0	1	4	The best Pigeons, 3 for	0	0	1
A fat late Ditto	0	1	0	Twenty Eggs	0	0	1

The above Prices, it seems, were fixed by the Authority of Parliament, in Consequence of several Petitions setting forth the then high Prices of Provisions, which had greatly distressed the middling and poorer Sorts of People, and rendered their Situation almost insupportable.

	£.	s.	d.
600 Rabbits, ...	15	0	0
Partridges, Mallards, Bitterns, Larks, . .	18	0	0
200 Pigs, ...	5	0	0

At this Feast, which was given to *six thousand* Guests, and which cost about 860 *modern* pounds, every thing was dear, and the *Rabbits*, in particular, are set at *Eighteen pence each* of our present Money.

As Partridges are here associated with other Birds, and no mention made of their number, their price in these times cannot be ascertained; but a *Rabbit* appears to have been sold at the same price as a *Pig*, viz. *sixpence* each. Their relative value has considerably altered in the interval, between that day and the *present.*

The accuracy of persons taking stock, upon the Warren farms betwixt an incoming and outgoing Tenant, is matter of wonder; they attend for some days the appearance of the Rabbits, at the mouths of their burrows, at dusk of Eve, and earliest dawn, (for in the middle of the day the Rabbits keep in their holes,) and the judgment formed from this *ocular* proof of the apparent number is said to be so well calculated, that upon the destruction of many Warrens, it has been established beyond doubt or controversy, to have been extremely exact.

Warren Farmers are sometimes liable to great losses, from an Epidemical disorder amongst the Rabbits. The Spring and Summer of 1798 were so favourable to the breeding of Rabbits, that the Warrens in all parts were judged to have never been more plentifully stocked, but great numbers of the young ones perished by a disorder, supposed to be produced by the continual *wet* in the Autumn. It was infectious, and the first symptom was a swelling in the glands of the *neck;* the rot ensued, and death soon followed.

A Sussex Gentleman, in the neighbourhood of Chichester, has tried the experiment of cutting Rabbits, which much increases their size, so that at six months old, when prepared for the spit, they have exceeded *six pounds and a half* in weight. He describes it as a most profitable practice; the operation is performed when six or seven weeks old, and out of *three hundred* he never lost *one*. For proof of the utility, he has frequently left one or two of a litter in their natural state, and has uniformly found, that those which were cut, at seven or eight months old, were nearly double the weight of the others, although partaking of exactly the same food, and all running about together. This has likewise been tried on an extensive Warren, with the same prospect of success and utility; and it is an improvement well worth the early attention of those concerned in the protection, increase, and bulk of the animal.

Notwithstanding the similarity between the Hare and the Rabbit, Nature has placed an inseparable bar to their complete resemblance, in not allowing the intermixture, to which they mutually discover the extremest aversion; there is moreover a wide difference in their habits and propensities: the Rabbit lives in holes in the *Earth*, where it brings forth its young, and retires from the approach of danger; whilst the Hare prefers the *fields*, and trusts to its Speed for safety. This management of the Rabbit is alone sufficient to prove it superior in Sagacity to the Hare. The structure of both is the same, and equally enables them to dig retreats under ground: both are equally *timid*, but the talents of the one being weaker than those of the other, he contents himself with a *Seat* upon the surface of the ground, where he remains perpetually exposed, while the Rabbit, endowed with *superior* instinct, digs for himself an *Asylum* in the Earth. Their labour is unquestionably the effect of forecast, since *domestic* Rabbits never give themselves the trouble of digging; from the same forecast *domestic* Birds dispense with building Nests, being equally sheltered from the inconveniences and dangers to which *wild* Birds and *wild* Rabbits are continually liable. It has often been remarked, that when a

Warren is attempted to be replenished with domestic Rabbits, both they and their offspring remain, like the Hares, *upon the surface;* and that they never begin to dig holes for their protection, until after enduring many hardships, and having passed through several Generations.

Doctor DARWIN, speaking of the *instinct* of Animals in giving notes of alarm to each other, observes, that as Rabbits cannot easily articulate sounds, and are formed into societies that live under ground, they have a very peculiar method of giving Alarm. When danger is threatened, they thump on the earth with one of their hinder feet, and produce a sound, capable of being heard a great way by animals near the surface, which would seem to be an artificial Signal, both from its singularity, and its aptness to the creature's situation. The Rabbits on the Island of *Sor*, near Senegal, have white flesh and are well tasted, but do not burrow; so that we may suspect their digging themselves holes in this cold Climate is an acquired Art, as well as their note of Alarm.

The Rabbit lives to the age of eight or nine years, and is capable of procreating at five or six months, and goes with young thirty or thirty-one days. In consequence of the *male*'s unnatural dislike to its offspring, the Doe frequently kindles out of the Warren; she scratches a small burrow about two feet deep, where she prepares a bed for her young, composed of the Fur plucked from her own body, and some blades of grass, which the Warreners call the Rabbit's nest; here she suckles (which she always does at early morn or late in the evening) and attends them for *six weeks;* and it is pretended that when she leaves her nest to procure food, the hole, in order to preserve the young from vermin, is stopped with earth diluted with her own urine: the fact however is, that they close the earth artificially with their hind parts, so as to render it difficult to find the aperture, but use no such curious Cement; the hole is left open at about *three weeks* end, and when the young are able to go out and feed on the grass; at *six weeks* old, she conducts the young to the Warren, they are then safe from the Buck, who caresses them.

The Wold Warreners catch their Rabbits with *Fold* nets, with *Spring* nets, and with " *Tipes,*" a species of trap.

The *Fold* nets are set about midnight, *between* the burrows and the feeding grounds; the Rabbits being driven in with Dogs, and kept inclosed in the Fold until morning.

The *Spring* net is generally laid round a Hay-stack, or other object of inducement for Rabbits to collect in numbers.

The *Tipe* or trap is a more modern invention; it consists of a large pit or Cistern, covered with a floor, with a small trap door, nicely balanced, near its centre, into which the Rabbits are led by a narrow *Meuse.* It used to be set by a Hay-stack, but since *turnips** are now grown for the *winter* food, in an inclosure within the Warren, the trap is placed within the wall of this inclosure. For a night or two the Rabbits are suffered to go through the meuse, and over the trap, that they may be familiarized to where the turnips are grown; after that the trap door is unbarred, and the number wanted is taken. In emptying the *Cistern,* the *Rabbits* are *culled,* the fat ones are slaughtered, and the others turned upon the Turnips to improve.

At the close of the Season the Bucks and Does are sorted in a similar way; *one male* is considered as sufficient for *six* or *seven females,* and the nearer they can be brought to this proportion, the greater produce of *young* may be expected.

It has been said that *three Couples* of Rabbits to the *Acre* are the Quantum allowed in stocking some *Lincolnshire* Warrens, and that *One*

* The Use of *Turnips* was first introduced into this Country by Charles Lord Townshend, Secretary to George the First. He is reported to have brought the Seed from Hanover, and to have cultivated the *Turnips* at his Family Seat in Norfolk.

Buck is sufficient for a *Hundred* Does, (surely the latter proportion must be erroneous!) that the Annual Sale of Produce is in general estimated from *Three* to *Eight* Couples a year, affording a Profit of *Eight* or *Ten Shillings*, or more under good management; but much depends upon Situation; as when near to large Towns, where there is a constant demand for the Rabbits as Food, then it must be most lucrative. They are in season early in *November*, and continue so until the middle of *January*, during which period the Skins are in best order, and therefore the greater part must be killed in this short Interval. There is *Annually* a considerable loss in what are termed *Half-skins*, *Quarter-skins*, and *Racks*. *Two* and *four* of the first and second, and *sixteen* of the *last*, being allowed for, as only *one whole* skin. Formerly Rabbits were sold at so much per Hundred of Six Score, but there is an alteration in the mode of Purchase. The London Dealers now Contract for them by the *Dozen*, and the last season they gave from *Sixteen* to *Seventeen-pence* a-piece: the Poulterers gave Eleven-pence and a Shilling a-piece, and returned the Skins to the Contractors, which sold from *Sixpence* to *Eleven-pence* each, but at the above price, the Buyers from the Warreners made no great advantage, in consequence of the number of Skins that never fetched more than *Sixpence* each.

The Produce is asserted to be most considerable when new land is formed into a Warren. The following Estimate of the Warren on the Estate of *Thoresby*, is given by Mr. YOUNG on the authority of Mr. HOLDGATE, the Tenant, who thus states the Expences of 1700 Acres under the *Silver* sort of Rabbits:

	£.	s.	d.
Labour, three regular Warreners, with extra assistance at Killing	85	0	0
Fences	42	10	0
Winter Food	42	10	0
	170	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	170	0	0
Nets, Traps, &c. &c.	14	3	4
Delivery	21	5	0
Rent is said to be Seven Shillings an Acre . .	595	0	0
	800	8	4
The Capital employed is that sum, with the addition of Stock paid for; suppose this, as stated above, *three* Couple an Acre at 2*s.* 4*d.* . .	595	0	0
	1395	8	5
Interest of that Sum One Year, at Five per Cent.	69	5	0
	1464	13	4

Annual Account.

Expences as above	800	8	4
Interest	69	5	0
	869	13	4
Produce 10,000 Couple at 2*s.* 4*d.*	1166	13	4
Expences	869	13	4
Profit	297	0	0

Or *twenty-four* per Cent. (the five per Cent. included) on Capital employed. " This (Mr. Young observes) is very great, reckoned on the *Capital*, but small reckoned by *Rent*, as it amounts to only half a Rent. But suppose the gross produce 1500*l.* which he takes to be nearer the Fact; then the Amount stands thus:

	£.	s.	d.
Produce	1500	0	0
Expences	869	0	0
Profit	631	0	0

Or *Forty-seven* per Cent. on the Capital.

"Take it how you will, Mr. Y. thinks it explains the reason for so many of the Warrens (Nuisances he calls them) remaining. The Investment of a small Capital yields an Interest that nothing else will; and thus the *Occupier* will be sure never to convert them to better uses. But what (asks Mr. Y.) says the *public* Interest? Here are only 200*l.* Expences to 600*l.* Rent. What is the Population, the Industry, the Improvement? the Landlord gets the lowest of Rents, the Tenant makes a good Profit; they divide all, and the rest of the World are little the better for them."

Great precaution is needful in using the traps; should too many Rabbits be admitted at once, and the *Cistern* be kept closely covered for a few hours only, suffocation, from intense heat, takes place, and the Carcasses, at least, are spoiled: many thousand carcasses have been wasted through this means; the traps are therefore carefully watched, and when the required number is caught, the *Meuse* is stopt, or the *trap door* fastened. Five or six hundred Couples have not unfrequently been killed in one night, and there was once an instance in the *Driffield* Warrens, of fifteen hundred couple being slaughtered.

Rabbits are also taken with a *Ferret;* this animal is a native of Africa, and was originally brought into Spain, (whence the rest of Europe has been supplied,) to free that country from the multitudes of Rabbits, with which it was over-run. Its length is about fourteen inches, that of the tail, five; its nose is sharper than that of the Weasel or the Foumart; its Ears are round, the Eyes red and fiery, and the colour of the whole body is a very pale yellow. The Ferret breeds twice in a year, unless it

devour its offspring, which it sometimes does as soon as brought forth, it then has three litters: the Ferret goes with young *six weeks*, and has generally six or seven young, which are blind a month, and after two months more are fit for service; they should be kept in tubs, or small boxes, where they can be supplied with plenty of *clean straw*, as they are offensive and smell strong; before you use, do not feed them, for with their bellies full they will not hunt, but sleep in the burrows for hours. The Ferret is the natural enemy to the Rabbit, insomuch, that if a dead Rabbit be laid before a young Ferret, it instantly seizes upon it, although it has never seen one before; if shewn a living Rabbit, the Ferret is still more eager, fastens on the neck, winds itself round and sucks the blood until satiated; notwithstanding, the Ferret is apt to lose its savage *nature*, unless the breed is crossed with the *Polecat*, which the Warreners frequently do, and the produce is of a much darker colour, and partaking of that of the sire.

When the young Rabbits are about half grown, the Ferret is used with a *line* round him, and upon seizing one, he is drawn gently back, and holds the Rabbit in his mouth; but this can only be done where the holes have few angles, and lie shallow from the surface. In the winter, the Ferret is coped, or muzzled, and a small bell tied round his neck; and after the holes are as silently as possible covered with Purse nets, called *Flans*, the Ferret should be put in, the *windward side* of the burrows, where the person should also place himself, and observe the utmost silence, otherwise the Rabbits would retreat to their lower earths, and be scratched to death before they will bolt. *Hay* nets are however chiefly used by experienced Warreners, who are loth to turn Ferrets into the burrows, which invariably give the Rabbits a dislike to them. The time these nets are set, is at day break, and they let them remain till half an hour before Sun rise; and again from about half an hour before Sun set; until dark night. The Warreners drive to the Nets with the wind, if possible; a side wind will do, but nothing is done if the wind blows over the Net into the Creature's face, (this is still more observable in catching

Hares *with Hays*, and proceeds from their acute sense of smelling). A dog, called a Lurcher, less and shorter than the Greyhound, with rough hair, is often used to force the Rabbits into the Hays: these dogs are astonishingly sagacious, and with the improvement of the Warrener's training, render him most essential service; they are sometimes taught to watch the Rabbits when out at feed, where they dart on them without the least noise, and carry them one by one to their master, who waits in some convenient spot to receive the booty; with two of these dogs, a man in an evening will be loaded with the Rabbits which they will take. At Lord Montrath's, in Norfolk, where there was formerly an abundance of Hares, these *Lurchers* were in particular excellence, and by their means the Hares were taken in Hays, and removed wherever wanted with little trouble, and without injury. This species of Dog is so destructive when in improper hands, and used for illicit practices, that it is with great propriety proscribed, and the breed is nearly extinct.

It is said that sounding a Trumpet in the burrows will make the Rabbit start from them; and some persons smoke the holes with Brimstone and Orpiment; this will dislodge them, but it is a very troublesome and offensive method, and it is detrimental to the place, as no Rabbit will, for a long time afterwards, come near the burrows that have been fumed with these fœtid ingredients.

The mode by which the Warreners distinguish the young Rabbits, is, by feeling the knee joints of the fore legs; when the heads of the two bones, which form the joints, are so contiguous, that little or *no space* is to be perceived between them, the Rabbit is *old;* on the contrary, should there be a perceptible *separation* between the two bones, the animal is *young;* and is more or less so, as the two bones are more or less separated.

Another way of ascertaining the age of the Rabbit, is by the *claws*, which are very long and rough, and the wool mottled with grey hairs, if

old; the claws and wool *smooth*, when young. If fresh killed, the Rabbit will be *stiff*, and the flesh *white* and *dry;* when *stale*, it will be limber, and the flesh will have a blueish cast upon it. The Flesh of the Rabbit, as well as the Hare, was formerly forbidden to the Jews and the Mahometans.

The shooting Rabbits in covers or hedge-rows is a pleasant diversion. Three or four Dogs, that will thread the thick parts of either, are necessary, and which, when the Rabbit is started, will drive it smartly; the cry of the Dogs will point to the Sportsman how to place himself, to catch sight of the object, and his aim must be *quick;* the course of the Rabbit is more rapid and twisting than that of the Hare; it rather glides than runs, and the proper moment of firing is not easily seized; the Rabbit flies like lightning, when she sees the Sportsman, or in crossing a road or path cut through the wood, or if the Dog has struck at, but missed her. The best time for this shooting is, when there is *Snow* upon the ground, the animal being *then* better seen. Some *(Poachers)* watch, upon a tree, the appearance of the Rabbits from their earths, or when they come into the Corn-fields to feed, to shoot them; but so barbarous a practice ought to be restrained by all possible means.

The Norfolk Warreners use the following method to destroy Eagles, Kites, and other birds of prey: These birds are very shy, and like to settle where they can have an uninterrupted view for some distance; a naked stump or hillock is their favourite resting-place; the Warreners, therefore, raise mounds of Earth of a conical form in different parts of the Warren, and place *steel-traps* upon the summit of these artificial hillocks.

Those who breed *Tame* Rabbits for sale keep them in hutches, which must be very clean; the Bucks and Does apart, until the latter have kindled, when they are turned to the Buck, and remain until the Doe runs from them; the general computation is one Buck to *nine* Does. The

best food is the shortest and sweetest Hay, of which one Load will serve two hundred Couple for a year. Tame Rabbits are subject, *first* to the *Rot*, which is the consequence of too much *green* food, or when it is gathered with Dew or Rain hanging in drops upon it. *Dry food* is the remedy for this distemper. *Secondly*, to a sort of Madness, when they wallow and tumble about with their heels upwards ; this is supposed to be owing to the rankness of their feeding ; and the general cure is, the keeping them low, and giving them the *Tare thistle* to eat.

Monsieur BERTRAND recommends a peculiar sort of *Rabbit*, and also a *new food* for Rabbits in general. He says, " The Rabbits of the *Angora* breed yield in *Normandy* a Wool which serves as a primary material in several considerable Manufactures. The Normans assert that each Rabbit yields wool of the value of a Crown of *Six Livres*. As this wool admits of being worked up with other wool, and different materials, it seemed to me to be an object worth enquiry, whether some economical food might not be discovered for these animals, and which, at the same time, would serve for a great number of them ; for this purpose I made a sacrifice of the trees and plants in my garden, and permitted these Rabbits, and others of the common sort, to range therein at liberty. I observed, that the *first* day they ran from one tree and plant to another, but the *second* day, they rejected the food which they had preferred the *first*, and on the *third* day quitted the vegetables they had fed upon the two first days. At the Expiration of *Eight* days I distinctly perceived that they delighted in the leaves of the *Robinia pseudo Acacia* (the *false Acacia)*. I then confined them, and fed them entirely on these leaves ; they not only continued to devour them ravenously, but also ate the bark from the branches of the tree. From this discovery I fed some females with these leaves *solely*, while to others those of cabbages and the common food furnished to these animals were given. I observed that the young ones of the females fed on the *Robinia* leaves grew larger in less time, and that their wool was finer than on those fed in the usual way ; the skins of the indigenous

Rabbits fed on the *Acacia* were examined by *Hatters*, who valued them higher than the common ones.

"This discovery," continues Mr. BERTRAND, "is interesting for the following reasons:

1. That the *Robinia* thrive in barren, heathy districts, of which I have a certain proof on an acre of land I purchased near *Maestricht*, where this tree grows luxuriantly.

2. Because, when the branches are pruned, it grows thicker and resists the wind better; those as well as the leaves are remarkably numerous, and one person is able to cut sufficient branches for the consumption of a great number of Rabbits or Hares, and the Leaves may be converted into *Hay*, which Rabbits and other Animals eagerly devour; and under the *Robinia* we may sow *turnips*, *vetches*, *beans* and other vegetables proper to feed Cattle. Lastly, by establishing a Mode of rearing *Rabbits*, which may be looked after by Children, a number of hands would be employed, the primary Materials of various Manufacturers might be more easily obtained, and an abundance of excellent Manure would be produced."

Mr. BERTRAND having said so much of the utility of the *Acacia* as a food for Animals, a short description how it is and may be cultivated will probably be acceptable.

The *Robinia*, or as it is commonly called the *Locust Tree*, is a Native of *North America*. Its branches are armed with strong crooked thorns, garnished with winged leaves of a bright green; the flowers proceed from the sides of the branches in long bunches, hanging downwards like those of the *Laburnum;* they are of the Pea-blossom kind, are white and

small, very sweet; they come out in *June*, and when the bloom is full upon the Tree they make a fine appearance: for about a week their beauty continues, and seldom lasts longer; after the flowers fade, the *Germen* becomes an oblong Pod, (which in warm seasons comes to perfection in *England*,) and these ripen in Autumn.

The *Timber* of the *Locust tree* has the property of extraordinary duration; this has been well ascertained by some pieces of the *Locust tree* still remaining firm and sound in houses in *New England*, that were built when the Country was first settled (1614.) In America this timber is used in Ship building for *Trenails*, of which it forms the best known, and were it as pentiful as *Oak* it would be applied as *Knees*, *Floor timbers*, *Foot-hooks*, &c. being much superior to *Oak*, both as to strength and durability. Its growth has of late been much encouraged in *North America*, not only from its value as *Timber*, but on Account of its *leaves* being a wholesome food for Cattle. In that Country, where the *Grass* is apt to fail from great droughts, it has proved a good Summer pasture for *Cows; Hogs* are extremely fond of, and *Horses* seem to like it. The *Modes* of propagating the *Robinia* in *New England* are, by *Seeds*, *Suckers*, or *Sets* as *Willows* are placed, but the first method is preferable from the Plants thriving better, and producing larger trees than the others.

In England the *False Acacia* is best propagated by *Seeds*, which should be sown in a bed of light Earth about the latter end of *March* or beginning of *April*: if the bed has a warm Exposure the plants will shew themselves in *six weeks*, requiring no other care than keeping them clear from weeds; in this bed the plants are to stay till the following spring, when they should be transplanted into the Nursery about the end of *March*, placing them in rows at *three feet* distance, and a foot and a half asunder in the rows; here they should remain *two years*, when they are fit to be placed, where as *trees*, they are designed to grow. These trees upon almost any ground will have a rapid increase, but they prefer a light *sandy soil*, in which they have been known to shoot six feet in one year. The late

Sir George Saville had many thousands in his plantations, and in the garden of J. Acklom, Esq. of Wiseton, is a *Locust Tree*, which, at three feet from the ground, was in 1782 *four feet ten inches* in circumference, and *sixty* feet high ; a second is nearly the same height, but not so thick, and from the seeds of these trees, numbers have been propagated. The two trees above mentioned were raised from seeds brought from *North Carolina* in 1742, and are now *sixty-two* years old.

Mr. Cartwright, in his Journal whilst upon the Coast of Labrador, makes the following mention of the tame Rabbit. " I have yet got a Buck and Doe left of the Rabbits which I brought from England ; and as the latter has run loose about the house all the winter, and kindled in a box in the dining-room, I have had opportunities of making some observations on her and her young ones. She went twenty-nine days with young ; the young ones not only came into the world *blind*, but their Ears were also *shut*, nor could they *move* them until the *tenth* day ; on the *eleventh* they began to see ; on the twelfth, their Ears were quite open; and on the thirteenth, they could erect their Ears. The Doe did not continue in the box from the time she kindled her first young one, until she got quit of the last, but came out at intervals, nor did she ever after stay with them longer than a minute or two at a time, to give them suck, always covering them well up with Fur, which she pulled from off her body and sides with her mouth. They have a very singular way of chewing their Cud, if it may be so called, for they receive their own dung into their mouth, and eat it. The Doe, both before and during her first pregnancy, preferred Spruce Beer to every other liquor, but afterwards grew fond of human urine, and liked it best warm." How far the natural habits of the animal might be changed by the extremity of Cold, is to be considered, before this account can be concluded equally correct, supposing the Rabbit to be in a warmer Climate.

Dr. Anderson, in his Recreations of Agriculture, mentions a variety of the Rabbit with only *one Ear*. A Gentleman of his Acquaintance,

among his breed of Rabbits observed one that had but a single Ear; he watched the Progeny of this Animal, and among them he found one of the opposite sex in a similar imperfect state; he paired these two *one-eared* Rabbits together, and has now a breed of *single-eared* Rabbits, which propagate as fast, and as steadily produce their like, as the two-eared Rabbits from which they were originally descended.

Statutes relating to Rabbits.

Though Rabbits are not in strictness included in the term *Game*, yet as they are considered by the Legislature of sufficient importance to be included in the Statutes made for the special protection of Game, and are, besides, a very frequent object of depredation to the itinerant Poacher, the Laws enacted for their preservation are given in this place.

By 3 *Jac.* 1. c. 13. s. 2. If any Person shall, *by night or by day*, unlawfully enter into any Park or Grounds, *enclosed with a wall, pale, or hedge*, and used for the keeping of Conies, and unlawfully hunt, take, chase, or slay, any Conies within such Park or Ground, *against the will* of the Owner, and shall be thereof convicted, at the suit of the King or the Party, at the Assizes or Sessions, he shall suffer *three months* imprisonment, pay *treble damages and costs* to the Party, to be assessed by the Justices before whom he shall be convicted, and shall find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, or remain in prison till he does.

And by 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. s. 4. If any Person shall at any time wrongfully enter into any Warren or Ground lawfully used for keeping or breeding of Conies, *though the same be not enclosed*, and shall take, chase, or kill any Conies, against the will of the owner or occupier, not having lawful title so to do, and shall be thereof convicted within one month after such offence, by confession, or oath of *one* Witness, before one Justice, he

shall yield to the party grieved *treble damages and costs*, and suffer *three months imprisonment*, and so long after till he find Sureties for his good behaviour.

And by 5 *Geo.* 3. c. 14. it is enacted, That if any Person shall enter into such *Warren* or Grounds *in the night time*, and *take or kill* any Coney, against the will of the owner or occupier of the said ground, or shall be *aiding or assisting* therein, and be thereof convicted at the *Assizes*, he shall be *transported for seven years*, or suffer such other punishment, by *whipping*, *fine* or *imprisonment*, as the Court shall award.

And by 9 *Geo.* 1. c. 22. If any Person being *armed and disguised*, shall appear in any Warren or place where Hares or *Conies* are usually kept, or unlawfully rob any such Warren, or shall, *though not armed and disguised*, rescue any person in custody for such offence, or procure any person to join him therein, he shall be guilty of *felony without benefit of clergy**.

By the Stat. 22 and 23 *Car.* 2. it is provided, That no person shall kill or take, in the *night*, any Conies *upon the borders of a Warren*, or other

* A desperate Murder was committed in December 1802, in the Rabbit Warren of Mr. LITTLE, of Blyborough in Lincolnshire. The Warreners, in consequence of frequent robberies, were ordered to watch the *Tipes*, when a Man was discovered, whom *Lidgett*, one of the Warreners, collared. He immediately plunged a sword into Lidgett's left breast, who instantly expired: the other Warrener, who had a Gun, guarded the Murderer to the Warren-house, threatening to shoot him if he attempted to escape; whilst the door was opening, he sprang from the Warrener and effected his escape, but not without receiving the charge of the Warrener's piece in his Arm. A Surgeon, who was sent for to dress the wound, had heard of the Murder, and of the Perpetrator having been shot, and immediately had him secured. Upon the Trial it came out that *Wilson*, who was only twenty-one years old, had procured the Sword on Monday the 21st of December; on Tuesday he ground and sharpened it at a Blacksmith's shop; Wednesday he stabbed *Lidgett*, and was himself shot in the Arm; on Thursday was apprehended, Friday committed to Lincoln Castle, and on Saturday his Arm was amputated near the shoulder. He was executed the 11th of March following.

grounds lawfully used for the breeding and keeping of Conies, except such person be the *Owner* of the *Soil*, or *lawful possessor* of the ground, *whereupon* such Conies shall be killed, or be by him employed, upon pain of such satisfaction as the Justices aforesaid shall award, and also pay to the Overseers for the Poor a sum not exceeding ten shillings, or, in default thereof, to be committed to the House of Correction for a term not exceeding one month.

And by the same Act, any Person convicted of setting or using any *Snares*, or *other like Engines*, for the taking of *Conies*, shall be liable to the same penalties as in the last-mentioned section.

By 3 *Jac.* 1. c. 13. s. 5. If any Person not having Hereditaments of the yearly value of Forty pounds, or not worth in Goods Two hundred pounds, shall use any Gun, Bow, or Cross-bow, to kill Conies, or shall keep any Engine, Hayes, Nets, Ferrets, or Coney Dogs, except such as shall have grounds enclosed, used for the keeping of Conies, the increasing of which Conies shall amount to the yearly value of Forty Shillings to be let; any Person having Hereditaments of the yearly value of One hundred pounds in fee or for life, in his own right or in the right of his Wife, may lawfully take from such Offender all such Dogs or Engines, and keep the same to his own use.

Adjudged Cases.

A Man cannot have an Action of Trespass on the Case for another Man's Conies breaking into his grounds, because they are in their natural liberty when they are *out of the Warren*, but the *owner* of the *soil* may lawfully kill them while they are *on his ground*. *Cro. Eliz.* 547. 5 *Co.* 104.

The Lord of the Soil may make Burrows *in a Common*, and stock them with Rabbits; and therefore a Commoner cannot *justify* chasing

them thence *damage fesant*, for he ought to come there but to use his Common: but if the Lord surcharge the Common, he may have an Action for the disturbance. *Cro. Jac.* 195. 208. 229.

The King v. *Burchet and Others.* Burchet was convicted by a Justice of Peace for keeping Dogs, Nets, and Ferrets, to catch Conies, not being qualified, &c. and by a Warrant from the said Justice, his goods were distrained for the forfeiture, and whilst they were in possession of the Constable, and before they were sold, the Town Clerk granted a *replevin* to take them from the Constable. It was moved to set the *replevin* aside, because goods thus taken by distress on such convictions are irrepleviable, and for *an attachment* against the Town Clerk. The Court would not set aside the *replevin*, but made a rule to shew cause why an attachment should not go. The Rule was afterwards discharged* by EYRE, Justice, then alone upon the Bench. 8 *Mod.* 208.

Rex *v.* Yaites.—Yaites was convicted of killing Rabbits in a private Warren by inquisition taken before a Justice of the Peace, and was fined Twenty shillings a Rabbit. And it was moved to quash the inquisition, because the Justices of the Peace have no authority to set a fine upon a man for such offence. For the Statutes 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. c. 25. s. 4. give treble costs and damages, but no fine. And the Statute 4 & 5 *Will.* & *Mary*, c. 23. extends only to *Game*, which cannot be extended to Rabbits kept in a private Warren. And of this opinion was the whole Court, and therefore the inquisition was quashed. 1 *Ld. Raymond*, 151.

If the Lord hath a right to put Conies upon the Common, and by an excess in number surcharges the Common, and by the number of Burrows

* The reason of its being discharged was, because it was only a contempt to the inferior jurisdiction of the Justices, in which case the Court of King's Bench never interposes. S. C. 1 *Stra.* 567. But in Easter Term, 16 *Geo.* 2. the Court of King's Bench granted *an attachment* against the Under-Sheriff of Cumberland, for granting a *replevin* of goods distrained on a conviction of DEER-STEALING. Rex *v.* Monkhouse, 2 *Stra.* 1184.

made by the Conies, prevents the Commoner's Cattle from depasturing the Common; an Action in such case is the proper remedy, and the Tenant may not of his own accord fill up the Burrows and remove the nuisance. Cooper *v.* Marshall, 1 *Burr.* 259.

Conies in a Warren shall go to the *Heir*, and not to the *Executor*. *Co. Litt.* 8.

Martin.

THIS is the most beautiful, and the most destructive to *Pheasants*, of the British Beasts of Prey: the Martin is about eighteen inches long, the Tail ten, or if measured to the end of the hair at the point, where it is also the thickest and darkest, twelve inches; the head is small, and elegantly shaped, the eyes are lively, and all its motions agile and graceful; the Ears are broad, rounded, and open; the back, sides, and tail, are covered with a fine thick ash-coloured down at bottom, with long hair intermixed, of a bright chesnut, tipt with black, giving a darkish brown appearance to the whole; the Head brown, with a slight cast of red; the legs and upper side of the feet chocolate, the under sides are covered with similar thick down, to the body; the feet are broad, the claws white, large and sharp, but incapable of being at pleasure sheathed or dilated; they are well suited for climbing trees, in which in this country it constantly resides: the Throat and Breast are white, Belly of the same colour with the back, except being rather paler; but Martins vary in their colours, inclining more or less to *ash colour*, according to their age, or the seasons of the year they are taken in.

The skin and excrements of this animal have an agreeable musky scent, and are free from that disgusting rankness, which distinguishes the other species of this Genus, as the Polecat, &c.; the Fur is valuable, and much used to line or trim the Gowns of Magistrates, Aldermen, &c. The Martin lives in the woods, and in *winter* very often shelters itself in Magpies nets; breeds in the hollows of trees, and brings from four to six young ones at a time; they are brought forth with their Eyes unopened,

J. Scott Sculp.

MARTIN.

but quickly arrive at a state of perfection; the Female has but a small quantity of milk in proportion to her size, but she amply compensates for this natural defect by bringing home *eggs* and *live birds* to her offspring, thus early habituating them to a life of carnage and plunder: so soon as the young are able to leave the nest, they are led by the Dam through the woods, where the Birds at once recognize their Enemies, and fail not to attend them, as they do the *Fox*, with every mark of animosity and terror. When taken young, the Martin is easily tamed, is extremely playful and good humoured; its attachment however is not to be relied on if it gets loose, for it will immediately take advantage of its liberty, and retire to the woods, its natural haunts. A Farmer in the parish of Terling, in Essex, was famous for taming this animal, and had seldom less than two. Some years since, one used to run tame about the kitchen of the Bald-faced Stag Inn, on Epping Forest.

M. Buffon affirms of a Martin that he had tamed, (it should seem but imperfectly,) that it drank frequently, sometimes slept two days successively, at other times continued as long awake; when preparing for sleep, it folded itself round, covering its head with its tail. He describes its motions as so violent, incessant, and troublesome, that it was necessarily kept chained. After escaping from its fetters, and returning once or twice, it at last went entirely away.

The pine Martin, (whose skin is considered of a far superior quality to the common,) which is distinguished by a yellow throat and breast, and of which such numbers are sold at the Hudson's Bay Company's sales; (at one of which 12,370 good skins, and 2360 damaged ones, were sold; and about the same time the French brought into the port of *Rochelle*, from Canada, no less than 30,325 skins;) is sometimes found in Wales, in the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon; and in Scotland it is the only kind of Martin, where it inhabits the Fir forests, frequently usurping the *Drays* or nest of the Squirrel, building its own nest at the top of the trees, and produces seven or eight young at a birth.

The Martin's food is poultry, game, and small birds; it will eat mice, rats, and moles, and is said to feed also on grain, and to be extremely fond of honey. It is said to be a great enemy to Cats, and will even attack the wild Cat, which, although much stronger, is always worsted and often killed in the Combat, and a Contest is sure to take place whenever they meet.

The scent of the Martin is very sweet to Hounds, and it is the best animal to enter *young* Foxhounds at. The Martin, by running the thickest bushes it can find, teaches Hounds to run Cover, which is of infinite service to them; when closely pursued, it climbs a tree, and its Agility is astonishing, for though it falls frequently from a tree into the midst of a pack of Hounds, each intent on catching it, the instances are very *few* of a Martin's being caught by them in that situation. They are not found in any great numbers; the most ever met with by the Compiler, was in the large woods near Rayleigh, in Essex.

They attack the Pheasants when at roost, and make great havock. The steel trap baited with a piece of a *Pheasant* or *Wood Pigeon*, will generally be successful. Some prefer the Box trap, (such as is used in Warrens,) which should be baited with a bird in the Centre, and the feathers strewed through the inside of the trap, from one end to the other. But a more certain way of catching them, in a Park or Cover paled in, is the following: as they constantly run the pales and posts to dry themselves in the morning, have a *groove* cut in some of the posts or gate posts where they run, sufficient to contain a strong *hawk* or *rat* trap; the trap must be set in this *groove without a bait*, in leaping upon the place they are sure to be taken; a small chain should be fixed to the trap and fastened to the post.

The common *house* Cat, turned wild, is another mortal foe to *Pheasants*, and does more mischief than many sorts of *naturally* wild vermin. In Moulsham Thrift, a large cover belonging to Sir H. St. John Mildmay,

sixteen of these animals were killed by a pack of Foxhounds in four days drawing the cover for Fox. They may be destroyed in traps like the Martin; but the bait must be sprinkled with *Valerian*, and if the hutch or box trap be used, Valerian should be scattered in and about the trap, which will certainly allure them, for of this drug they are *immoderately* fond.

Another way to take either the Wild or the *Pole-cat*, is to set box traps in the bottom of ditches, or under walls or pales, with the ends of the traps fenced up, for four or five yards *aslant*, and two or three yards wide at the entrance, with earth, bushes, or broken pales, so that the Vermin shall not pass without entering the traps; this is the method used by Warreners. When the traps are so placed, a trail of Rabbits paunches should be drawn from one trap to another, and the *baits* Red herrings half broiled. Each end of the traps is to be rubbed with them, and a part of the Herring is to be afterwards hung upon the nail over the bridges of the traps. This is a mode that will cause great destruction amongst them. A thin bag, sufficiently large to admit an end of the trap, is to be provided and slipt over it, when any of the traps are sprung, and by rattling at the other end of the trap the Creature will spring into the bag; for without this precaution, if it be a wild Cat, the moment the light is admitted, it will fly in the face of the person opening it. By having *both ends* of the box traps painted white, and rubbed over with the Entrails of any animal, the *Hares* will be deterred from entering, at the same time it will allure the *vermin* to go into the traps.

Badger.

NO Animal has suffered more from vulgar prejudices than the Badger: harmless in his nature, he seems to have had the character of ferocity given to him, merely because he is a beast of great strength, and is furnished with strong teeth, as if formed to live by rapine; he is, however, found to be an animal perfectly inoffensive; he is charged with destroying *Lambs* and *Rabbits*, but roots, fruits, grass, insects, and frogs, are his food. Nature has denied the Badger the speed requisite to escape its enemies, but has supplied it with such weapons of defence, that scarcely any creature will attack it; few animals defend themselves better, or bite harder; when pursued, it soon comes to bay, and fights with great obstinacy: the Badger is very tenacious of life, yet a small blow on the Snout is mortal both to him and the Otter.

The usual length of the Badger is two feet six inches, exclusive of the tail, which is barely six inches long, and covered with long hairs, the same colour as those of the body; the weight from fifteen to thirty-four pounds; the last is rare, but in the winter of 1779, Mr. Pennant had a male Badger of that weight: the eyes are very small; the ears short and rounded, the neck thick, and the whole shape of the body clumsy, and which being covered with long coarse hairs, like bristles, adds to its awkward appearance; each hair next the root is of a dirty yellowish white, the middle is black, and the extremity grey; hence arose the old saying: "As grey as a Badger." It has thirty-four teeth, six cutting, and two canine teeth in each jaw, the lower and upper have each five grinders;

the nose, chin, and lower sides of the cheeks are white; each ear and eye is inclosed in a pyramidal bed of black, the base of which incloses the former; the point extends beyond the eye to the nose: the throat and under parts of the body are *black;* this is a Singularity in the Badger, for all other animals have the hair of a *lighter* colour upon their *bellies* than upon their *backs.* The legs and feet of the Badger are black, very short, and strong; each foot is divided into five toes, those on the fore feet are armed with long claws, well adapted for digging its subterraneous habitation, where, although there is but one entrance from the surface, it forms several Apartments, and in the breeding season carries in grass in his mouth to form a bed for its young. It confines itself to its hole during the day, feeding only at night: it is so cleanly as never to obey the calls of Nature in its own burrow; it is said the Fox takes advantage of this niceness, and uses an obvious method to make the Badger's home unpleasant, of which he by this means possesses himself. In walking, the Badger treads on his *whole heel,* like the *Bear;* which brings the belly very near the ground. Immediately below the tail, between that and the anus, there is a narrow transverse orifice, from whence continually exudes a white substance of a very fœtid smell; *this* seems peculiar to the *Badger* and the *Hyæna.*

Naturalists once distinguished the Badger, by the name of the Swine-badger, and the Dog-badger, from the supposed resemblance of their heads to those animals, and thus divided them into two Sorts; but the most accurate Observers have been able to discern only one kind, *that,* whose head and nose resemble those of the *Dog;* and Buffon remarks, that the Badger not only admits of *no varieties,* but does not even approach to any other species.

The Badger breeds but once a year, which is in the Spring, and has four or five young, which are easily tamed, will play with the Dogs, and follow the person who feeds them; in this state they eat every thing

presented to them, sleep very much, by which means they get fat with little food, and for the same reason they can with ease support hunger, and often remain in their holes (especially during Snow) for four or five days together. It is found in most parts of Europe, as far North as Norway and Russia, and the *Step* or Desert beyond *Orenburgh*, in the *Russian Asiatic* dominions; in Siberia about the river *Tom*, and even about the *Lena*, but not in the North; it does not appear that this animal is found in the northern parts of *Asia*, but is confined to the cold or the temperate parts of the globe; it inhabits *China*, where it seems to be a more common food than in *Europe*, Mr. Bell having seen the flesh of a dozen at a time, exposed to sale in the markets at *Pekin;* the hind quarters are the only parts of the Badger eat in this country, and the *hams* are superior in flavour to those of the Hog. The fat is in great request for ointments and salves. The Skin, dressed with the hair on, is used for pistol furniture. The Highlanders make their pendant Pouches of it; the hair is also made into brushes to soften and harmonize the shades in painting, and which are called sweetening tools.

Hunting the Badger was formerly considered an amusement; and amongst other directions to promote the sport, one was, to entice them from their holes, by drawing a piece of *Pork* over the entrance, for of hog's flesh they were so fond, that they presently made their appearance: another story told of them was, that they lived a number of years, and when they lost their sight, through Age, they kept in their burrows, and were fed by the younger: a third was, that their legs were longer on the right than on the left side, and when they ran, they always took care to choose the side of a hill, bank, furrow, or cartrut. One mode of hunting the Badger which was then, and is still pursued by those who wish to take them, is, upon a moonshine night, to stop the Earths, except one or two holes, whilst the Badger is out at feed, and in the open burrows to place sacks, fastened with a drawing string to shut the sack as soon as it is strained by the struggle of any thing within it. When these sacks are

placed, two or three couples of hounds are thrown off, at the distance of half a mile from the earth; the Badger at the first opening of the hounds takes homewards, and is soon caught.

Another mode of catching Badgers, is by a *pit-fall* across their accustomed path; this should be five feet deep, and four feet long, narrow at the top and bottom, and wide in the middle. This Pit must be covered with small boughs or sticks, which retain their leaves (either withered or green, according to the season;) they must be so laid, that the weight of the Badger, when he treads upon them, will readily and instantly make them give way.

The digging of Badgers is, without very good *Terriers*, a work of time; for should the Terriers not keep constantly *at* him, from his facility in penetrating and throwing back the earth, (which he possesses beyond any other animal,) he will, in loose sand, bury himself faster than the Workmen can sink pits, by which he may be got into an angle.

The Baiting the Badger with dogs is a cruelty usually confined to the vicious and inhuman, who delight in seeing an innocent animal surrounded by its enemies, and which, although torn from his haunts, where his gallantry might possibly repel his Assailants, and although oppressed by numbers, defends himself from their combined attacks, with wonderful activity and effect. He is so rapid in his motions, that the dogs are often desperately wounded on the first assault, and compelled to give up the Contest. The looseness of the Badger's skin, enables it to turn easily round when seized, and gives it an opportunity of wounding its adversaries in their most tender parts; and the thickness of the skin, added to the length and coarseness of the hair, defends it much from the bite of the dog, no Species of which will fight the Badger so resolutely and fairly as Terriers, of which there are two kinds; the one is rough, short-legged, long-backed, very strong, and most commonly of a black or yellowish

colour, mixt with white; the other is smooth haired, and beautifully formed, having a shorter body, and more sprightly appearance, is generally of a reddish brown colour, or black with tanned legs; both these sorts are the determined foe of all the Vermin kind, and in their encounter with the Badger, very frequently meet with severe treatment, which they sustain with great courage, and a well trained Terrier often proves more than a match for that Animal. Although the Terrier possesses the power of maintaining the same pace for a long continuance, yet *speed* is not one of its peculiar properties; an instance of it however took place in 1794, for a wager against time, where the Dog, which was very small, ran the first mile in *two* minutes, the second in *four*, the third in *six*, the fourth in *eight*, and the fifth and sixth in *eighteen* minutes. He afterwards ran the same distance (six miles) in *thirty-two* minutes.

As a further instance, and which also proves the extraordinary Sagacity as well as Strength of this Species of Dog, the following fact is mentioned upon the Authority of a Person whose veracity may be relied upon. A Scotch Gentleman having been requested to supply a Friend in London with a *Terrier*, (of which he possessed a valuable breed,) brought with him from the *Isle of Arran* a Terrier to Town. The Gentleman who brought the Dog from the North was so extremely cautious that the Animal should not be lost, that he conveyed him in his own carriage, from which he delivered him at the place of destination in *South Audley* Street. The Dog was for *three days* apparently reconciled to his new abode, but early in the morning of the fourth day, he disappeared: every possible search was made, a considerable reward offered, but all to no purpose; and afterwards it was clearly ascertained, that on the *fifth* day from his being lost from London he arrived in *Arran.* The most minute inquiry was set on foot, whether the Dog had been seen, either in crossing the Sea or concealing himself in the Passage Boat, but no trace could be found of his getting into the Island by the last Conveyance. In this account not only a rare proof of instinctive Knowledge is exhibited, but

also a perseverance of undiminished Speed and Vigour in the Animal almost beyond Credibility, by the travelling at least One Hundred and Twenty Miles a Day, and before completing his journey to his old Residence, he must have swum nearly *Seven* Miles across the Sea, a circumstance singular for this sort of Dog to attempt, as they are not remarkable for being partial to Water.

Otter.

THE description of this animal, and the mode of destroying it, are mentioned on account of its being so inveterate a foe to the Fisherman's amusement; for the Otter is as destructive in a pond, as a Polecat in a hen-house. This animal seems to link the chain of gradation between terrestrial and aquatic creatures, resembling the former in its shape, and the latter, in being able to remain for a considerable space of time under water, and in being furnished with membranes like *fins* between the toes, which enable it to swim with such rapidity, as to overtake fish in their own Element. The Otter, however, properly speaking, is not amphibious; he is not formed for continuing in the water, since, like other terrestrial creatures, he requires the aid of respiration; for if, in pursuit of his prey, he accidentally gets entangled in a Net, and has not time to cut with his teeth the sufficient number of meshes to effectuate his escape, *he is drowned*. The usual length of the Otter, from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, is twenty-three inches; of the tail itself, (which is broad at the insertion and tapers to a point,) sixteen; but one drowned by being entangled in a Fisherman's Net near Bath, in 1805, measured upwards of *six feet*. The weight of the Male from eighteen to twenty-six, of the Female from thirteen to twenty-two pounds; one, in October 1794, was snared in the river Lea, between Ware and Hertford, which weighed upwards of *forty* pounds. The head and nose are broad and flat, the eyes are brilliant although small, are nearer the nose than is usual in quadrupeds, and placed in such a manner, as to discern every object that is *above*, which gives the Otter a singular aspect not unlike an Eel; but this

OTTER.

[illegible] sculp.

BADGER.

Published May 1, 1801, by Bunney & Gold, 103, Shoe Lane, London.

property of seeing what is above, gives it a particular advantage when lurking at the bottom for its prey, as the fish cannot discern any object *under* them, and the Otter seizing them from beneath, by the belly, readily takes any number with little exertion: the ears are extremely short, and their orifice narrow; the opening of the mouth is small, the lips are capable of being brought very close together, somewhat resembling the mouth of a fish, are very muscular, and designed to close the mouth firmly, while in the action of diving, and the nose and corners of the mouth are furnished with very long whiskers; it has thirty-six teeth, six cutting and two canine above and below, of the former, the middlemost are the least; it has besides five grinders on each side in both jaws: the legs are very short, but remarkably broad and muscular, the Joints articulated so loosely, that the Otter can turn them quite back, and bring them on a line with its body, and use them as Fins; each foot has five toes, connected by strong webs like those of water fowl: thus Nature, in every particular, has attended to the way of life allotted to an animal, whose food is *fish*, and whose haunts must necessarily be about waters. The Otter has no *heel*, but a round ball under the sole of the foot, by which its track in the mud is easily distinguished, and is termed the *Seal*. The general shape of the Otter is somewhat similar to that of an overgrown *Weasel*, being long and slender; its colour is entirely a deep brown, except two small spots of white on each side the nose, and one under the chin; the Skin is valuable if killed in the *winter*, and makes *gloves* more durable, and which at the same time will retain their pliancy and softness, after being repeatedly wetted, beyond any other leather.

The Otter shews great sagacity in forming its abode, burrowing under ground on the banks of some river or lake; and always making the entrance of its hole *under* water, working upwards to the surface of the earth, and forming several *holts* or lodges, that in case of high floods, it may have a retreat, (for no animal is more careful to repose in a dry place,) and there making a minute orifice for the admission of air; and even this aperture,

for greater concealment, is frequently made in the middle of some thick bush. Sometimes its retreat is made in the hollow trunk, or upon the top of a *Willow* pollard that inclines over the Water. The Otter is very cleanly, depositing its excrements or *spraints* in only one place; upon the least alarm it flies to the water, where, by its rapidity in swimming, it frequently escapes from its pursuers.

The Otter destroys large quantities of fish, for he will eat none, unless it be perfectly fresh, and what he takes himself. By his mode of eating them, he causes a still greater Consumption: so soon as the Otter catches a fish, he drags it on shore, devours it to the *Vent*, but, unless pressed by extreme hunger, always leaves the remainder, and takes to the water in quest of more. In rivers it is always observed to swim *against* the stream, to meet its prey: it has been asserted, that two Otters will hunt in concert that active fish the Salmon; one stations itself above, the other below the place where the fish lies, and being thus chased incessantly, the wearied Salmon becomes their victim. To suppose the Otter never uses the sea, is a mistake, for they often have been seen, both swimming and seeking for their booty in it, and which, in the *Orknies*, has been observed to be *Cod* and *Conger*.

In very hard weather, when its natural sort of food fails, the Otter will kill lambs, sucking pigs, and poultry, and one was caught in a Warren, where he had come to prey on the *Rabbits*. The Otter will also devour Vegetables of different kinds, and gnaw the Bark and twigs of young Trees. In the year 1793, as two Gentlemen were shooting in Devonshire, the Pointer stood at some brakes, from whence burst a large Otter, the dog seized, but being severely bitten, was soon obliged to quit his hold; after driving him about for some time in a turnip field, they killed him by blows upon the head; and this Otter was at a distance of at least *five* miles from any river or pond, that could supply him with fish, and it is to be presumed, he meant to prey upon some land animal, as he

had prowled so far from the place where his natural food could be procured*.

The Otter's flesh is extremely rank and fishy; the Romish church allows its use on *maigre* days. In the kitchen of the Carthusian Convent near Dijon, Mr. Pennant reports that he saw one preparing for the dinner of the *religieuse* of that rigid order, who, by their rules, are prohibited, during their whole *lives*, the eating of *flesh*.

The Otter brings four or five young at a time about the month of June; as it frequents ponds near Gentlemen's houses, litters have been found in cellars, sinks, and other drains. The Cubs have been known to have been suckled and brought up by a Bitch: near South Molton, in Devonshire, this happened, and the young Otter followed his Master with the dogs, but seemed to have no inclination for the Water. The Young of animals are generally beautiful, but the young Otter is not so handsome as the Old.

There are many instances of Otters being *tamed* when taken young,

* This occasional Rambling of the Otter from its favourite Element, seems to be one of its habits. At *Hudson's Bay* they are frequently seen in the very depth of Winter, both in Woods and on open Plains as well as on the Ice of large Lakes, at a considerable distance from any known *open* Water. It is quite uncertain what has led them to such places, as they are not perceived to kill any Game on the Land, during that Season. If pursued when among the Woods in Winter, (where the *Snow* is always light and deep,) they immediately dive into, and make considerable way under the *Snow*, but are easily traced by the motion of it above them, and soon overtaken. Otters are very fond of Play, and one of their favourite Pastimes is, to get on a high ridge of *Snow*, bend their Fore-feet backward, and slide down the side of it, sometimes to the distance of twenty yards. They unite in Copulation the same as the Dog, and have from three to five or six young. In Summer, when the hair is very short, they are almost *black*, but as the cold Weather advances, the Hair turns to a beautiful dark *Auburn*, except a small spot under the Chin, which is of a *Silver Grey*. This Colour is retained all the Winter, but late in the Spring (though long before they shed their Fur) they alter to a dull *rusty brown*. A person acquainted with these Changes, by looking at the Skins can tell, to a great nicety, the time when the Otters were killed, and estimate their value accordingly.

and becoming so domesticated as to follow their Master, answer to a name, and employ their talent in *fishing* for him*; in this state, when fish cannot be had, *milk, and pudding made of oatmeal*, have been substituted for their food.

William Collis, of Kemmerston, near Wooler, in Northumberland, had a tame Otter, which always attended him, would fish in the river, and when satiated return to him. In Collis's absence, his son took the Otter out to fish, but it refused to come to the accustomed call, and was lost; the Father, after several days search, being near the place where it was lost, and calling it by its name, it came creeping to his feet, and shewed many genuine marks of firm attachment. Its food (exclusive of fish) consisted chiefly of *milk* and *hasty pudding*.

James Campbell, near Inverness, had likewise a tame Otter, which was frequently employed in fishing, and would take eight or ten Salmon in a day. If not prevented, it always attempted to break the Salmon behind the *fin next the tail;* when one was taken from it, it dived for more, and when tired and satisfied with eating the share of the prize allotted it, it curled itself round and fell asleep, in which state it was generally carried home. This Otter fished as well in the Sea, as in a river, and took great numbers of codlings and other fish. The food besides *fish* was Milk.

* This Method of fishing with a *tame* Otter is mentioned by Vaniare, in his *Prædium Rusticum*, and the passage has been thus translated.

"Should chance, within their dark recess, betray
The tender young, bear quick the prize away.
Tam'd by thy Care, the useful brood shall join
The wat'ry Chase, and add their toils to thine;
From each close lurking-hole shall force away
And drive within thy nets the silver Prey:
As the taught Hound the timid Stag subdues,
Or o'er the dewy plain the panting Hare pursues."

Mr. Edwards, likewise, of Little Waltham Hall, Essex, had an Otter which always attended him like a dog, and every afternoon when the old Gentleman slept, the Otter regularly stationed itself in his lap; it used to get fish from the ponds in the gardens and grounds near the house; it had milk also given it, and was at last accidentally killed, by a Maid-servant striking it with a broom-handle upon the *nose*, where a small blow is fatal.

The Count de Buffon retracts his scepticism on this subject, and has published a letter relative to a *tame* Otter kept in 1775 in an Abbey at Autun, written by the Marquis de Courtivron. This was a female, and had been taken extremely young and reared with *milk* until two months old, when it was fed with soup, fruits, pulse, meat, fish, &c. which latter, however, it would not eat unless perfectly fresh. It was tame as a Dog, and would come whenever called by its name, and would also play with a Dog and Cat with which it had been early acquainted, but shewed great animosity against others which approached it. This Otter chiefly inhabited a room, and would lie by night on a bed, and during the day-time, on a heap of straw provided for it: it would occasionally plunge its head and fore feet into a vessel of Water which always stood near it, and, after shaking itself, go out into the court yard for exercise, and afterwards sleep in the sunshine. It appeared in a manner to have lost the natural habits of its kind, since being carried one day to a pool of water, it seemed afraid and would not go into it, but only wetted the head and feet, as in its chamber, and when *thrown in*, to the distance of some feet, it instantly made to the Shore as if in a sort of alarm, and followed readily to the Abbey.

But the most curious instance of the Otter's being tamed, is that where a person suffered it to follow him with his Dogs, with which he used to hunt other Otters; and it was remarkable, that so far were the dogs from molesting it, that they would not even hunt an Otter, whilst

it remained with them; upon this account, although the Otter was useful in fishing, and in driving the *trouts* and other fish towards the Nets, the owner was obliged to dispose of it. The late Mr. Selby had a Fox, that used to go with his Foxhounds, but it had not the effect of preventing the dogs from doing their business in the Field, for his Hounds were eminently famous.

The manner of rearing Otters to become *domestic*, as quoted by Goldsmith, was "to procure them as young as possible, and to carefully feed them at first with small fish and water; as they gained strength, they had *milk* mixed with their food, the quantity of their *fish* provision was lessened, and that of vegetables and bread increased, until at length they were fed wholly upon *bread*, which perfectly agrees with their constitution. The mode of training them to hunt for Fish, required not only assiduity but patience. They were first taught to fetch, as Dogs are instructed, but not possessing the same docility, it required more art and experience to teach them. It was usually performed, by accustoming them to take a *truss*, made of leather, and stuffed with wool in the shape of a Fish, into their mouth, and to drop it when commanded; to run after it when thrown forward, and to bring it to their Master. From this they proceeded to *real* fish, which were thrown *dead* into the water, and which they were taught to fetch to shore. From the dead they proceeded to the *living*, and at last the animal is perfectly instructed in the art of fishing, and readily obeys his Master. Tedious as the process is, the labour is amply repaid, as few creatures are more beneficial; an Otter thus taught, will catch Fish enough to sustain not only itself, but a whole family."

In Scotland, the vulgar have an opinion, that the Otter has its *king* or *leader;* they describe it as being of a larger size, and varied with white; they believe it is never killed, without the sudden death of a Man, or some other Animal at the same instant; that its Skin is endowed with

great virtues; is an antidote against all infection; a preservative to the *Warrior* from wounds, and ensures the *Mariner* from all disasters upon the Seas.

The hunting the Otter was formerly considered as excellent Sport, and hounds were kept solely for that purpose; the Sportsmen went on each side the river, beating the banks and sedges with the dogs; if there was an Otter in that quarter, his *seal* was soon traced upon the mud, as the water, wherever it would admit of it, (according to the mode now pursued,) was lowered as much as possible, to expose the hollow banks, reed beds, and stubs that might otherwise shelter him; each hunter had a Spear to attack the Otter when he *vented*, or came to the surface of the water to breathe. If an Otter was not soon found by the river side, it was imagined that he had gone to *couch* more inland, and was sought for accordingly; (for sometimes they will feed a considerable way from their place of rest, choosing rather to go *up* than *down* the Stream.) If the hounds found an Otter, the Sportsmen viewed his track in the mud, to find which way he had taken. The spears were used in aid of the dogs. When an Otter is wounded, he makes directly to land, where he maintains an obstinate defence; he bites severely, and does not readily quit his hold: when he seizes the dogs in the water, he always dives with, and carries them far below the surface: an old one will never give up whilst he has life, and it is observable, that the *male* Otter never makes any complaint when seized by the dogs, or even transfixed with a spear; but the pregnant Females emit a very shrill squeal *. The chase of the Otter

* SOMERVILLE has described the pursuit of the Otter in his elegant Poem.

> "This subtle Plunderer of the Beaver kind,
> Far off, perhaps, where antient Alders shade
> The deep still Pool, within some hollow trunk
> Contrives his Wicker *Couch;* where he surveys
> His long purlieu, Lord of the Stream, and all
> The finny shoals his own.

has still, however, its staunch Admirers, who are apparently as zealous in this pursuit as in any other we read of. In 1796, near Bridgnorth, on the river Worse, *four* Otters were killed: one stood three, another four hours,

On the soft sand
See there his *Seal* impress'd! and on that bank
Behold the glitt'ring spoils, half eaten fish,
Scales, fins, and bones, the leavings of his Feast.
Fresh! on that yielding Flag-bed, now once more
His *Seal* I view. O'er yon dank rushy Marsh
The sly *Goose-footed* prowler bends his course,
And seeks the distant shallows. Huntsman, bring
Thy eager Pack, and trail him to his *Couch.*
Hark the loud peal begins, how greedily
They snuff the fishy steam, that to each blade
Rank-scenting clings!
Now on firm land they range; then in the flood
They plunge tumultuous; or thro' reedy pools
Rustling they work their way: no *Holt* escapes
Their curious search. Yon hollow Trunk,
That with its hoary head incurv'd salutes
The passing wave, must be the Tyrant's fort:
Mark well, how these impatient climb,
While others at the foot incessant bay:
At length his *Couch* he leaves, and dives along!
Th' ascending bubbles mark his gloomy way.
See there he *vents!*
The Pack plunge headlong, and protended Spears
Menace destruction: Ah, there once more he *vents!*
See that bold Hound has seiz'd him; down they sink,
Together lost: See there escap'd, he flies
Half drown'd, and clambers up the slippery bank
With Ooze and blood distain'd. That Spear has pierc'd
His neck; the crimson waves confess the wound.
Lo! to yon sedgy bank
He creeps disconsolate; his numerous foes
Surround him, Hounds and Men. Pierc'd thro' and thro',
On pointed Spears they lift him high in Air;
Bid the loud Horns
Proclaim the Spoiler's fate; He dies, He dies."

before the dogs, and was scarcely a minute out of sight. The *hearts*, &c. were dressed, and eaten by many respectable people who attended the hunt, and allowed to be very delicious; the *carcasses* were also eaten by the Men employed, and found to be excellent: what is a little extraordinary, the account does not state, that the partakers of this hard-earned fare were *Carthusians*.

In April 1804, the Otter Hounds of Mr. Coleman of Leominster, killed, in Monkland Mill-pond, an Otter of extraordinary size: it measured from the Nose to the end of the Tail *four feet ten inches*, and weighed 34½ lb. This animal was supposed to be Eight years old, and to have destroyed for the last five years a *Ton* of fish annually.

The most fatal time for the Otter, is in time of snow with sharp frost; they then collect together, and are easily traced: upon the Fobbing marshes adjoining the Thames in Essex, when the *fleets* had been long frozen, a party killed *nine* in one day; and in 1796, a Gentleman in Northamptonshire, with the assistance of only a Terrier, secured *two* very large ones alive out of *three*, which the dog discovered by the side of a Brook.

Otters are taken in an unbaited trap, for they reject *every kind of bait;* this trap must be placed near his landing place, which will be found by carefully examining the edges of the river or pond, either by his *spraints*, his *seal*, or the remains of fish, (for in whatever place he eats his plunder, he always leaves the *tails*, or hinder parts of the fish, undevoured;) the trap must be *set in* and covered with *mud* to prevent his seeing it; the instant the trap strikes, the Otter plunges into the water with it, when its *weight* preventing his rising to the surface, soon destroys him. The trap will seldom be drawn more than twenty yards from the spot, and with a *grappling* iron is soon recovered. If the place where he comes out of the water cannot be discovered, upon the ground, where the remains of fish are left, cut a hole near the edge of the water, and place a trap or two

upon a level with the ground, and cover it over carefully with Moss. Although the Otter rejects all baits in the Trap, an instance occurred in August 1799, in the river *Buckland*, near Dover, of his taking a live bait. The Otter suddenly darted from his hole, and seized the bait of a Gentleman trolling for *pike*, who thought the bait was taken by an over-grown fish, in consequence of the animal's violent struggles; after a long contest, in which the Troller displayed much Skill, to his great astonishment, and that of others upon the spot, he drew the Otter to the shore, completely exhausted.

The Otter is found in all parts of *Europe*, north and north-east of *Asia*, even as far as Kamtschatka, where the natives use their skins to face their garments, or to lap round those more precious furs of the *Sables*, which are preserved better in Otter-skins than in any other manner. They usually hunt them with dogs, in times of deep snow, when Otters wander too far from the banks of the rivers. The Otter inhabits none of the *Aleutian* or *Fox Islands*, except the *Easternmost*, which are thought to be near the New World. They are sometimes seen as low South as *Carolina* and *Louisiana*, but are there very scarce, and Otters are not found farther *South*. They abound in *North America*, particularly in *Canada*, where the most valuable furs of this kind are produced, and where they exceed the *European* Otter in size. The Americans round *Hudson's Bay* shoot or trap them for the sake of their skins, which are sent to Europe, and they also eat their flesh.

The Fur of the *Sea* Otter (which partakes much of the nature of the *Seal*, by their fin-like legs, and by their almost constant residence in the water, wherein they are sometimes seen, at the distance of a hundred leagues from shore) is of very high value both from its size and colour. The animal weighs from *seventy* to *eighty* pounds; the skin is extremely thick, covered closely with long hair, remarkably black and glossy, and beneath that is a soft down. The *Chinese* are the chief purchasers of these skins, for which they give from fourteen to twenty-five pounds

sterling, each; and at present these high priced furs are carried by land, upwards of three thousand miles to the frontiers of *China*, where they are delivered to the merchants.

Beavers were formerly met with in Great Britain, but the breed has been extirpated many ages since. The latest account is A. D. 1188, at which time they were found in the river *Teivi*, but it is presumed they were very scarce in much earlier periods, as, by the laws of Howel Dha, about the year 942, the price of a Beaver's skin was fixed at *one hundred and twenty pence;* in those days, a very considerable sum.

The *Beaver* is perhaps the only Animal that has a singularity in the womb, by which is shewn the number of young brought forth at the last Litter. A hardish round knob is always found for every Cub she produced, when she had her last Progeny. This for a long series of years has never varied or deceived the *Indians*, who kill vast numbers of them, and is a circumstance that has been carefully examined into by Dissection by the *Europeans* at Hudson's Bay, and from Experience has been affirmed to be true.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

REFERENCES TO LAW CASES.

Andr. . . .	Andrew's Reports.
Black. Rep.	Blackstone's Rep.
Bac. Abr. .	Bacon's Abridgement.
Burr. . . .	Burrows's Reports.
Comb. . . .	Comberbach's Rep.
Cro.	Croke's Rep. (Eliz.—James—Charles).
Doug. . . .	Douglas's Rep.
Esp.	Espinasse's Rep.
Hawk. P. C.	Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown.
Inst.	Coke's Institutes.
Jon.	Jones's Reports.
Kel.	Kelynge's Rep.
Leon. . . .	Leonard's Rep.
Lev.	Levenz's Rep.
Mod. . . .	Modern Rep.
M. T. . . .	Michaelmas Term.
Mod. C. .	Modern Cases.
Poph. . . .	Popham's Reports.
Pal.	Palmer's Rep.
Ro.	Roll's Rep.
Rol. Abr. .	Roll's Abridgement.
Raym. . . .	Raymond's Reports.
Str.	Strange's Rep.
Show. . . .	Shower's Rep.
Salk. . . .	Salkeld's Rep.
T. R. . . .	Term Rep.